# Full accord on Rhodesia transition at London talks

The London conference on Rhodesia achieved a breakthrough yesterday with an agreement on the ransition to independence. It gives the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces the same standing as the Rhodesian Army, under the authority of the British Governor. Today the conference begins to negotiate ceasefire arrangements.

# **Lord Carrington sees** ceasefire obstacles

or will have executive and

Legislative authority will not

be exercised by any other body. "Executive authority will be vested in the Governor, and all

in Rhodesia, including the Civil Service, the police and the de-

comply with the Governor's directions." fence forces, will be required to

Front spokesmen, said that the addition to the text gave its forces the recognition which it

had always regarded as the make-or-break issue.

lostead of being "guerrillas" or even "terrorists", they would

have legal status in the country

in Salisbury, in the task of majoraining the ceasefire.

soon as the Governor arrive

The Salisbury delegation

while recording an objection to President Kaunda of Zambia

having any part in the proceed-

of the British proposals. "We are happy the Patriotic Front

finally accepted the proposals and only regret that it took them so long," a spokesman

Bishop Abel Murorewa

expected to return to Salisbury

Lord Carrington's proposal of two months for the election tanipation resets. Segundar

when the ceasefire comes into

effect, was endorsed in yester-

The Patriotic Front regards

the ceasefire as a "process", not an event which could be

achieved by waving a magic wand, the Front spokesman said. There were standing

He anticipated a huge influx of refugees coming back to Rhodesia, numbering perhaps

half a million to a million people, and this would be a long process.

The Patriotic Front feels confident it will win the coming elections. Mr Zvobgo said the Front's insistence on giving

land to the people was a most

they (the present regime) have none. They are going to lose and lose miserably."

Nicholas Ashford writes from Salisbury: Mr Edward Mazai-wana, the Acting Prime Minis-

ter, issued a statement here describing the decision to put

We have all the cards and

forces running wild.

important issue.

Saluting the agreement as an historic occasion, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, one of the Patriotic

legislative authority acting according to the instructions of the British Government.

ly David Spanier iplomatic Correspondent

eached at the Lancaster House onstitutional conference in ondon yesterday on the key sue of transitional arrangeients in Zimbabwe Rhodesia sfore the country achieves its ng-awaited independence. Lord Carrington, the con-

aght that he thought the ceasenegotiated, should last 10

This will come as a shock to le Patriotic Front guerrilla liance, which has been speakeg in terms of two to four onths. This will be the prin-pal topic of the final phase the negotiations, which open Çday.

GIn a BBC television interview, ord Carrington said he hoped h wind up the conference exremely quickly. He did not iderestimate the difficulties nead: there were problems in aling with two types of mies the Rhodesian regulars d two guerrills armies. sues to be discussed include aparation of the forces and initoring arrangements. He added that several names ere under consideration for

post of British Governor, hit declined to say when he could announce the appointment. British troops would be going Zimbahwe Rhodesia as increes he said, nor in a fight-nord. He internal reserving nuld carry a weapon, but only

ir self-defence. Their job was The agreement came after hours of intense negocontinuing into the farly hours of yesterday mornng, when the Patriotic Front accepted the British proposals full, with addition of an

I afeguard the status of its own guerrillas will be ccorded the same standing, under the authority of the Govrnor, as the existing Rhodeslan

mportant rider designed to

Although the ceasefire issue s likely to prove as difficult f not more so—as the transi-ional arrangements, all parties the conference now expect a

vecessful conclusion. The new provision, to be British proposals, was set out o a brief exchange between Mr Robert Mugabe and Lord Earrington in the plenary ses-

ion yesterday. It simply confirms that the Patriotic Front forces and the Shodesian security forces will be under the authority of the Sovernor, and that the guer-illa forces will be required to comply with the Governor's directions.

As it stands at present, Para-

reveals the identity of the 'Fourth Man' in spyring

# Professor Blunt named as spy

Thatcher, yesterday named Sir Authony Blunt, former security service officer and personal adviser on art to the sovereign, as the "Fourth Man" in the

Minutes after Mrs Thatcher Issued a written answer in the Commons, puring an end to several weeks of speculation about his role in the affair, Buckingham Palace announced that his knighthood would be cancelled and annulled today. The statement was issued in answer to a question tabled by Mr Edward Leadbitter, MP for Hartlepool, and disclosed that

Hartlepool, and disclosed that suspicions about Professor Blunt were first raised in 1951 in the aftermath of the defection by Burgess and Maclean.
Thirteen years later he confessed his role as a Soviet
"talent-spotter" and agent in
return for immunity from

prosecution.

Lord Home of the Hirsel, who was Prime Minister at the time when Professor Blunt made his sion, told The Times last night that he was not aware of the confession or even of the fact that the professor was under suspicion. "I was not told; I did not know", he said.

Ministers admitted yesterday that Professor Blunt's legal advisers had been informed on Wednesday that the Prime Minister was to make a statement, though they were not given full details of the contents.

Professor Blunt was believed to be in hiding somewhere in the Mediterranean yesterday as Mrs Thatcher, drawing on MIS files, disclosed that the cele-brated art historian who became Surveyor of the King's Pictures in 1945 was recruited by the Russians at Cambridge in the 1930s.

At the time he was a fellow of Trinity College and a close friend of Guy Burgess, In the second world war he served as an officer in MI5 between 1940 and 1945, Inquiries were made before he joined and he was judged a fit person although the authorities were aware he the authorities were aware he Cambridge. In 1951, however, his name

emerged in investigations after the defection of Burgess and Maclean. The security service was told that Burgess had admitted working for Comintern and named Blum as a source. MIS had no other evidence against Professor Blunt, Mrs Thatcher said, and he denied the ellegation when challenged. The investigators were still suspicious and interviewed him

times without securing a Mrs Thatcher said it was also thought important to get his cooperation in the investiga-tions which continued in the wake of Burgess, Maclean and Philby. Accordingly the Attorney General of the day authorized the offer of im-munity to Professor Blunt if he

He admitted he had become an agent of Russian intelligence and talent spotted for them at Cambridge in the 1930s. While a member of MI 5 he passed on information and in 1951 he used his old contact in the Russian intelligence service to assist in the arrangements for the defection of Burgess and

During and after the confession Professor Blunt gave "useful information". Sir Michael Adeane, the Queen's Private Secretary, was told in April, 1964, about the confession and the immunity. Pro-fessor Blunt was not required to resign his royal appointment which was unpaid.

the Patriotic Front forces under the Government's auth-ority as a "face-saving tactic" to allow the Front to sell the der the Government's authory as a "face-saving tactic" allow the Front to sell the eement to its supporters. alisbury police post, page 7 Rhodesia rewards, page 15 Rhodesia rewards, page 15 agreement to its supporters. Salisbury police post, page 7



Mrs Thatcher said the decison to offer immunity was taken because intensive investigations over 13 years had falled to produce evidence for a charge. Successive Anortheys General in 1973, June, 1974, and June, 1979, have agreed that, having regard to the immunity granted in order to obtain the confession which has always been and still is the only firm evidence against Blunt, there are no grounds on

Full though Mrs Thatcher's night that he had known Pro-statement was it nonetheless fessor Blunt was the Fourth left many questions outstanding. Man for three years. e must include:

1. Why was Professor Blune sllowed to stay on in the Queen's service after 1964? 2. What was the nature of the new information that provoked his confession

3. What kind of material did he pass to the Russians as a mem-ber of MIS from 1940 to 1945? 4. Why did the Government of day not tell Buckingham Palace about their suspicions and interrogations between 1951

and 1964? 5. How did he help Russian intelligence to get Burgess and Macltan out of Britain? 6. What did he do for the Russians between 1945 and

1951 ? Whom did he implicate while helping M15? 8. How did this case differ from the case of George Blake, where the evidence against the Soviet

spy was based on his confes An intelligence source said

that as a senior member of MI5 Professor Blunt had access to information of great value · to the Soviet Union. Mr Andrew Boyle,

book The Climate of Treason published ten days ago, led to He said that most of his information had come from the

United States, "The Americans had a shrewd idea of what was going on and they publish a lot for more than we do. I used the 3.000-word dossier on Philby, Surgess and McLean over

Mr Boyle also said that he knew the names of up to 25 other people who were " accessories to the conspiracy". He said that all those people were known to the authorities. Some have died but quite a few are still around. I can think of half a dozen who are walking free ". At a press conference given by the publishers of his book, Hutchinson's, Mr Boyle said: "I think Blunt did quite a bit of harm and that lives have been lost because of him."

Thatcher statement, page 2

Parliamentary report, page 5 Leading article, page 13

Leader page, 13
Letters: On the return of The Times, from the Editor of The Observer, and others; the EEC budget, from Mr Hugh Dykes, MP, and overseas students. from Professor Norman MacKenaie Leading articles: Iran: Professor Annsony Blunt; West Bank mayors

mayors Features, pages 8 and 12 Peter Hemessy and Keith Jeffray on the role of the strikebreakers; Diana Geddles on the Increase in overseas student fees

Arts, page 3:
David Robinson on new films: William Runn at Scottish Opera's Don Glovenui; Iving Wardle reviews Lark Rise/Candleford; Paul Griffiths on the London Sinfondata

mayors:

# Queen's art adviser stripped of title after Mrs Thatcher Mortgages and overdrafts Set to bear the brunt of savage rise in interest rates

Warning to banks:

to keep the home-loan money flowing A great deal will depend on how money market interest rates settle down over

the money supply over recent months. In the backing month of October sterling M3, the broad-based measure of money,

unlikely to be published next Toesday as originally planted. Ministers want to wait and see the reaction of the markets to

yesterday's monetary measures before releasing the Treasury's gloomy projections for the

Financial Editor

Financial Correspondent The Government yesterday ordered a savage rise in interest rates in an attempt to bring the growth in the money supply under control and rein-force its barrie against infla-

tion.

The Bank of England's
Minimum Lending Rate, the
key to the interest rate structure was raised from 14 per cent to an unprecedented 17per cent, and all major banks seem certain to announce sub-stantial increases in the cost of overdrafts and other forms borrowing soon after they open their noors for business

As well as raising interest races, the Government also extended the present "corset" controls on the banking system for a further six months. It will also be raising an additional \$700m in the current. tional 2700m in the current financial year from the oil companies, by advancing payments of Petroleum Revenue Tax in order Tax in order to meet its target: of a Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (RSBR) of no more than £8,300m.

The main thrust of the Government's measures are, however, directed against prieffects are going to be painful.
Overdraft rases for leading industrial companies look set to rise to around 18 per cent. For personal borrowers the rates will move to 20 per cent or more. The cost of personal loans and credit cards is also likely to rise. The prospects also look grim-

for both present and prespec-tive home-buyers. Mortgage rates are already due to rise to 121 per cent in January and the building societies will be under considerable pressure to

Fear of opposition from other Cabinet ministers was one reason for the decision not to lish a medium term financial

hall that the timing of yester day's severe measure—relatively early in the pay round—was good If wage bargainets realize early on that the Government intends to stick firmly to he declared money policies then, it is hoped they will moderate make a forther increase very soon afterwards if they wish

Behind this unexp large growth in the money supply has been a higher thanforecast PSBR in the first half of the current financial year and exceptionally strong credit de-mand from the private sector.

The PSBR has been adversely affected by a number of factors, notably the effect of the delay in putting out bills to telephone costomers. This is estimated to

interest rates settle down over the next few weeks and on the prospects of any cut in the general level of interest rates in the New Year.

Even so, a further rise in the mortgage rate would seem to be only a question of time and extent, particularly as the Government is also taking measures to make National Savings investments more attractive in the New Year.

The main reason for yesterday's actions by the Chancellothas been the rapid growth in the money supply over recent have delayed payments to the Post Office of some £1,000m forcing the Post Office to increase its borrowing commensurately. Only some £600m of this is expected to be recouped by the end of the financial year. The explanation for the high level of private sector borrowing. The explanation for the high level of private sector borrowing is less easy to pin down but the effect of high wage settlements and squeezed profit margins have pur a considerable financial strain on many companies. In the City, the reaction to the rise in MLR was a sharp broad-based measure of money, rose by 2 per cent. Since June, sterling M3-has been growing at an "annualized" rate of over 14 per cent, more than 3 per cent above the top end of the 7 to 11 per cent, growth targer set by Sh. Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, in his June Budger.

New Treasury foretasts are unlikely to be published next fall in the price of Government stocks. Longer-dated stocks fell as much as £4 before recovering Slightly to show net losses of around £3. After the market had closed, the Bank of England announced that it would be making available fresh Government stock coday ro enable it to cominue the Government's funding pro-

In addition to some 1540m of stock that is believed to have been sold yesterday afternoon, the Bank is making available a new E1,000m tranche of long-dated Government stock. There is a feeling in White- Governor warns banks, Page 15.

#### British Oxygen men threaten to strike

By Donald Macintyre abour Reporter

A ide section of industry was threatened with disruption yesterday when deleganes repre-senting 3,500 British Coygen Company workers roted to han overtime from Monday and strike from January 7 unless final" pay offer as substan

tially improved.

The shop floor leaders of drivers and depot workers in the key gases division mendated an offer of pay increases of 20 per cent instead of the 13.5 per The decision to ben overtime, absent employees and attend emergency calls would prob-ably have an early compace on

supplies of industrial gases to manufacturing companies. An average of eight hours overtime a week is worked in the The threst of all our action in the new year presents indis-try with a possible repeat of the damaging 1977 sprike which

the damaging 1977 sprike which had a particularly severe effect on steel, chemicals had parts of the motor industry.

Mr John Miller, the national chemicals officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which represents workers in 43 of the company's 46 depots, said after the meeting in London that delegates had regarded as "derisory" the company's offer, which was for an eight-mouth period from October 1 to May 26 next year.

He added: "The big firms, He added: "The big firms, and BOC people see themselves in the big league, have been settling at 18, 19 and 20 per

Delegates had decided specifically to exclude supplies of gases for hospitals and medical services from the action due to begin on Monday. Normal work-ing would continue at the com-pany's principal depot supply-ing medical services, which is et Bremford. Hopes of averting a pro-

sides next week, But Mr Miller said: "There will have to be a dramatic improvement.

Average earnings of the orkers affected are £107.83 a week. The company has offered week. The company has outered £7.60 in new money on the base rate of £64.96 a week, together with consolidation into basic rates of a £6. productivity payment "

The offer, beside providing for an eight-mouth agreement, would give an increase in shift

#### Death sentence on black South African

Pietermaritzburg, Nov 15.black man was sentenced to death for treason today and 11 thers were sent to prison for between 13 and 18 years.

The death sentence on James David Mange, aged 24; was the first imposed in South Africa for a political crime nor involving a killing since the Second World War. All 12 had pleaded not guilty

to high treason. Among the charges against them were tak-ing part in terrorist activities, bringing arms into South Africa and undergoing military train-ing in the Soviet Union, East Germany, Angola and the Libyan Jamahiriyah—Reuter.

# Only one flash of the old Mr Healey

estminster What has happened to Mr. Westminster Denis Healey? The man who once likened an attack by Sir

Mr. Hesley and his former sidekicks Mr Joel Barnett and Mr Robert Sheldon, were understandably subdued while Sir Geoffrey had little trouble in disposing of them with well selected quotes from their re-

once likened an attack by Sir disposing of them with well Geoffrey Howe to the savaging of a dead sheep, gave a performance in the Commons yes formance in the Commons yes terday that had all the character rose to make his statement the teristics of a soggy spoone. House wat given advance warnhome his message that the only minimum not to be builtoned way, out of the nations according on the Covernment's determination not to be builtoned way, out of the nations according on the Covernment's determination not to be builtoned way, out of the nations of rightsousness after the nations of the covernment's determination not to be builtoned way, out of the Covernment's determination not to be builtoned way, out of the Covernment's determination not to be builtoned way, out of the Covernment's determination not to be builtoned way, out of the Covernment's determination not to be builtoned way, out of the Covernment's determination not to be builtoned for the Covernment's determination not to be builtoned way, out of the Covernment's determination not to be builtoned way, out of the Covernment's determination not to be builtoned way, out of the Covernment's determination not to be builtoned way.

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The covernment's determination not to be builtoned to the covernment's determination not to be builtoned way.

The covernment's determination not to be builtoned way.

The covernment's determination not to b

punch drunk styper.

There was one flash of the chamber, she told the House old Healey when he inquired that with the expansion in correspond to the pation's rowing the alternatives were economic prospects going to be either to raise interest rates or ruined by a bunch of bumbling to print money.

We will not print money.

ruined by a bunch of lumbling to print money. We will not print money we easy one for a politician who necessary to raise interest rates has produced more budgets or to conquer inflation. With economic packages and performed more Unums, Sturms present level interest rates had and every other sort of turn to be high enough to bring in than any Chancellor in recent the money needed to parsue the memory.

#### Israelis dismiss general in Nablus affair

The Israeli general who is at the centre of his Government's atempt to deport the Arab Mayor of Nablus has been removed from his post. The Israeli authorities deny there is any connexion with the controversy which has resulted in the resignation of 23 mayors of towns on the West Bank. The atempted deportation has been interpreted as the removal of an awkward supporter of the Palestinias Page 7

Ayatollah 'fatigued'

Ayatollah Khomeini cancelled all engagements until December because of gratique" when he was due to discuss lie fate of the American Embassy hostages—ith leaders of the Revolutionary Council. In London, the Iranian Ambassagor sale in London, the Iranian Ambassagor sale ir an would not release the hostages if America let the Shah take refuse in another country like Mexico or Egypt Page 7

Jeers greet M Giscard Jeering crowds greeted President Giscard d'Estaing in Foix, south-west France. His promises, in a speech, of better roads and

support for agriculture and industry were met with catcalls and chants from banner-waving demonstrators. The area is one of the bastions of the left in France Page 6

#### Levesque setback

A bad defeat has come to Mr René Levesque's Parti Québecois Government, which has lost in all three of the province's



Bonjour Beanjolais: In the early hours of vesterday Paris began to receive the 1979 Beaujolais. This particular barrel is on its way to the cellars of the Duc de Richelieu restaurant

#### Peach family lose

The High Court refused a plea by the family of Mr Blair Peach, the New Zealand teacher who died after being hit on the head during a demonstration in Southall, London, to have the inquest on him heard before a jury Page 4

#### 50 on ship missing

At least 50 people were missing after a collision, followed by an explosion, between a Greek ship and a Romanian tanker in Istanbul. Three of the tanker's 54 crew were rescued and the body of another was later found. All 33 crew the Greek ship were rescued Page 7

#### Schools threat

Plans to deny mandatory grants to independent school pupils when they go to university have been drawn up by the Labour Party. Mr Neil Kinnock, Opposition spokesman on education, believes that it is the best way to attack independent schools Page 4

#### Sports bodies differ over Lions tour The Central Council of Physical

Recreataion voted not to discuss the implications of a British Lions rugby tour to South Africa next year and created a serious rift in British sport. Mr Howell, the shadow Minister for Sport, described the decision as "appalling" and Olympic sports officials hope the decision can be rescribed.

#### Threat to magazine

The first issue of the London Evening News colour magazine, due today, was being threatened by an industrial dispute in the newspaper's composing room. Print workers were to meet early this morning to decide whether to resume normal working and allow production of the paper, and distribution of its new supplement, to ceed Page 2

#### IRA film denial

The BBC's denial that the Panorama film of armed IRA men, taken at Carrickmore, co Tyrone, on October 17, was staged, was supported by Mr Paul Berriffman, the cameraman. Reports of sealing the village and displaying arms "were ridiculous." Scotland Yard is studying the film Page 4

Miners' pay: Mr Scargill says pit workers should prepare for industrial action to enforce claim Kampuchea: Thais prepare for another

200,000 refugees Moscow: Russians blame Britain for lack of trade

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reviews Lark Rise Candleford; Paul Criffiths on the London Sinfoulotta Sport, pages 10 and 11 Goff: Limbe-known Britain shares lead in Australian Open; Football; Ward deal falls through; Tennis; Lewis brave in defeat Objumy, page 14 Professor Gyula Germanus, Mr George Spiegefberg Business News, pages 15-21 Stock markets; Rise in MLR and Government measure; leaves market deappointed; Gilis are active with issue of £1,000m Treasury 13; per cent; Equities remain on the Sidelines with the FT Index 3.7 down at 405-3. Financial Editor: Pauch-drank in the City; Boots on a longer view; Oils accelerated FRT pagesenty; British Sugar, the Sune; asset Bostness Features; Frank, Vocioon the arithmetic of gold supply and depared; Michael Press discusses the Opec countries! Investment, policies; Kenneth Owen on Britain micro-electrodics industry Business Biary; The Topics to be asked to start a new quanto 14; Letters

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If you must wake your Secretary at3am... from the other side of the world with important instructions - and pile her with work at other times, then show your appreciation this Christmastim Few things could delight her more than MISS WORTH—the newest

Britain's 240,000 miners were called upon yesterday to reject the National Coal Board's 20 per cent final pay offer, stick out for their full claim for between 30 and 65 per cent increase and vote for industrial

Mr Arthur Scargill, the militant Yorkshire miners' president, issued a statement from his headquarters in Barnsley telling mineworkers:
"If MPs can award themselves 70 per cent wage increases, there is no reason why the full claim of the miners should not be considered." be considered".

The miners' negotiators rejected the 20 per cent offer at talks with the board on

Mr Scargill, probably referring to suggestions from some National Union of Mineworkers' leaders that a 25 per cent increase would have been acceptable, said yesterday: "A number of misleading state-ments have been issued from various marters published who various quarters outlining what the offer means and bow the miners should respond. The Coal Board has offered an increase in wages from next March with a small interim payment in January-February. o accept this would be tanga-count to negotiating a decrease in the living standards of mine-

Mr Scargill said that in the

agreed. "These range from 30 per cent to 70 per cent and include workers in the energy field, the TV industry and MPs.", he said.

"I would targe every miner to reject the offer of the NCB and accept no less than the full claim agreed at our annual conerence. If the claim was justiied at the time of our con-

fied at the time of our conference, it is more than justified now, in the light of rocketing prices and spiralling inflation. It a ballot takes place for industrial action, I would urge all miners to support any industrial action that may be necessary to win a just claim."

The board's offer would have given coal face workers a basic rate of £101.94 a week and surface workers £73.70, although production bonuses would have made earnings substantially higher.

Left attacked: The North Staf-

Left attacked: The North Staf-fordshire representative on the NUM negotiating team in the national pay talks yesterday ettacked left-wing militants within his union (our Stoke correspondent writes).

Mr Roy Ottey, general secre-tary of the union's power group, said on his return from talks in London that he was "sick to death of the outrageous demands" of a section of the

an offer within 1 per cent of our claim I am certain there are those within our negotiating team who would have voted past few months, when miners against it in any case. I am bad accepted a 9.1 per cent satisfied that their intention at increase, in other sectors all times is to endeavour to increases equivalent to the miners' full claim had been men on strike."

the sale to private sector of the

puration. The intention is to keep it as a single entity. The

Although the Bill does not in

cludes one important clause which could lead to more rival

buses to London Transport on

rival service will be allowed to

Official strike action by soun

The strike also affected tennis on BBC2, and television coverage of racing from Ascot today is threatened.

Representatives of the men's

Representatives of the men's union, the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staff (ABS), and of the BBC management are meeting officials of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service today.

Although the afternoon's tennis from Wembley continued with background music as the only accompaniment, BBC officials decided only hours before the Miss World centest began that it could not show live pictures without a commentary. The BBC says its considers the present grading structure unwieldy and in danger of collapse. Regrading agreements for 1,000 categories had been submitted, an official said, and those would take two years to clear.

clear.
The BBC had hoped the ABS

would agree to suspend those agreements so that a new struc-

ture, putting everyone into five blocks of grades, could be dis-

# Bill to free long bus routes from licensing

By Our Transport

More competition in bus services and cheaper fares next year are expected as a result of the new Transport Bill presented to Parliament yesterday. It also excludes car-sharing from licensing restrictions.

The Bill makes something of a bonfire of the tight licensing controls introduced more than 50 years ago on bus services, freeing inter-city, express, and tage services over 30 miles from licensing altogether.
Safety will not be affected,
Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of

Transport, said yesterday. The new operators, who it is hoped will compete with existing ser-vices, will have to maintain the same safety standards. Elsewhere, the burden of proof that a new service would

against the public interest. will lie with the existing opera-tor. Trial areas will be established by ministerial order when bus licensing is suspended

#### Ministry plan to Miss World not cut direct labour shown as BBC upsets big union dispute worsens By a Staff Reporter

By Donald Macintyre Labour Reporter

The Transport and General Workers' Union is considering protest action over government proposals to hive off to the private sector a large part of the work done by industrial civil servants in the Department of the Environment.

The department has already told unions that it wants to run down its directly employed manual labour force of 18,000 by 20 to 30 per cent in the next three years with the even-tual target of halving it.

It has proposed the transfer from the public sector to private industry of the department carrying out statutory testing of heavy goods vehicles, and of the Hydraulic Research Association. It also intends to re-duce maintenance of ancient monuments. The cut of 80 manual workers in that department would, according to an official letter of the unions, be achieved without seriously affecting maintenance stan-

Most cuts are expected to come from putting out to con-tract functions such as main-tenance, cleaning, and electrical work at present done by industrial civil servants. The depart-ment has told the unions that

it hopes to achieve the cuts through natural wastage and re-Maintenance workers who have to be vetted for sensitive se-curity in the Ministry of De-fence or the Services should be

exempt from the cuts. Mr Michael Martin, national secretary of the public services group of the Transport and General Workers' Union, accused the Government of abandoning the policy of put-ting work out to contract only where it was cost effective.
This work will still have to be done", he said. "It will just mean in future that it will have to be done by contractors. in many cases at higher costs."

#### 'Quango' to be abolished

The Government is to close the Centre for Information and Advice on Educational Disadvantage, Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced in the Commons

yesterday.
The centre, which is based in Manchester and has a govern-ment grant this year of £312,000, is the second educational quango" to be wound up; the first was the Youth Service Forum. The centre has a staff

# and wages plan put to rail unions

By Our Labour Reporter An outline of proposals b improve railway productivity in exchange for pay increases was presented by the British Railways Board to the three railway unions last night.

The five-page document records as "a first priority" the need to reduce hours worked without a reduction in average earnings and with out an increase in the workforce. It comes after the tabling by the biggest rail union of a £300m set of proposals on productivity and pay.

The board is seeking greater flexibility in freight services-reduced labour turnover and absenteeism in train operations; introduction of new technology, such as radio links between locomotives and signal house; respond of denergy boxes; removal of demarca-tions in train manning and "manning trains only, but precisely, to cover responsi-bilities and the work to be done".

The board says that revenue generated by savings cannot be spent wholly on improved pay, but must in part be used to support investment vital to the industry.

More specifically it wants new approach to rostering, with Saturdays and Sundays as nor-mal shift days in areas where weekend working is customary; an end to union restrictions on promotion, training and redun-dancies; and the phasing of annual bolidays to minimize the amount of relief cover and rest-

It also says that it wants to replace the traditional guards and conductor guards with grades called train conductor and trainman and to "empha-size the customer relations role of on-train staff."

It is also to investigate how much track relaying work can be done on weekdays to improve revenue-earning at the weekend. Apart from radio links, the board envisages remotecontrol locomorives operating on metro-ground services." merry-go-round services"

sale of shares to private inves-nors, including staff, could re-duce the state holding to little or nothing over a period, Mr Fowler said yesterday. The National Union of Rail-The National Umon or Nati-waymen, which is seeking a new £50 to £100 a week pay struc-ture, has yet to agree with the Associated Society of Loco-motive Engineers and Firemen on how the fruits of increased productinivity should be distrimetropolitan roads. At present LT is judge and jury in its own cause: it decides whether a

Our Transport Correspondent writes: Rail fores are to go up by about a fifth in January, British Rail confirmed yester-

operate.

The Bill gives a right of appeal to the traffic commis-South-east commuters will on average pay slightly more, about 221 per cent, and other services sioners for intending newcomers.

15 per cent rise sought: An application is being made by United Counties Bus Company, which operates in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, to increse its fars by 15 per cent next year (our Letchworth corrspondent writes). narginally less. On some short journeys the rise will be more than a quarter to bring fares into line with London Transport

It is the largest single increase imposed by British Rail, although there was an increase of a half in three stages in 1975. There was no guarantee against an additional increase during next year, British Rail said yesterday. That would depend on inflation and other

Fares last went up by nine per cent in January this year. An interim rise of about 10 per cent in the summer was con-sidered and rejected, in the hope of gaining traffic at a time of rising petrol prices. engineers involved in a regrad-ing dispute caused the BBC to abandon its live television coverage last night of the Miss World contest from the Albert

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

A Sotheby sale of Russian works of art in Zurich on Wednesday underlined that the magic name of Faberge is what

collectors want, irrespective of the quality or interest of the item itself.

A snuff box made by Faberge's workmaster, Mikhail

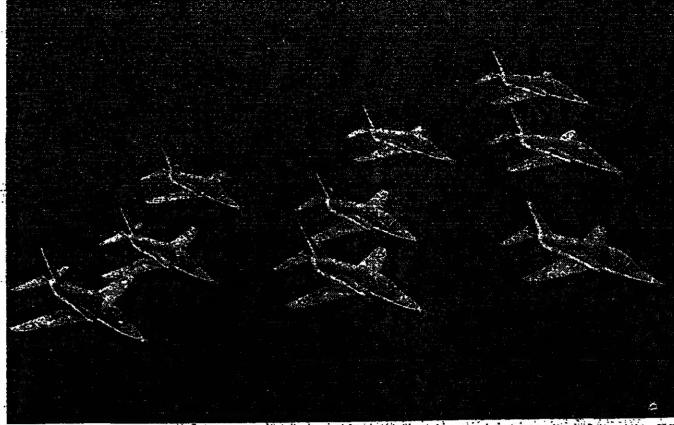
Perchin—Faberge ran a stable of craftsmen rather than making the items himself—brought the

Swiss francs (estimate 60,000-80,000) or £50,000. It is a rich

imitation of eighteenth-century style with decoration in enamel and two-colour gold in addition to an oval miniature of Nicholas II framed in diamonds.

A group of badges of different Russian railway com-

panies provided a curious feature of the sale and under-lined the Faberge cult. There were four badges of different



The Red Arrows, the RAP's aerobatic team, making their debut over Gloucestershire yesterday in Hawk aircraft. Hawks are bigger, but use less fuel than their Gnat predecessors.

# Recruitment is higher after forces' pay rise

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
Recruiting for the Armed
Forces improved last summer
after two big pay rises. The
services will have to do better

services will have to do better still, however, to reach their manpower targets this year.

The number of sailors leaving the Royal Navy remained high during the July-September quarter, despite a decrease in the number of those applying to leave early.

As a result, the strength of
the Navy declined by 1,100
between March 31 and September 30.

Overall manpower in the September 30 last year, although recruiting was up by 4 per cent.
The Ministry of Defence.

commenting upon the quarterly figures, which were published the corrent upward trends continued "the numbers recruited by the end of the financial year will still fall short of requirements". The July-September quarter includes the main annual intake of junior

officer recruiting improved slightly. The outward flow was expected to improve during the

The returns for the RAF are the most encouraging, with re-crument up 47 per cent for male officers and 24 per cent for airmen during the first six months of the present financial strength on September 30 was 2,600 higher than at the same time in 1978.

ever, that this high level of recruiting will need to be con-tinued during the next six certain areas.

The strengths of the three services and the Royal Marines

services and the Royal Marines on September 30 were as fol-hows, with the figures for March 31, before the pay rises were announced, in brackets: Royal Navy 53.931 (65.053); Royal Marines 7,414 (7,447); Army 160.266 (156.181); RAF 87,392 (86,310). Totals, 319,003 (314.981).

### Farmers seek price rises

nicely enamelied, which failed with a total of £585,757, but 33

nicely enamelied, which failed to find buyers and were bought in of prices from £114 to £186; A sale largely in through the Faberge network for the Baltic railway found a buyer at 1,250 Swiss francs (estimate 700-1,000) or £286.

The sale of Russian works of art made £260,752, with 13 per cent unsold. The high unsold The nothing in With the art is sold perfentage reflected two

for early price rises to avoid woold not lead inevitably to cuts in food output and in the rural labour force.

Mr Rachard Butler, president of the National Farmers He said that farmers asseded Union, said after a meeting of stricking from the impact of its policy making council; "Members were in a very of letting industry get on with tough mood, and I have been instructed to ask for immediate action."

They were being instructed to ask for immediate action. They were being that the fall in incomes was the fall of the fall in incomes was scellerating and there is a scellerating and the scelleration and the scellerating and t

They wanted a 12 per cent accelerating and there is a devaluation next month in the test danger that bills must go upped green pound, with which EEC uppeased in the NFU council had been sterling. If allowed, it would shocked by the rise in using the the largest devaluation since mum lending rate. If passed on Britain joined the Community, by banks it would add 175m and would increase shop prices year to farmers interest of many foods.

Mr Bufler said farmers also wanted a rise early next mouth Farmers appealed yesterday in the price of milk. Flore or early price rises to avoid woold not lead meritably to

A sale largely devoted to pic-

A sale largely devoted to pic-ture frames, without their pic-tures, at Bonham's yesterday made £37,000 with 4 per cent unsold. The auction underlined how valuable fine amique frames can be, even if they have nothing in the middle.

. With the art auction season

Burgundy, hock and champagne at Christie's totalling £55,298, with 25 per cent unsold; Old-Master paintings at Christie's in New York rotalling £290,157, with 9 per cent unsold

# 'Order to move oxygen hoses in ship not given'

their supervisor to remove potentially lethal oxygen h afte they had finished work, it. being fixed out at Swan Humer's Nepune shipyand at Walisend,

Tyne and Wear, in September,

1976, it was added. Mr Herold Harvey, a Swan Mr Harold Harvey, a Swan Hunter supervisor engaged in outfitting work on the missile destroyer, HMS Glasgow, where the men died, said he had given insaructions about hoses a year before the fare. It was an absolate rule that oxygen doses had to be disconnected from the main manifolds on the ships sop deck at meal and suppring times, and particularly at the and of the day's work. He did

well-vernilated place once they had been disconnected.

The practice was to shut off

were left daugling from the top deck through to the working areas in lower decks because be had not given any instructions to the men to coll them and

Swan. Hunser deny six charges under the Heathi and Safety at Work Act, but their subconstructors, Telemeter installations Ltd. who employed the victims, have admitted three

#### Dispute may stop colour magazine's first issue

By Alan Hamilton Publication of the first issue of the London Evening News colour magnine is being threatened by an industrial dispure in the newspaper's com-DOSINE TOOM.

Print workers are to meet early today to decide whether to resume normal working and allow production of the paper, and the distribution of its new supplement, to proceed.

The 48-page magazine, to be distributed free with the paper, is intended as an occasional tenance, produced only when there is enough colour adver-tising to warrant it. Eleven issues are planned in the first

mas. Evening News compositors, all Esering Neus compositors, all members of the National Graphical Association, yesterday demanded a lump sum payment into their chapel (office branch) pool for each page of the new magazine, although it has already been printed, at the Woodrew Wyart printing plant at Barbury, Oxfordshire. The sum demanded as compensation for the first issue was

The sum demanded as compensation for the first issue was about 17,000.

When, yesterday afternoon, compositors refused to prepare advance copy for today's edition of the main newspaper, the management of Associated Newspapers, proprietors of the News, told them they had dismissed themselves. National officials of the NGA ordered the mass of the NGA ordered

the men to return to normal working. One of the principal reasons for launching the magazine was to remove the printing of colour advertisements, with all its attendant difficulties, from

its attendant difficulties, from the paper's main press room. Helped by the lengthy independent television strike, the News is in considerable demand for colour advertising space, and is anxious to encourage the trend to help to wipe out its operating losses.

In spite of the emergence of Sir James Goldsmith's Now! magazine, and the imminent reappearance of The Sunday Times Colour Magazine, the Evening News; believes there is scope for a colour advertising medium covering only London at rates, starting at £4,300 for a fifti page, well below the national colour, media. The circulation of the News is about 500,000 copies a day.

#### Secrets Bill 'a nightmare for journalists

Mr Kenneth Morgan, director designate of the Press Council, vesterdey described the new Protection of Official Informa-tion Bill as a newstaneguest's and civil servanes had tolered tes persage so fill of their form would be a thought a manufa-factory and or the tolerance for

Ha told traines journalists at Highbury Francis College, Portsmouth: The Hill is not beyond redemption but it a thorough rewrite job.

#### High risk of cancer from new transplant drug

By Our Medical Correspondent the rejection of transplanted Trials at Cambridge Univer organs by the patient's immune sity of the transplant drug defence system.

sity of the transplant drug defence system.

cyclesporin A have shown a In half the cases treated no disturbingly high frequency of other drugs had to be used to a form of concer in the patients prevent rejection. That is a region of concer in the patients prevent rejection. That is a region of the transplant and dangerous and effects of most transplant drugs.

After stiking successes in transplant drugs.

fessor Roy Calne's team at Cambridge trial disconding beging using cyclosporia closed two drawbacks. Cyclospotal on human patients in June.

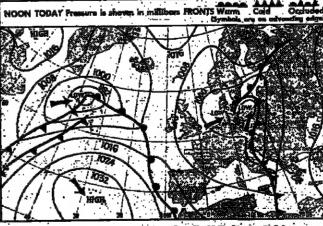
a on number panetts in june. Sporm A seems to impair the 1978.

Since thes 3Z parients have kidneys although that effect been given kidney grafts. One becomes less marked as the was also given a panettes. Two dose is reduced. further patients have had liver. Secondly, and more importransulants and one like had a tank three of the A received.

further patients have had liver Secondly, and more impor-transplants and one also had a tant, three of the 4 patients pancreas transplanted. The treated have developed lym-results so far have been en-couraging, with 26 of the trans-planted kidneys and all the The Cambridge team has in pancreases and livers function its report in the Lancet that ing well. In its present form the new results and one also had a tant, three of the 4 patients pancies transplanted. The treated have developed lympress and fournalists than the press and journalists than the old Official Secrets Act. He gave a warning that a new Act. however illiberal, might well be thought to be more respectable and bemore likely to be used. The transplanted have been phones, a form of cancer of couraging, with 26 of the transplanted. The treated have developed lympress and investigation of cancer of the distribution of cancer of the distribution of the patients transplanted. The treated have developed lympress as form of cancer of the distribution of cancer of the distribution of the patients transplanted. The treated have developed lympress the impress, a form of cancer of the distribution of the patients transplanted. The treated have developed lympress as form of cancer of the distribution of cancer of the distribution of the patients.

The Cambridge team has in pancresses and livers function its report in the Lancet that the finding makes them the distribution of the patients.

#### Collectors go for Fabergé's magic name Weather forecast and recordings at Sotheby's sale of Russian art works



sold percentage reflected two expensive items which failed to sell. The sale, along with the others in Sotheby's week of tensely competitive bidding.

The message seems to be that all that glitters, everything made of gold, hardstones or jewels, is desirable; the first two sessions of jewels followed theh same pattern with a total of £3,315,000 and 8 per cent ture at Christie's in Lonture at Christie's totalling unsold.

Oil on canvax, however, is a With the art auction season is full'swing, there are important sales world wide. The main results yesterday included: elocks and warches at Lawrona's for Crewkerne, Somerset, totalling £80,605 with 3 per cent unsold; Eastern textiles, rugs and carpets at Christie's in Lonture at Christie's totalling £155,250, with 15 per cent unsold; English furniture at Christie's totalling £90,380 with 6 per cent unsold; Bngrundy, hock and champagne

7.19 am · 4.11 pm Moon rises : Moon sets : 3.19 am 3.11 pm Lighting up: 4.41 pm to 6.51 am. Lighting up: 4.41 pm to 6.51 am.
High Water: London Bridge, 11:34
am, 6.2m (20.5ft). Avormouth;
4.45 am, 11.1m (36.4ft); 5.0 pm,
11.5m (37.6ft). Dover, 8.46 am,
6.0m (19.7ft); 9.17 pm, 5.9m
(19.5ft). Hull, 3.22 am, 6.3m
(20.5ft); 4.03 pm, 6.5m (21.5ft);
Liverpool, 9.2 am, 8.1m (26.6ft);
9.18 pm, 8.2m (27.1ft).

A low in the North Sea will IIE slowly.

mist or fog parches in places at first; wind NW moderate; max temp 5°C (41°F).

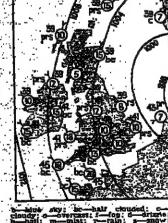
central Highlands, Moray Firth; Rather cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain or sleet; snow on hills; some bright intervals developing; wind N or NW, fresh; max temp 4° or 5°C (39° to 41°F).

Orkney, Shetland, NE, NW Scotland: Bright, periods, winny showers; wind N or NE, moderate; max temp 4° or 5°C (33° to 41°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Recoming mostly dry with some surishine after overnight, frost and fog; cloud and rain preceded by show on hills will return to the N and W later; gradually becoming less cold.

Sea passages: S. North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind W or NW, moderate, locally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

English Channel (E). St could be brought. The then Attorney General decided in the procession from the public interest ley in trying to secure a condession from the and succession from Blinat, not only to arrive at a definite conclusion on his own involvement but also to obtain information from him about any information in the mainty from prosecution with Burgess and the continuing investigations of Burges, Maclean and Fallows, and the continuing investigations of Burges, Maclean, and from the pass of which it had been made after the territory with its cooperation in the continuing investigations of Burgess, Maclean, and from the passing of which it had been made after the territory of the Security authorities, following the defections of Burgess, Maclean, and from the passing of which it had been made after the territory of the security authorities that, the his freeds and the continuing investigations. The decision to offer immunity article with it no access to classing anticontent to the territory of the passing of which it had been made and the passing of which it had been made and the passing of which it had been made after the territory of the passing of which it had been made and the passing of which it had been made and the passing of which it had been made and the passing which it had been made and the passi



30-day forecast

30-day forecast

The Meteorological Office has issued the following 30-day forecast: Unsettled and often wet weather is expected with a predominance of W winds and temperatures generally not far from the seasonal normal. A change to dry SE winds will probably follow, bringing very cold weather at times in early December, particularly to the SE.

Temperatures over the period as a whole are expected to be below average in England, Wales and E Scotland, with rainfall near average. Elsewhere temperatures are likely to be near normal and rainfall above average. Frost will probably be more frequent than usual except in the NW.

Gales, snow and fog are expected to occur with near average frequency.



# Cussad. The ABS rejected the suspension of outstanding agreements of the late nintteenth century, Text of Thatcher statement on immunity deal

The following is the text of the Prime Minister's answer in the Commons yesterday to the question on security by Mr Edward Leadbitter:

The name which the honourable Gentlemen has given me is that of Sir Anthony Blunt.

In April, 1964, Sir Anthony Blunt.

In April, 1964, Sir Anthony Blunt.

In April, 1964, Sir Anthony Blunt.

He first came under suspicion in the course of the inquiries which that acted as a talent-spotter for and Maclean in 1951, when the war, when he was a don at Cambridge, and had passed information regularly to the Russians while he was a member of the Security Service was told that Burwadon regularly to the Russians while he was a member of the Security Service between 1940 and 1945. He made this admission after being given an undertaking that he would not be prosecured. after being given an undertaking that he would not be prosecuted if he confessed.

If he confessed.

Inquiries were, of course, made before Blunt joined the Security Service in 1940, and he was judged a fit person. He was known to have held Markist views at Cambridge, but the security authorities had no reason either in 1940 or at any time during his authorities had no reason either in 1940 or at any time during his service to doubt his loyalty to his country.

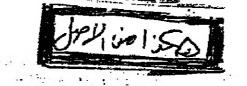
On leaving the Security Service in 1963, produced noth-1945 Blunt reverted to his profession as an art historian. He held a number of academic appointments. He was also appointments. He was also appointed as Surveyor of The

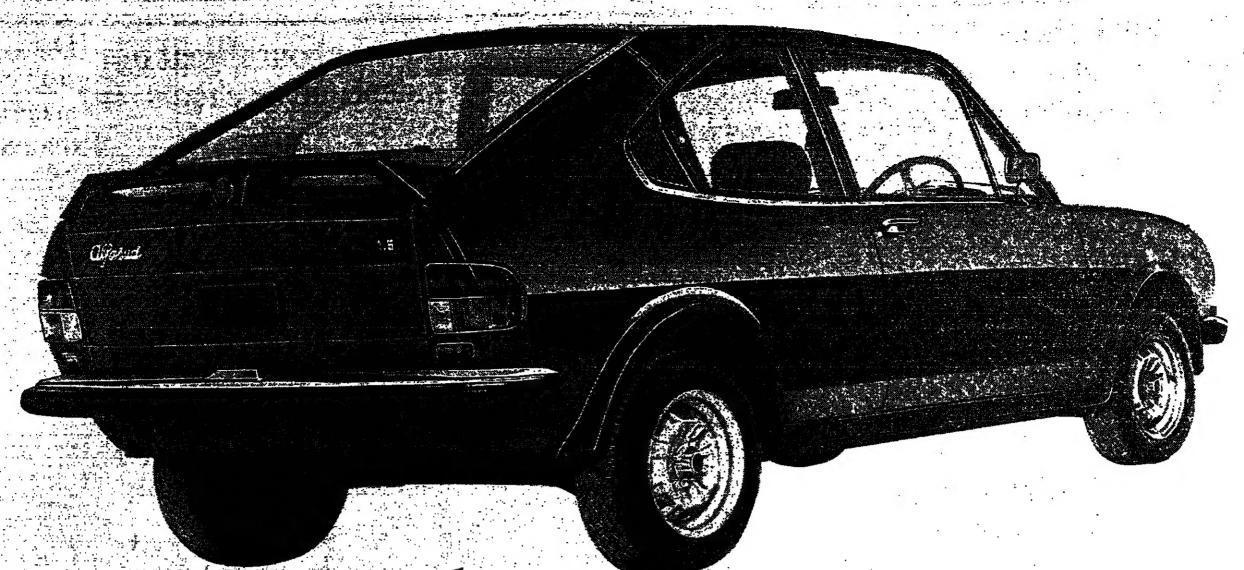
Nevertheless the Security Service

remained suspicious of him, and began an intensive and prolonged investigation of his activities. During the course of this investigation he was interviewed on 11 occasions. He persisted in his denial, and no evidence against him was obtained.

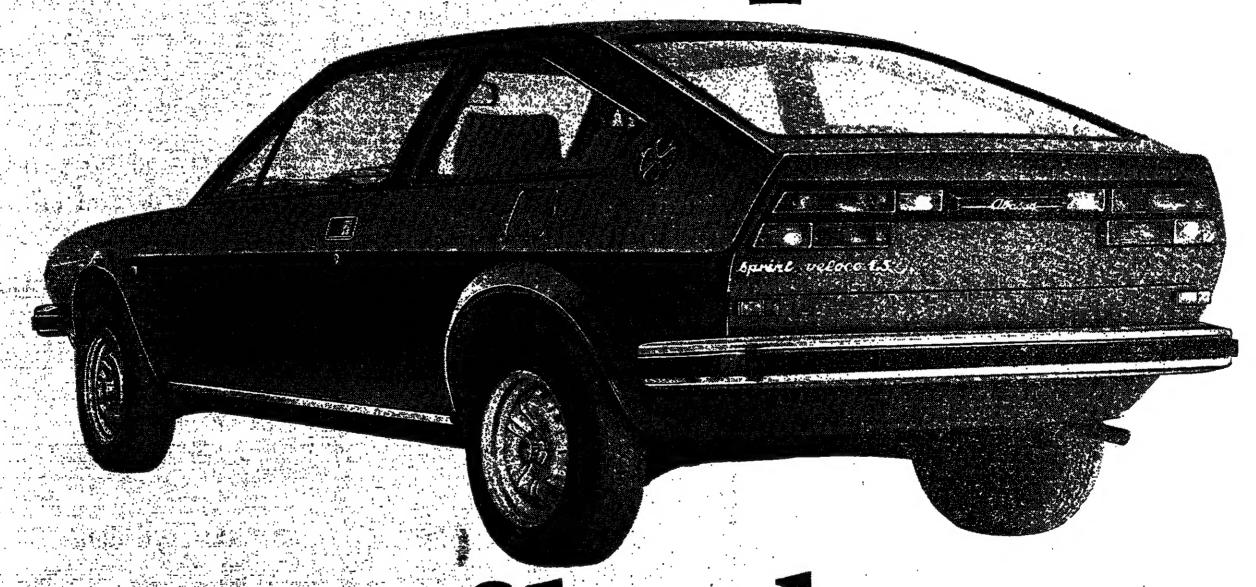
Oil on canvas, however, is a

different matter; it appeals to a different class of collector from the jewel enthusiast. Sotheby's Zurich sale of Swiss pictures was a disappointment





# Aclean pair



Choosing your Alfasud from the racy pair pictured here depends

very much on your point of view. For the person interested in travelling fast, economically and relatively discreetly, may

we suggest the car up top? This is the 1.5 ti. Nought to sixty in ten point nine, a top speed of 106; and 42.8\*mpg at an admittedly

uncharacteristic steady 56mph.

You're also looking at sufficient room for four adults to tour the continent in comfort; a cavernous boot; and, according to all the tests we've read, some of the best handling and roadholding of any saloon car in the world.

If, however, all thoughts of discretion can be thrown to the wind, we unhesitatingly recommend the car below. Our new Sprint Veloce, 1.5.

From its four halogen headlights to its wide opening tailgate it is, we think you'll agree, one of the prettiest cars

that ever made a pedestrian wish he wasn't.

Under the bonnet, a pair of twin choke carburettors plus other subtleties ease the power up to 95bhp, and the top speed to a whisker short of 110.

You'll also find a luxurious interior, room for four;

and Alfaplus.

The latter covers all new Alfas, and means the price at the bottom of this page is the on-the-road price.

It also means 12 months unlimited mileage guarantee, and free routine service parts for your first 24,000 miles of Alfasud motoring. And your nearest Alfa dealer is no further than Yellow Pages.

Decided yet?



THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

# Family of Blair Peach fail in court plea to have inquest heard before a jury

Peach, aged 35, the New Zealand teacher who died after being hit on the head during a demonstration in Southall, London, in April, falled yesterday in its attempt to have his nquest heard before a jury. Mr John Mortimer, QC, who appeared in the High Court on behalf of the family, told Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Griffiths, that there was a considerable body

"The medical evidence points to the possibility that the officer used a weighted rubber cosh on a piece of hosepipe filled with shot". Mr Mortimer said. "Mr Peach Mortimer said. "Mr Peach was a matter for a jury.
died from a single heavy blow from a weighty, but malleable, London coroner, adjourned the instrument without a hard inquest on October 12, after edge. If there is reason to sus-eight witnesses had given evi-

heading

for a storm

From Christopher Thomas

The political scene on both sides of the Irish border quickened yesterday as Ulster's two big "loyalist" groups intensified their public battle over the proposed constitutional conference and bir Union

Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, prepared for a stormy homecoming today over his border pact with Britain In the North, the Rev Isu

Paisley continued to speak as if he was the voice of all Pro-

testants and once again re-served his position on whether his Democratic Unionists would

attend the constitutional talks. He dropped some heavy hints, however, that he might yet take

part.
The incipient Westminster

initiative is still in serious trouble. The complex manoev-

rngs of Mr Paisley and the official Ulster Unionists of Mr

James Molyneaux, who has said flarly that his members will

are confusing some of the most

seasoned local observers as the two groups via for supremacy.

Mr Paisley flew into Belfast

to issue a lengthy statement after his meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher the day before. Apparently the Prime

Minister gave him the impres-sion that she means what she

says about imposing a solution if the local politicians cannot

igree. The consultative documen

which will set out a number of possible means of restoring

some local government powers, is expected to be published

next week.
In Dublin, MPs of the ruling

ington Press Club about a deal

that would allow British helicopters to chase suspect vehicles for a limited distance

A boy aged 16 was found lying in a street in the Roman

Catholic Andersonstown area

of Belfast yesterday after being shot through both knees and elbows by a Provisional

and elbows by a Provisional IRA punishment squad for "anti-social behaviour". Anti-Lynch protest: Mr. Lynch said yesterday he was pleased with support in North America for his policy of voluntary reconciliation leading eventually tracked.

to a united Ireland, (Reuters reports from New York). Out-side the Hilton hotel, where he

was speaking, a number of demonstrators paraded with signs in support of the IRA

The Prison Department has backed down from a confronta-tion with the Board of Visitors

en Pucklechurch remand centre, near Bristol, over a refusal by

prison officers to escort Mr Rodney Morgan, a magistrate and member of the board, to see inmates. He is fighting to keep his position on the board.

When Mr Morgon, accompanied by a fellow board member, tried to make a statutory visit to the centre, he was told the boycort by the local branch of the Prices Officers' According

of the Prison Officers' Association meant he could not do so. Calling their action "abuse of

power". Mr Morgan began moves to take his case before the High Court. Boords of Visitors are appoin-

ted by the Home Secretary to keep an eye on prisons. The Home Office says: "They con-stitute an independent body of representatives of the local com-

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

into the republic

of evidence which gave reasons to suspect that Mr Peach had

been hit by a police officer using an article heavier than

The family of Mr Blair a demonstration as a result of hearing of the application for each, aged 35, the New Zeausing a truncheon, or more porter of the Anti-Nazi League, probably a weapon of greater and the demonstration, on severity, then it is a matter April 23, was against a which could affect public safe.

Under the Coroners (Amend-ment) Act, 1926, a coroner can summpn a jury if he has rea-son to suppose that death occurred in circumstances, the continuance or possible recur-ral of which, is prejudicial to the health or safety of the Mr Mortimer said: "If the

mr stortuner sam: It the
police are using some sort of
weapon which might prove
fatal in the control of political
demonstrations, then that is a
situation which could affect
public safety." He submitted
that it came within the scope

and the demonstration, on April 23, was against a National Front election meet-

died by murder or man-slaughter. But that section had been repealed. If there was a possibility that a police officer had committed murder, either then it would have fallen within the scope of that sec-tion, and not the one which Mr Mortimer had argued on. Peach's death did not come within the wording of the Act.

Mr Justice Griffiths agreed.

# Mr Lynch is BBC film man denies IRA incident 'staged'

By Kenneth Gosling
Mr Paul Berriff, the camera-man in the Panarama seam which filmed armed IRA men in Carrickmore, co Tyrone, oc October 17, yesterday supported the BBC's denial that it was The filming has been criticized by the Prime Minister and other MPs. It is being studied by Scotland Yard.

Mr Berriff said that he was

Mr Berriff said that he was in Dublin when he had a telephone call saying he and his crew should be in Carrickmore at 5.30 that evening. They drove 200 miles arriving at 5.15.

He said: "We drove through the village, saw no one, turned round and parked in a church forecourt. We sat smoking for five minutes and decided to drive through the village again before leaving." The crew was drive through the vinage before leaving." The crew was due in Belfast that evening with guns then

Two men with guns then speared and waiked away along the street. "I reached for my camera and started filming straight away from my car." He got out of the car when four or five more men appeared at or five more men appeared at a crossroads.

said to the driver: "This is an IRA road checkpoint. Can we see your driving licence?" They then stopped four more They then stopped four more cars and asked to see licences.

Mr Berniff said he was filming for only 12 minutes. Reports of seeling off the village and displaying weapons were ridiculous, as the film would show, he said. The film has not been on television.

Mr Berniff, an award-winning temeraman, itself spent seven weeks in Irelend making 12 films for the BBC including one

films for the BBC including one for Panarana on the history of the FRA. It involved interview-ing members of Sinn Fein but it was "ell cloakend-dagger stuff". They would go to an interview after being told to drive to a crossroads or to fol-The BBC board of governor

met yesterdey to consider a re-port by Mr Gerard Mansell, acting director-general, on the filming. A statement on its conclusions will be issued in a few days. The board may wait for Scotland Yard's report be-fore commenting.

#### Sands identical, Skipper tells of Mountbatten trial is told From Annabel Ferriman Dublin

the two defendants in the Lord Mountbatten murder trial was exactly the same as the sand found on the slipway at the harboour where Lord Mount-batten's boat was moored, it was alleged at the Special Criminal Court IN Dublin yes-Figure Fall Party will be looking to Mr Lynch to say exactly what he told the Wash-

Dr James Donovan, director of Ireland's forensic sciences

of Ireland's forensic sciences laboratory, told the court that be subjected the sand to energy dispersive X-ray analysis, and found the sends were identical.

Thomas McMahon, aged 31, a fitter, of Carrickmacross, co Monaghan, and Francis McGirl, aged 24, a grave-diager, from Bailinamore, co Leitrim, have pleaded not guilty to murdering Earl Mountbatten of Burms when his boat exploded on August 27 at Mullaghmore, co Sligo.

Dr Donovan, said that he compared samples of sand

#### sudden change in wind force From Our Correspondent

Aberdeen Mr Roy Forsyth, master of Mr Roy Forsyth, master of the diving ship Star Canopus, working at the Beryl A platform site in the North Ses, where two divers lost their lives on November 26 last year, told a fatal accident inquiry an Aberdeen yesterday that just two, three or as many times as after 6am that morning the wind had suddenly increased from 15 to 40 knots.

Own caste. One or mer ordinate is II have always admired the institutions of this country and I regard myself as a loyal British citizen. On the other hand I am also proud of my Indian ancestry.

"I have always admired the institutions of this country and I regard myself as a loyal British citizen. On the other hand I am also proud of my Indian ancestry.

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"I for one, am very amxious to retain the traditions of my hand in the state of the country and institutions of this country and I regard myself as a loyal British citizen. On the other hand I am also proud of my Indian ancestry.

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"I for one, am very amxious the free hand I am also proud of my Indian ancestry.

"I have always admired the institutions of this country and I regard myself as a loyal British citizen. On the other hand I am also proud of my Indian ancestry.

wind had suddenly increased from 15 to 40 knots.

The ship lost its dynamic positioning power, he added, and was sent bodily against the platform, losing its mast. He told dive control to get the divers back inside the bell, changed to manual control on the sisp and pressed the Dive Abort button. He was sent Abort button. He was con-cerned about the danger of the diving bell.

He said there was no indica-

tion of the wind change as there had been with previous gusts of 40 knots. It was a weather front that suddenly in-creased the wind to 40 knots, compared samples of sand from 11 different beaches in the area, and none was similar to the sand at Mulaghmore ship would not have been slipway.

to the sand at Muliaghmore slipway.

The trial continues today.

#### Home Office thinks again about girl's deportation

The Home Office said yes-terday that it is reconsidering deportation order on Avesha khaton, aged seven, a Bangla-deshi girl living in Oxford, whose plight has angered many parents and teachers in the town and has led to a growing campaign for her to be allowed to stay in Britain.

She came to Britain without She came to Britain without an entry certificate in July to live with her uncle, a United kingdom citizen, and his wife, who adopted her according to Bangladesh law and brought her to the country. Her mother died five years ago and her natural father, an itinerant priest in Bangladesh, signed an affidavit waiving all legal rights to his daughter.

Since she arrived the girl-has lived with Mr and Mrs All Rojob, her adoptive parents, at their Oxford restaurant and attends a local school. Rawlier this month the Home Office ordered her to leave Britain for Bangladesh on November 10; but the order was postponed while the matter was taken up by Mr John.

Oxford.

Mr and Mrs Rojob received a further order for the girl to be taken to the immigration office at Heathrow tomorrow, but the Home Office said yesterday that the matter was still being considered and a final decision on her future would probably be taken next week.

Teachers at the girl's achool probably be taken next week.

Teachers at the girl's school and local parents organized a campaign, protesting that there was notody to look after her in Bangladesh, and that she would suffer emotionally if removed from Mr and Mrs Rojob.

Ayesha Khatun, aged seven, who awaits final decision on deportation.

pleaded with Mr Timothy Raison Minister of State at the Home Office, to allow her to stay and become a British

Mr Rojob, who has lived in British since 1962, said yester-day that the girl was terrified

# Indian marriage system is explained to Mr Whitelaw

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent Miss Sharminda Patel has written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, pro-testing against this week's White Paper proposing restricted entry of fiances and husbands to this country.

She claims the Country. She claims the Government does not understand the mecha-

nics of an Indian arranged marriage, and cites her own Miss Patel, who lives in Bloomsbury, London, recently stayed for six mouths with her father in India, when he advo-

own caste. One of her brothers is Mr Praful Parel, a campaigner on immigration since the 1960s.

"I was introduced to five boys and I was given the freedom to see them alone force.

stays out of

lead peril case

Leonard said he was concerned that there was an element of campaigning on the part of the children's parents, and he thought that an abuse of court.

of the case he referred it to Mr G. M. Turner, the Official Solicitor, for a decision on how the proceedings should be con-ducted. Mr Turner says he will take an action

The judge has ruled that, with evidence that lead is a potential source of danger to young children, the actions for regulators or single the city.

negligence against the oil com-panies should continue. He added that, with regard to a claim against Associated Octel, a manufacturer of lead addi-

tives, there was no case to answer.
Mr Nicholas Albery, of west

Mr Nicholas Albery, of west London, father of one of the children, is appealing against that decision.

Village check: Residents of Shipham, Somerset, affected by a poison scare last January, are to receive individual reports on the cadmium and lead levels in their pardens.

their gardens.

entirely up to me, with the rest of the family only volunteering of the family only volunteering their views.

"In the event, I did not decide to marry any of them, though I am still in correspondence with one of them. Suppose I do decide to marry him in the end, what will my position be?

I have no decire to settle in I have no desire to settle in India, since I was brought up in this country and I consider this my place of residence. What do I do?"

She says she has lived in Britain for the past 20 years, attended the City of London School for Girls and went on to obtain a BA in French and

"I have always admired the institutions of this country and I regard myself as a loyal British citizen. On the other hand I am also proud of my Indian ancestry."

#### Official Solicitor | Traps laid for immigrants, woman alleges By our Home Affairs Correspondent

By a Staff Reporter
The Official Solicitor has decided not to intervene in the case in which two children, claiming that lead in petrol has damaged their health, are suing the BP and Sheli companies.

In the Mayor's and City of London Court last month, Judge Leonard said he was concerned A former immigration officer says in Spare Rib, the women's liberation magazine, that she had handed in her notice in protest at the treatment of black people.

Immigration was the one area of British law where people were treated as guilty until proved innocent, Miss Anthea Lowe says, "We were trained in interviewing techniques designed to lay traps for passengers. passengers.

Immigration officers teaching them gave personal opinions such as "always treat an Indian with more suspicion than an American" or "never trust an Algerian".

Algerian.".

She alleges: "If a black Nigerian businessman appeared in front of your immigration desk, you were expected to take far longer examining him than you would the equivalent white American businessman white American business however genuine he appeared The assumption was that no white American businessman would want to settle illegally

The Home Office said yesterday: "We are familiar with the views of Miss Lowe. We are satisfied that the immigration service carries out a difficult job efficiently and fairly".

# New Labour threat to independent schools

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent ticularly which feeling is runProposals to make independing high about the Governent school pupils ineligible for meat's plans to spend £55m
a student grant when they go subsidising pupils at private of the could seriously thereaten posses, only pupils who had attended a maintained school acheols.

the future of independent schools.

The Labour P Janty has long proposal to abolish, or nationalize, all independent schools, it has never gone further than that, partly because it realized that such a move would provoke fierce public resistance, and partly because of the procorporating more than 400,000 independent school pupils in the state system.

the state system.

Now Mr. Neil Kinnock, Oppositionn spokesman on education, believes he has found a better way in attack independent schools. It would save public money and, he bulieves,

# for silicon

made yesterday by Professor Lewis Elron, of the Institute for Educational Technology, Surey University. "We must spend a little now in order to save a great deal later," he

unemployment, and educa-

Just before the last general election, the Labour Government declared that "the development of micro-electronics is of major importance to our

over the next five years

NUT demands 'true' pay

comparability study

posseds, only pupils who had-attended a maintained school for five years before going into higher education would be clig-

Students taking a first degree or who are on another designers, their tuition fees, amount ing this year to £595, paid.
They are also eligible for a maintenance grant of up to £1,485 a year depending on

perental income.

Air Kinnock has announced that a future Labour Government would immediately introduce legislation to end the Government's assisted-places scheme at independent schools.

Councils are cutting helf of

The survey, which appears in The Times Educational Supple

ment, republished today, suggests that local authorities are deferring cuts for the year 1979-80. That could mean some

councils will have to cut beavily next year or make big rate increases. Savings are expected so be £36.7m instead

of £250m, a 1.5 per cent cur for this financial year, half the amount Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, ested for in his Budget speech,

The three biggest cuts have been made by Avon (3.8 per cent), Cheshire (3.7 per cent) and Donosster (4.7 per cent)—

all more than the average 3 per cost saked for: Righteen authorities in England and Wales and six in Scotland have made no curs. The London Borough of Newham said it was

improper to cut in a deprived area. The cuts are affecting adult

# £12.5m plea | Education cuts are chip learning falling short By Our Education Correspondent falling short By Locy Holges of The Times Educational

release the £12.5m pledged by the last Government for educa-tion in micro-electronics was

Said.

Speaking at a one-day conference in London on micro-electronics and education, organised by the Council for Educational Advance, Professor Elton aid that the silicon chip to cause a revoluwas going to cause a revolu-tionary change which within a few years would have enormous consequences for society, then pattern of employment

is of major importance to our industrial future, ment's view is that there is To that end the Labour Government proposed to spend about £100m on the development of micro-processors, and £2.5m g year was to be channelled through the Department of Education and Science

Although the Conservative Government was pouring money into the Department of Industry for the development of micro-technology, no money had been put into the education sector, yet the need was immense.

# Petition for profligate' council

By Ian Bradley
Mr Michael Heseltine, Set retary of State for the Environment, is to be petitioned to call for an extraordinar, andit of the accounts of Lan beth Borough Council, in Log don: The council, wh. ? ? Labour controlled, has refused to implement a 13m reduction in spending demanded by the

The petition will be presen red by Streatham Ratepeyers Association, Streatham Chamber of Trade and the 21 Conserva tives on the council.

Mr Robin Pitt, the Conserve tive leader, said that he hope Mr Heseltine would receive the petition next week and that made widely available to rate payers to show "the utter pro-figacy of the council".

Among the aspects of council spending which the peution will spending which the provision of mention are the provision of free tennis lessons for adults and children, including pro-fessional instruction and the provision of all equipment, the distribution of 180,000 free leaf-lets a year on such subjects as the care of house plants and the renovation of pine furniture, and the production of a comic for children every three years

what they were told to cut from their education budgers this year, a survey of all 105 local authorities in Bughand and Wales has disclosed. for children every three years costing £1,090 an issue.

Air Pitt asid: "There has already been a highly critical district auditor's report and the situation has since got worse. The staff in the consumer services department has risen from 262 in April, 1978, to 362 last April.

The council runs three per-

manent consumer edvice cen-tres, a mobile caravan and a consumer education bus at a cost of £233,000 a year. Then has largely been met by a Gov-ernment subsidy, but from April next there will be no subsidy and the burden will fall on the

The petition will point out that Lamberh has more than 4,000 empty properties, more than in any other London borough. Yet film a year is spent on providing bed and breakfast for 380 homeless families. Rent arrears in the borough

increased from £2,460,000 to £3,261,817 between April and September last, although rents have been frozen for the past three years and the averago rent is £7 a week. Mr William Shelton, Conser-

The cuts are affecting adult education and school books and equipment particularly badly. The survey found 29 authorities in which fees for adult classes had been raised. The books and equipment budget has been cut by 30 per cent in Gwent primary schools, by 20 per cent in Lincolushire and Rocherham and 18 per cent in Salop. vative MP for Streathem, in the Commons earlier this month raised the subject of Lembeth's free tennis: lessons. Yesterday he said that he regarded the council as "wildly spendshrift and profligate. Last week, for example, they spent £5,000 of ratepayers money on organizing a demonstration march in protest, against the Government's cuts. There was a 39 per cent rate increase in Lambeth cent rate increase in Lambeth last year and; at this rate, the increase will be 50 or 60 per By Our Education those in similar jobs since cent year."

Correspondent April, 1974.

A police constable recruit, The NUT, which represents said that free tennis lessons aged 22 or over, carns 50 per more than half of all serving were being provided on the

consciles courts this winter for adults, and children who had not played the game before. There are also refresher courses, each of four lessons, costing 50p for children and £1.50 for adults. The pro-fessional coaches were paid £5 an hour.

Mr Michael Bright, chairman of the amenities committee, said: "For Conservatives to be protesting about things like the cost of these termis lessons is just penny pinching. The Con-servative councillors on my plained. As a result of the courses, large numbers of people are playing on our courts and generating revenue."

# aged 22 or over, earns 50 per more than helf of all serving teachers of the same age who amers the profession on the minimum salary scale of the maximum salary scale of the maximum salary for a police constable is higher than the maximum for a private sector, let alone the private sector, let alone the private sector, and ther furthan the maximum for a private sector, and ther furthan the maximum for a private sector, let alone the private sector, and ther furthan the maximum for a private sector, let alone the private sector, and ther furthermore the teachers in a school with 250 children. Those are among points made by the National Union of Teachers (NUT) in its submission, published today, to the Clegg Commission on Pay Comparability. The 485,000 teachers in fingliand and Weles are seeking a pay increase of at least 39 per cent, which they say is needed to make up for their salary erosion when compared with in 1974. Disco dancers face weapons search

By Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent
Young people visiting discotheque operators and staff
Correspondent
Young people visiting discotheque operators and staff
on how to avoid trouble.

It follows six mouths of continuous and to perators and staff
on how to avoid trouble.

It follows six mouths of continuous and to prevent access to how the Greener London
Council.

A han on drunks and other undesirables, rules for dealing with troublemakers and limits on noise and lighting are other suggestions in the code, Disco Rules — OK? put forward by the GLC yesterday in an attempt to curb violence at discotheque operators and staff in possible an equal balance of the sexies, and to prevent access to alcohol for those under 18.

It says security stewards be stoud denoting licular this month.

It says security stewards with troublemakers and limits on noise and lighting are other suggestions in the code, Disco Rules — OK? put forward by the GLC yesterday in an attempt to curb violence at discotheque operators and staff in possible an equal balance of the sexies, and to prevent access to alcohol for those under 18.

It says security stewards be criminal record, be of good physical stature and be able to curies. They should wear discounting inclined in the code was an attempt to respect the prevent access to alcohol for those under 18.

It says security stewards to curies it will be over 18, "have no criminal record, be of good physical stature and be able to curies." They should not carry weapons.

The code was an attempt to rounting the committee, said that the standards of dress, to ensure if possible an equal balance of the sexies, and to prevent access and committee it will be committee it will be criminal record, be of good physical stature and be able to curies. They should not carry weapons.

The code was an attempt to spot early signs of violence and should know how to vary the music pool down a potential reaches.

The code was an attempt to spot early signs of violence and should know how to vary the

#### Tributes for Gracie Fields

Leading figures in show business were among those at a service of thanksgiving at St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, yesterday for the life of Dame

establishment of 14 independent local radio (ILR) stations and a BBC station at Plymouth was announced in the Commons yesterday by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary. Roy Hudd, the comedian, in an address, described her as stations already operating and nine others in the pipeline, 43 such stations will be broadcast-ing within the next few years. the greatest female artist Britain had ever produced.

#### Caning investigation The London Borough of Har-

row is to investigate corporal punishment in its schools after carents protested about the can-ing of young children, including an epileptic boy aged seven at Norbury First School,

Prison board member in visits row

munity to which an inmate may make a complaint or request, both at their regular meetings... and during the visits which individual members make

The board at Pucklechurch, like others, is also the superior disciplinary authority, adjudicating when impares are cating when immates are charged with relatively serious offences against discipline. As an academic Mr Morgan

has made prisons his special study, written books about them, and was called by the May Committee on prisons to give evidence for their inquiry. give evidence for their inquiry.

After a visit in July to the centre, a letter from the local branch of the association spoke of members' dissatisfaction with him. It said he had undermined discipline, invited complaints when interviewing inmates, and made statements against staff

By Our Arts Reporter

Approval in principle of the

With those commercial

factory conduct, and says that he properly recorded complaints After the association's boy-cost decision and his attempted visit; Miss S. F. McCormick, the governor, told him by letter why she or another non-asso-ciation staff member could not escort him. She said other staff associations generally dis-approved of their members un-dertaking duties refused by "members of a particular staff association in the course of in-dustrial position?" dustrial action".

Mrs. Naomi Buchanan, the hourd's chairman, wrote to Mr. J. D. Cleary, liaison officer at the Home Office for Boards, calling the action of the staff Miss McCormick has advised

# him. It said he had undermined discipline, invited complaints when interviewing iamates, and made statements against staff tor, the local assocation had That Mr Morgan denies, saying there is no evidence. Mr Morgan has indicated also that there is no evidence of unsatisthose poisonous metals in the soil will be given within the next formight to more than 300

15 more radio stations approved station in east Kent (Canter-bury/Dover), but wished to con-viewers are satisfied with the bury/Dover), but wished to con-sider further its location and

coverage. Nineteen ILR stations exist and nine more were authorized last year. Contracts have been awarded for seven; Cardiff and Coventry should be on the air early next summer and the other six before or in 1981. Two others, Aberdeen/Inverness and Southind/Chelmsford, will be the subject of announcements

The new approval covers:
Ayr, Barnaley, Bristol, Bury St
Sdmunds, Guildford, Leeds,
Leicester, Londonderry, Luton/
Bedford, Newport (Gwent),
Prestoa/Blackpool, Swindou,
Monagon (Honoford, and Wrong. Mr John Thompson, director of radio, Independent Broadcasting Authority, said the first of the new batch of stations should be ready to begin broad-Worcester/Hereford and Wres-ham/Deeside.

The minister said he accepted
in principle the need for a on commercial television, made

status to relately to begin the authority will advertis
the authority will advertis
gramme contracts to of
survey on the public's opinions
from 1982, the year the i
on commercial television, made

February and March chose in-dependent relevision as their favourite channel, 41 per cent BBC 1 and 9 per cent BBC 2. Independent television was seen

as "friendly, go shead and lively", with a wide variety of

The IBA regards the British Market Research Bureau's survey of 7,697 people aged 15 and over and drawn from every region as having a significant influence on its thinking about the future of independent television. At the end of this year the authority will advertise programme contracts to operate from 1982, the year the fourth

# Ministers are urged to act quickly on child benefits

ren on benefit were experient Support for an increased man-in give greatest hardship but it ermity grant to avoid babies be-was politically unrealistic to experience of the property was also

By Our Social Services

Correspondent

Ministers were urged yesterday to act quickly to raise supplementary benefits for children and child benefits in the light of evidence that state support does not provide for the basic cost of keeping a child.

Professor David Donnison, chairman of the Supplementory Benefits Commission, said yesterday that families with children with socks and shoes, food and occasional family outings.

Support for an increased men.

was politically unrealistic to expect more help for them if three by the recently formed working families were not also Money for Maternity Campaign.

The most vulnerable mothers were denied the maternity coming the publication of a grout whose value had dropped study by Mr David Piachand, below the level in 1911 when at the London School of Economics, which showed that supplements, which showed that supplements, which showed that supplements, which showed that supplements was introduced, the campaign said.

The Cost of a Child, by David mentary benefit rates need to Piachand (Child Poverty Action be increased by a half if they Group, 1 Mackin Street, Lonwere to provide for the minimage of the provide for the most vulnerable mothers were denied the maternity coming the most vulnerable mothers were denied the maternity coming the most vulnerable mothers.

The most vulnerable mothers were denied the maternity coming the provide statement of the most vulnerable mothers were denied the maternity coming the most vulnerable mothers.

The most vulnerable mothers were denied the maternity coming the most vulnerable mothers were denied the maternity coming the most vulnerable mothers.

The most vulnerable mothers were denied the maternity coming the most vulnerable mothers were denied the most vulnerable mothers were denied the most vulnerable mothers were denied the most vulnerable mothers.

# Delay expected on new pension and wages rule

that it limits employment comparing the earnings rule to an end is a victory for common sense." Mr David Hobman, director of Age Comparing the England, said yesterday: "Now we must press for the pensioner in the forthcoming White Paper after that.

By Par Healy

Pensioners may have to wait ment of Health and Social snorther four years before the Government in Hals its new commitment to end the earn under the document will not interest to end the earn under the Government's proposals for ending the earnings rule. Plans are not well advanced and the present constraints on public spending cost of ending the earnings rule. Official estimates put the straints on public spending cost of ending the rule at bestween following the rule at bestween following the rule at bestween following the rule arrived under the earnings rule each year, a tiny proportion of the millions potentially affected. The fact that so few for its abolition on the ground earn enough to have their pension

# The action needed to ackle inflation: We lid not flinch - PM memory of Commons was necessary to make interest less to conquer inflation and inflation in the interest in interest in the i

the exchanges began when the fill and Hamilton (Central Fife, ab) asked if the Cabinet meeting file morning had been an greeable affair. (Labour neghter). When she was appointed to ber high office in May are udded idd even she think she can't a short time? (Labour newly produce such a shambles in all a short time? (Labour newly produce such a shambles in morning and have to take. We also would have to take. We also would have to take. We also will have be reduced which we would have to take. We also said we should transfer are from direct taxation to infrared this movaing and that we have done: (Consertant was united this movaing labour shouls of 'Oh ?' and ughter)—to its determination to the part (Rochinger Selleit).

with Thatcher — The importation of cheaper coking coal is vital for the steel corporation which already has many difficulties. The tacking coal from the National coal Board is about \$40 a ron and the imported coking coal raised by the last government about \$50 a ron.

It is necessary for steel to have raw materials costs that will erable them to stay competitive. Mr. Michael Foot, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, ment this year has to go to pay Lab) — When did Mrs Thistcher interest on previous borrowing.

# Drill and discipline for young thugs

if William Whitelaw, the Home that most boys who will be sub-secretary should stop pendering jerted to this regime are physically o the "law and order mob " and lil, mentally unumble and socially cluse to indulge in mediess her deprived? o the "law and order mob "and of any mob "and of the property of indulge in upedless herarity. Mr Robert Kilruy-Silk Ornsidrik, Lab) said. Mr White-law had amounced details of his recessary to deal with some harlened young thags.

Wr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) stated—The pilot project will be established within axisting legislation at New Hall, a senior detention centre in West Yorkshire for offenders aged 17 and mider 21, and Send. a lunder strenders aged 14 and ander 17. With full remission, the mission of will be eight weeks at New Jall and 62 weeks at Send; all remession the mission period for offenders in control of the project which will personally until, or instally receive more than the minimum three months' sentence.

The regime will place emphasis in brisk and constructive and catchment areas will indergo the more rigorous regime unless they are physically or mension in authority; there will be arrefully monitored, will start in the spring of 1980.

The only significant addition to normal costs is likely to arise if it is pecessary to increase the present staff. Decisions on this will be cape and more planning of the project. Wr Russell Kerr (Hourslow, Fetham and Heston)—Thank, you

project.
Vir Russell Kerr (Hounslow, Feiham and Heston)—Thank: you costs
Sergeant Major. (Some laugher.)
Vir Kilroy-Sifk—Why does: Mr.
Staff.

should have the right to the marion.

It whitely I accept that The only significant addition to normal costs is likely to arise if it is necessary to increase the present staff. Decisions on this will be taken during planning of the pro-

# The action needed to MLR of 17% 'demonstrates Government's determination to be firm'

of England accordingly amounced this morning with my approval that minimum lending rate would be increased to 17 per cent. (Labour cries of "Shane" and "Resign".) This goes beyond the rise in marker interest rates at home and demonstrates the Government eruneur's determination to act with the firmness foreshadowed by the Prime Minister earlier this

The House will realize that interest rates overseas have risen sharply as other countries have moved to fight inflation by limiting monetary growth. In the United States, for example, prime rates have risen from 112 to 152 per cent since the summer.

In addition to sales of glits, we intend to secure further funding of the PSBR through National Savings. The limit on holdings of the index-linked National Savings Certificates Retirement Issue will be increased next mouth from 2700 to 21,200.

A new ordinary National Savings Certificate will be introduced early next year. The interest rate on the National Savings Bank In-

Although much of the increase in the estimate of this year's PSBR is due to the timing of secripts, further action is required to bring the PSER down. In the light of this we shall require oil companies to make a payment on account of petroleom revenue tax at the time when they make their returns.

This will have ther returns.

This will have the effect from now on of advancing the due date for collection by two months, thus bringing the arrangements for PRT into line with those for collecting coyalities. This will ensure that PRT reaches the Exchequer with the minimum of delay at a time when oil prices are rising.

The Bill to achieve this will be introduced shortly. It will reduce this year's PSBR by £700m and thus bring the estimated level back to the original Budget figure of £8,300m. It will also yield an extra £300m next year, in addition to £400m or so from the deferred payment of telephone hills.

I set in hand some months ago a review of methods of controlling the growth of the money supply.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Islea, Scot Nat) said that inflation would now go ahead like a forest fire. He asked what would now happen to the Prime Minister's desirable policy to achieve more home buyers.

Sir G. Howe—Home bovers, like every other member of the community, would not be profited by a failure to community the rate of the money supply. The effective remedy is to bring that money supply growth under coutrol. It is no service to the people to ignore that lesson.

supply growth under control. It is no service to the people to ignore that lesson.

Later the Chancellor said: The prospect of unemployment in the year abend, or the year after, depends as much on the willingness and capacity of the people to turn away from irresponsible industrial action to work together to improve productivity and to improve the performance of our economy. We are long past the point when people should believe that each and everything that happens in our economy can be influenced by direct Government actio. We are creating the conditions in which it will be easier for the people to begin improving their economic performance. It is that we shall have to concentrate on in the years ahead.

Mr John Hunt (Bromley, Ravenshourne, C)—Are not credit cards

credit cards as a part or turn is even smaller.

Experience suggests that if we control one kind of credit we find ourselves leading to more sophisticated kinds of credit. Credit card leading is subject to the consequences of higher lead-

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, said in a written reply: We have given very careful consideration to the arrangements to be made for Welsh language programmes once the fourth television channel is in operation, in the context of our proposals for that channel generally.

We are satisfied that the fairest, most efficient and most sconomical way of achieving our objective of more Welsh language broadcasting is for BBC programmes to continue to be carried on one of the BBC's two channels and for programmes from the Welsh ITV compactor or from independent producers to be carried on the fourth channel. The consultative machinery EEC documents. Thursday: Debate on subject to be

Mr John Hunt (Bromey, Ravens-bourne, C)—Are not credit cards an open invitation to overspend? An advertisement in the London Evening News last night by a leading multiple store offered an instant £240 on the basis of repay-ments at £10 a month, a major factor in the growth of money supply. Should not something be done to curb it?

Sir G. Howe—We have been con-cerned about this and have made investigations and inquiries. The proportion of personal lending, including credit cards and other such devices in total bank lend-ing, is still very small, less than one-sixth. The contribution by credit cards as a part of that is even smaller.

ing rates. He should not think we are likely to discover any special single method to deal with that particular form of credit.

# Bills next week

rneway: Ball etc (Scotland; Bit, committee, Debate on energy programme and nuclear industry. Wednesday: Debates on deterioration in the English language and on the need for a nation youth

Parliamentary notices

Recently the supplementary special deposits scheme, or corset, has also played a part in monetary control. I am well aware of the limitations of this acheme and do not believe that it has a permanent role to play. Nevertheless, the Governor and I have agreed that it is right that it should continue for a further six months. The Bank announced the arrangements this morths. mems this morning.

mens this morning.

In the future, other techniques, including one of the variants of monetary base control, could play a useful role, without the disadvantages of the SSD scheme. The Bank and Treasury will therefore shortly issue a discussion paper for consultation. I must, however, stress that no such scheme can stress that no such scheme can avoid the need for the right fiscal and interest rate policies. Indeed, one of the possible advantages would be to improve the response of interest rates to monetary con-

The main instruments must continue to be our public expenditure and tax policies, which together determine both the size and the composition of the PSBR, and interest rate policies.

Recently the supplementary special deposits scheme, or corset, has also played a part in monetary control. I am well aware of the supplementary of the supplementary control and well aware of the supplementary of the supplementary control. I am well aware of the supplementary control. I am well aware of the supplementary of the s target for the new period the excess growth of the money supply in the recent past, while which to offset that excess, ...

which to offset that excess,

Britain's future depends above
all on mastering inflanon. This
can only be done if we bring the
money sopply under firm control
progressively reduce the rate of
monetary growth over the years,
and pursue the most rigorous
restraint on public spending.

The supposed alternatives to
these policies are a deluston.
None of them would be responsible and none of them would be
sustainable.

sustainable.
The action I have taken today underlines the Government's total and continuing commitment to getting inflation down. Labour cries of "resign."

#### Charge of incompetence over monetary policy Better protection for

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Treaspry and economic affeirs: (Leeds, East, Lab) questioning the Chancellor on his attement, said the measure amounted would face militous of fellow citizens with the unhappiest Christmas on record.

This Government which relies exclusively on monetary policy (he said) has proved totally incompeniate even at thus. As a result, the British people face the highest interest rates in history, the highest mortgage raies in the new year.

I hope the Chancellor can assure us he will be thorefly publishing the mid-year forcest and that it will include an estimate of the PSBR in the coming year and will make clear—with the shortfall in output conditions of the economy over which he presided. would she give an assurance, and we should treated to the mire before the much expert in addition to indirect nazarious, the mire before the makes a furn on incomes policy?

Its Thatcher—As usual the Cab.

Its Thatcher—As usual the Cab.

Its Thatcher—As usual the Cab.

Its Move should of "Oil?" and increase the mational income.

In principal the policies upon the cler.

It fought and won the electron. Franker should be proved to the containing the containing the Chancellor which release the mational income.

It is the expansion in borrow. It is the codesion almost a year ago when she told the obtain almost a year ago when she told the obtain almost a year ago when she told the obtain almost a year ago when she told the obtain almost a year ago when she told the obtain almost a year ago when she told the Bonne that a treat rise as we did or to the word instead to the committee of the said has to show the state of the present of the said in to allow the said in the containing the Chancellor of the light of the present of the property of the present of the p

policy on exchange control has opened a gaping loophole in the Government's control of monetary coveriments charted it moved to policy.

Can he explain how weeks after he sandomiced the policy on exchange control he and the Bank of England have still failed to agree on how to plug that hole and why on earth has he kept the corset still in place when it is well known throughout the banking recommends its worth is uncless now

countal?
Why has he taken no ection in this mini-Budget on credit cards and Access cards since private borrowing is the main cause of the monerary problems which he faces? How will be protect millions of householders, particularly small familes, against a further increase in mortgage rates following January?

shousands of small businesses our own.

witch sow face bankrupacy as a result of this continuing liability?

Has be yet made an estimate of take the decisions necessary to the Division processer in unemploy-carry through effective control of

The reduction in the annual intake of immerants from the New Communication and Pakissan as a result of the Gapernment's proposals on male flances would be something of the order of 2,000, Mr. William Whitelike; Rome Secretary, (Pensith and the Rorder, C) said at question time in reply to Mr. Enoch Powell (Down, South, Off UI).

He added these no one could exil-

He added that no one could esti-mate what would be the increase by the end of the century is action on these lines had not been taken.

Dr Shirley Summerskill (Halifar, Lab) asked if he would clarify the posicion, which was still obscure, of an application under the rules made between the publication of yesterday's White Paper and the

UK passport holders

Mr Richard Luce Under-Secretary South Africa a
States, for which available, there a

Mr Richard Luce Under-Secretary
for Foreign and Commonwealth
States, for which no figures are
available, there are at least 500,000
United Kingdom passport holders
resident abroad who have the right
Canada, Australia, New Zealand,
of entry into this country.

New rules should reduce

immigrants by 2,000 a year

which he presided,
Mr Healey also understands the
extent to which continuing shortcomings in our industrial performance are caused by recurrent industrial action, freesponsible industrial action, strike action, instraid of a willingness to improve
productivity. productivity.

If it is the case, as Mr Healey

If it is the case, as Mr Healey suggests, that public expenditure next year will be a larger proportion of our GDP, I hope he will then join us in the continuing and necessary task of reducing that burden on public expenditure.

He knows very well that it has nothing to do with the modest expansion of credit attributable to the use of credit cards that we face these problems. It is the continuing size and burden of public spending, which is why it has to be reduced.

spending, which is why it has to be reduced.

He suggested that exchange control may or may not have had something to do with these matters. The monetary figures all improved before the decision to modify exchange control was amounced. On exchange control was amounced. On exchange control I am delighted to stand on the judgment by the former MP for Manchesser, Central (Mr Harold Lever now Lord Lever) when he said in the Lords, as a member of the Labour Party end a former minister that he welcomed the end of exchange control which has served no useful purpose, the abolition of which can be of considerable encouragement to a great trading,

Would such an application be accepted and a decision made on it under the old rules and not the new ones because the new ones would have no force in law?

Mr Whitelaw Paragraph 13 of the White Paper makes it clear that applications for entry will be decided on the basis of the rules in

An application made before the publication of the White Paper will have to be decided on the basis of the existing rules even although the decision may be taken after the

new rules come into force.

monetary policy came ill from him. Let him remind himself of what he said to the House just over 12 months ago: "If the Government were to fail to take timely action when necessary and thus to lose control of the money supply, the sufferings of the whole of the British people would be infinitely more serious than the sufferings from increases in mortgage rates." Mr Healey—Will the mid-term forecast to be published next Tuesday include the forecast of the PSBR next year? The Government has proved incompetent at controlling money supply, even before the abolition of exchange control. That abolition will make the problem still more difficult. What does he propose to do about it?

abolition will make the problem still more difficult. What does he propose to do about it?

Sir G. Howe—I propose to take the necessary action announced today to ensure continuing a effective courrol of the money supply. There has been a favourable case for a number of years for an examination of the methods of the control of money supply. That is why I set in hand the inquiry. It would be unwise to proceed at a faster pace than we are in that respect. Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles)—The criticism of the Chancellor's policy is that he is relying wholly and exclusively on control of the money supply as a weapon to control inflation.

Has he repented of the folly of abandoning any Government policy on price rises and income rises? Sir G. Howe—Action of this kind is necessary in order to establish, in the long-term interests of business, effective control of inflation.

Firm and early action of this kind will be widely supported by

ness, enective control of intration.

Firm and early action of this kind will be widely supported by those businessmen who recognize that it is this Government's determination to keep inflation under Mr Steel persists in repeating the conard that we are relying solely on the monetary policy to beat inflation. That is not so. As a crucial part of supporting mone-tary policy we are implementing fiscal policies and politics to con-trol and reduce public expendi-

We recognize and continue to assert the imperative necessity for those responsible for pay bargain-ing to conduct their affirs in a way that is consistent with the growth of money supply being achieved.

We do not think it right to intervene with direct regulation of

Welsh language

on fourth

TV channel

### Aerospace and aviation

Monday: Civil Aviation Bill, second reading.
Tuesday: British Aerospace Bill, second reading.
Wednesday: Debate on various EEC documents.
Thursday: Debate on subject to be

announced.
Priday: Private Members' Bills:
Social Security (Maternity Grant)
(Amendment) Bill and Tobacco
Products (Control of Advertising,
Sponsorship and Sales Promotion)
Bill, second readings.
The main business in the House of
Lords will he: Lords will be: Yuesday : Bail etc (Scotland) Bill,

service. Thursday: Bill of Rights Bill, com

House of Commons
Today at 11; Private members' Bills.
Protection of Animais iscimilist Purposes Bill; Deer Bill; House in Waltiple Occupation: Bill, second readings.

# **British companies** trading in America

mercial policies undlaterally in relation to international trade, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade (St Ives, C), said in moving the second reading of the Protecthe second reading of the Protec-tion of Trading Interests Bill. The Bill provides better protection to companies and indi-viduals in the United Kingdom against attempts by overseas com-tries to impose their domestic legislation and regulations outside their own territory. It also made certain overseas judgments unen-forceable in the United Kingdom.

In effect the practices to which successive United Kingdom governments had taken exception had arisen in the case of the United States which had shown a tendency

Image.

There were certain well-established and deeply held principles in United States economic thought and law which, no doubt from the best motives, the United States sought to have observed by its trading partners elsewhere in the world. This anitude was shared by the United States legislature, its cours and its enforcement agencies, all of whom had contributed to the sinuation to which the Government objected.

Presenting this arcse in anti-

Preeminently this arose in antitrust or competition law, but there were many other areas where the United States tried to impose its. own law or concept of good practice on those who did business with it and even on those who did not ni any direct sense.

Powers possessed by many agen-ies in execution of duties laid on cies in execution of duties laid on them by the United States Congress might lead them on occasion to pursue inquiries or launch proceedings against persons who according to the Government's view of international law were outside the jurisdiction of the United States. Successive British governments had been obliged to intervene in such cases on behalf of vene in such cases on behalf of

No British government could accept that British Jobs should be harmfully affected by legislative actions of Congress or enforcement actions of United States agencies. While to the casual observer it might not appear a matter of special importance that a particular company was involved in a United States anti-trust inquiry, or subject to investigation by some other agency, issues of national interest were involved for Britain.

One case involved Cunard and Bibby shipping lines, who had been fined \$6m, the largest in the history of the Sherman Act. They now faced the threat of further proceedings and more sizeable fines by the Federal Maritime Commission for effectively the same offences.

On top of that, civil treble damage proceedings had been begun against them in which the claims might be over \$1,500m in treble damage suits. Rio Tinto Zinc was at risk in another treble damage and-trust case where damages of up to 56m were claimed.

The Government old not dispute the right of the United States or

The Government's objective was to reassert and reinforce the defences of the United Kingdom against attempts by other countries to enforce their economic and come and come at the point where a country at the point where at the point where a county
attempted to achieve the maximum
beneficial regulation of its own
economic environment by ensuring
that all those who simply came
into contact with it abided by its laws and its legal principles.

There was an attempt to export economic policy and law to persons domiciled in countries which might have quite different legal. systems and priorities, without recognizing that those countries had the right to lay down the standards to be observed by those trading which the law down the standards to be observed by those

The Bill was not and American, or anti-anybody, it was designed to protect, not to provoke, but dealt with matters where the law and legal practice of the United States had become a matter of international concern, not only Britain but to other countries also many of whom had adopted their own means of looking after their selv. This was a legitimate exercise of British sovereignty.

Mr John Smith, Opposition spokes-man on Trade, Prices and Consum-er Protection (North Lanarkshire, problem as the constituent ele-ments had been with them for many years. The problem had-become more acute in recent months as a result of certain pend-ing legal actions which had raised the temperature somewhat.

The Government (be said) is hasically right to propose the measures in this Bill which derive in spirit from the Shipping Con-tracts and Commercial Documents

Act, 1964.
Their effect was to widen the powers of the Secretary of State, about which the Opposition made

One clause, in one cisuse. In sportband form, gave United kingdom companies and citizens the right to hit back at those people who pursued them and have obtained triple damage awards against them in the courts etaoloshrdcmfw rf m hr fm cshm of the United States by allowing them to sue for recovery of excess. them to sue for recovery of excess damages in British courts. This needed careful scrutiny.

It was a novel proposition not yet advanced by this country of any others which shared this prob-

There might be circumstances in which the use of the hower to sue by United Kingdom companies or citizens might not be in Britian's national interest. Such action might trigger-off another counter action in the United States. They could get to the situation where legal action followed legal action in the respective courts of respec-

They should not delude them-selves that the passing of this Bill, would solve any of the serious problems which now existed he-tween the United Kingdom and United States, Certainly, they would not be solved by taking expensive lengthy actions in the courts of their respective coun-tries.

The serious problems should be tackled by the traditional method of international dialogue and dis-

House of Lords The Justices of the Peace Bill was read the third time.

#### Financial imbalances within EEC

wopean Parlament trasbourg

he report of the committee n Budgets, discussed yesterday, as carried, but only after two rucial amendments had been assed by a narrow majority. Members carried parts of the coort stating that the present affecting affecting one member states called for an immediate solution, and recommending a system of "financial qualization" based on the conept of per capita gross domestic roduct and organized within the ramework of the community udget.

Bowever, they deleted the parts f the report stating that through the report states that intogn , the a system member states hose per capita GDP was ligher tan the Community average tould finance a new budgesary imponent to be made available member states whose per upita GDP was lower than the ommunity average.

An agempt by some memb An agempt by some members of the report referred back to the Budgets Committee; because they said there had not been nough preparation for the death, brought a strong reaction rom Mr James Scott-Hopkins fereford and Worcester, ED). He said it was extraordinary hat some members had said there as insufficient preparation. Why ad they not said that on Monay? It had not come out of the life. The whole of Europe had een talking about the situation

EEC must invest in alternative energy sources Manisters were expected during the first feet and successful to the successful to th

states would have to be exceeded.

Mr. Michael: Gallagher: [Nouting-hain. Soc]: moved a motion us-behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research deploying the failure of EEC Energy Ministers to take action in the Commission's proposal for the increased use of coal in power stations and stating that any further delays in the suggested programme would prejudice the Community's attempt to reduce dependence on imported of.

The motion arged the Council to speed up decisions on other Com-mission energy plans. mission energy plans.

Air Callagher said they were not asking for a subsidy for the coal sector but a subsidy for the electricity supply industry to encourage them to ourn more coal, thus saying the Community valuable oil. They were not asking Paritament to accept a coal-based energy policy but a comprehensive energy policy with a place for coal. It seemed the Council were prepared to discuss any form of energy except coal.

Here Ernst Mutter-Hermann (West

Herr Ernst Muller-Hermann (West Germany, EPP) said the unstable situation in fran and other oilthe whole of Europe had the situation in franching one of the struction of the struction of weeks energy position the Community was in. They should never the deletions that had been was dramatically changed. EEC and support the rest of the sport as it was a step in the and reduce their resources ight direction.

Calling for increased investment with a undern shortfall which in afternative sources of energy, with a undern shortfall which in afternative sources or later the ceiting limiting Community expenditure to 1 per cent getting deper every day and they of the VAL yield from member saw no sign of steps to implement states would have to be exceeded. sussers, LD) sand the out this was getting deeper every day and they saw no sign of steps to implement an effective European energy policy, to barness the substantial financial resources of the Community or to pool resources in a crista, But they saw an indecisive Council, ticking at the problem and setting of import targets they could not hope to achieve, dealing with the symptoms rather than the

The need for a Community spirit was nowhere more important than in an energy crisis and while each country was obsessed with the principle of "fair return" every initiative was being blocked.

He hoped that after Dublin there would be a new constructive spirit at Council meetings. I hope (he said) that a spirit of compromise will replace the present spirit of narrow anional self-interest, and that goes for my country as much as any other.

Herr Brunner said they must view recept events in Iran, and the curting of oil supplies to the United States, with caim. The fact that 3 per cent of Opec production was not now going to America did not mean they were in dire smalls. The situation could be coped with. In Europe there were 115 days of stocks and reserves which was enough to deal with grave difficulties and ensure there were not panic reactions which could lead to a crisis.

from the consumer sector and into the energy investment sector. While 2 per cent of the Com-munity's gross national product was required at present to guaran-tee emergency supplies this could rise to 6 or even 8 per cent in That meant enormous sums of

money would have to be spent. Some £25,000m a year would have to be made available to finance eyestment of this sort. The solution most be found in energy-saving. It was possible. Since 1973 they had made savings of something like 7 to 8 per cent. We have no more time (he said), the crisis we expected in 1990 is with us in 1979.

days ministers would finally approve Euratom loans amounting to about \$1,000m. That would not be enough. Funds needed to be increased dra-marically.

The consultative machinery which we will propose on scheduling will ensure that clashes between programmes in Weish are

One plans will mean that viewers in Wales will have available to them, as well as programmes in Welst, the programmes to be provided on the fourth channel for the United Kingdom as a whole.

I know (he said) that people will say that means we will have to go over the 1 per cent VAT limit on Community expenditure. But sooner or later that limit will have to be exceeded, not to waste money but because it is necessary for the people of Europe.

Mr Allan Rogers (South-East. Wales, Soc) said Herr Brunner had proposed a solution to this prob-lem which would exacerbate lem which would exacerbate another. It was not necessary to increase the budget to solve this problem. The Commissioner had indicated support for nuclear energy, but it nuclear energy was so safe why were establishments having to be built in outlying regions of the Community? Why not build them in the middle of Rome or Loudon?

The scientists lie (he said) There is no safe nuclear energy and we cannot sacrifice the lives of unborn children on the altar of present greedy needs. Investment must be made in of present alternative energy sources. He The motion hoped that within the next lew tomorrow. The motion will be voted upon

# **Dumped Christmas cards** could ruin an industry

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, promised at question time to investigate a complaint that Christmas cards were being dumped on the EEC market.

Mr James Proven (North East Scotland, Ed) asked Mr Jenkins to set up a monitoring process for material being dumped in the EEC:

I modershand the cald there are lead to a crisis.

Producers and consumers had to cooperage. Now was the time for rulled by the dumping of Christ-

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the mas cards which have no nomenclature on them to say where they come from. There is no reason to believe that they have come from a state that professes religious afficiations.

It is intolerable that Christmas cards should be dumped into our community with such conse-

quences.
Mr Jenkins—If Mr Provan will formish us with information we will look at it with expedition.

Your house can sell itself. The trick is finding people interested in your

kind of property. And that's where The Times can help you

The Times runs a daily classified property page, with properties ranging from bungalows to country houses.

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(or Manchester 061-834 1234) and let your house

do the work.

#### Defence risk in decline of merchant fleet

By Michael Baily

Shipping Correspondent Britain's merchant fleet has declined so fast in the past five years that there are fears over the implications for defence.

A particular worry is increasing dependence on the Trans-Siberian Railway, which carries a tenth of the key trade between Britain, West trade between Britain, West Europe, and the Far East, and plans to more than double its share within three years. Any sudden disruption in the flow would not only wreak havoc in Western economies, but stop the supply of important majorials and equipment.

Britain's fleet has shrunk by quarter from million to under 38 million tons, in the past three years, and it is feared that the decline may continue, although the slump in tramp and tanker rates that was the main cause of it has recently shown some improve-

ment.

British owners may go on selling ships rather than buying them, it is feared, since market conditions have improved. Three reasons are given: the recession is moving from tramps and tankers to liners, in which Britain has a big interest: domestic inflation. terest: domestic inflation, fuelled by pay awards about 20 per cent to seafarers this year, is eroding the British flag's traditional cost advantage; British owners, pulled down by five years of nationalization and slump, lack the financial and states. resource to expand and re-equip now that better times

To meet the latter point, the industry is seeking a temporary reintroduction of investment allowances so that profits made in the better markets can be invested in new ships rather than paid in tax

Swayne, chairman of the Overswayer, charmen of the orthodown seas Containers consortium, western governments have not begun to face up to the Russian marithne threat. Recent actions by the Soviet Luion in Spitz-bergen, the Arctic, the Horn of Africa, Cuba, Afghanistan, iVer-nam, and the Kurile Islands, were all simed at controlling vital material resources and trades routes and potentially denying them to the West.
At a time when Britain's merchant fleet was shrinking. Russian shipping increased its trade from 24 million tons in 1974 to 33 million in 1978.

Western shipping had also become more vulnerable because of technical advance, Sir Ronald said. His company had replaced 120 conventional cargo liners with 18 big con-tainer ships, which meant 18 missiles instead of 120 torpe-does were needd to dispose of

"expensive self-suffi-was a further hurmful markets for Europe's exports, but in the process lost "friends and the ability to exert influ-

The General Iouncil of British Shipping said that the loss months of this year had been 5,1 million tons compared with 45 million for the whole of last year. The British fleet, which led the world until 1966, has now dropped to fourth place after Liberia, Japan, and Greece.

#### Mr Heseltine attacked over North Pennines

From John Chartres Manchester

The Countryside Commission vesterday criticized Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, for withholding approval of the designation of 900 square miles of the North Pennines as an area of outstanding natural

beauty " It complained that Mr Heseltine was witholding approval partly for the "irrelevant reason" that the Commission wdas studying general policy relating to the designation of

such areas. The North Pennines area, stretching from the south Tyne valley to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and taking in Tyndedale in Northumberland, the Wear valley and Treesdale, in co Durham, and the Eden valley, in Cumbria, was designated as an area of outstanding

natural beauty last December by the Countryside Commission, by the Countryside Commission, subject to confirmation Mr Heseltine said last month that he proposed not to approve the designation although he had yet to make a final decision.

Mr R. J. S. Hookway, director, of the Countryside Commission and in a reply released sion, said in a reply released yesterday that the area would have been designated more than 10 years ago if a decision had not been deferred to provide

time for consideration whether it should be given full National Park status.
A survey by the Countryside
Commission last year showed
that two out of three residents in the area favoured designa-tion but the proposal has been opposed by farming and industrial interests.

# PC appeal fund

reaches £35,000 The appeal fund for the family of Police Constable Desmond Kellam, aged 31, who was found dying in a street in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, last October, has reached about £35,000.

P-c Kellam, a probationary policeman from Dilton Marsh, near Trowbridge, died on duty on October 3. A man aged 19 has been charged with his



Whitehall brief: Strike response

Part IV-the water industry

# Sewerage breakdown is political nightmare

If the country's sewage treat-ment system failed and mains water supply became con-taminated public health would such conditions Cabinets could easily topple

After electricity, water supply is one of the contingency planner's most in-tense worries. There has never been a national water strike. All the Civil Contingencies Unit has to go on is the experience of limited and local breakdowns such as the one that afflicted the Penuine division of the North West Water Authority last winter when manual workers came out on unofficial strike.

.In January the North West Military District had 27 service standby at Fulwood Barracks, Preston Each unit consisted of a Land-Rover, a driver, an elec-trician and a chlorine expert. A Defence Council instruction had been prepared under

the Emergency Powers Act, 1964. It needed only the signature of two council members for the operation to go ahead.

The water authorities were most reluctant to call in troops. Officials kept their talks with the military secret by meeting at a public house some distance from their Warrington head-

quarters, They applied great ingenuity to the task of fulfilling their ing sewage and supplying drinking water without military

#### Supplies were discoloured

A number of expedients were used. Where the quality of raw water draining off the Pennines

water draining off the Pennines
was high, treatment plants were
by-passed and supply flowed
direct from reservoir to household. Floculants, normally
added to assist the coagulation
of solids, were held back to eke
out the time before filters became clogged.

Supplies in the Bolton aren
were discoloured as a result,
but health hazard was avoided
and boiling was recommended
Managerial staff went into
treatment plants at night to
carry out essential operations
such as backwashing filters and
applying chlorine to kill
bacteria. Sewage was diverted
and cholera lower still.

Unless the discharged into rivers.

The greatest worry is the
backsiphonage of sewage and
industrial waste imto the mains
water supply. Metallic contaminates cannot be deait with
by the simple expedient of boildistilled to separate it from
such impurities, not an operation the normal household can
undertake with ease.

The most common disorder
resulting from contaminated
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water supplies would be diarthe most common disorder
resulting from contaminated
water supply.

The midustrial waste inno the
mains such as backwashing filters and applying chlorine to kill bacteria. Sewage was diverted from the Bolton treatment plant into the river. Of the 350,000 households in the Pennine division, 2,000 were affected. Of those, only 200 were totally without piped water hecause of bursts caused by frosts.

The lesson of the North-west experience, and similar erun-tions across the Pennines in Yorkshire, was that the Government could "win" a long, drawn out battle with manual water workers provided the dispute was local and, above all, unofficial, enabling supervisory and managerial staff to keep working with relatively easy

consciences.

What genoinely frightens the planners is the unknown territory of an official national water

tary of an orneral national water strike. Last winter the CCU updated its plan for dealing with such an eventuality. Unlike the elecan eventuality. Unlike the electricity supply study, the widespread use of troops was countenanced it concluded that the country could be saved from disaster in the guise of health hazard, provided supervisory staff cooperated. Without their assistance, the attempt would fail.

The bulk of the supervisory and managerial grades are

and managerial grades are members of the National and Local Government Officers Association. The best guess is that most of them would stay at their posts during a national emergency, though some might take a minimalist position, con-fining themselves to performing their normal duties but refusing to supervise members of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers ordered to work

with them.

The first stage of the plan requires for its implementation the declaration of a State of Emergency under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, as water authority equipment would need to be requisitioned by the Forces. All three Ser-

Sewage in the streets is a REME and Royal Navy electrician's nightmare. It is the ultimate sign that Government authority has broken town. The plan specifies the use of 3,000 rechnicies, 2,200 drivers and vehicles and 5,000 general duties men. With control and command staff added, the total Service complement required would be about 15,000 men, close to the upper limit of troops available without severe disruption to Nato and Northern

In addition to treatment teams of the type that stood by in Preson in January, four-ton Army lorries, with 400-gallon water tanks in the back and 200on trailers in tow, would be ready to move into areas where supplies became seriously con-

In such a contingency, troops and equipment would be stretched very thinly across the country. The Cabinet would have no reserves of military labour to draft to other tasks if more essential supplies and

ervices were disrupted. Even if its concentration was not diverted, the planners believe that the Government would have to step in very quickly and settle the dispute.

#### No reserves of labour

If all 15,000 troops were deployed, the risks would still be very great. Probably a walk-out by supervisory staff in just one large conurbation would tip the scales

Within 48 hours of manual

hazards could become a real danger. The most immediately danger. The most intimediately vulnerable points are sewage treatment plants upstream of water supply intakes drawn from rivers. If the strike coincided with a period of wet weather, sewage storage tanks would fill that much quicker and untreated effluent would be discharged into rivers. The greatest worry is the backsiphooage of sewage and

cially nasty, the worst consequences, with luck, could be avoided relatively easily. Strikers, if the experience of the North-west is a guide, would cut off supplies to industry with little compunction. But they would think very carefully be-fore putting family and friends

#### Chlorination vital point

Unlike, say, the miners, water workers are very evenly spread throughout the community and cannot isolate themselves from the wilification that would cer-tainly follow if they placed the health of the population at risk. Both sides of the industry are

Both sides of the industry are acutely aware that chlorination, the disinfection of water supply, is the breaking point. They set great store by paragraph 30.2 of the 1977 national agreement, known in the industry as the Green Book. It reads:

The water service is essential to the public and it is agreed by both sides that every effort shall be made to avoid any industrial action which would prejudice public health and public safety and ensure that in the event of and ensure that in the event of industrial action every effort should be made to avoid barm to the health of consumers.

to the health or commune.

The paragraph has never had Like electricity workers, water workers live constantly with the knowledge that their formidable industrial power is transmelled by a succession of trigger points, beyond the last of which the consequences are unthinkable.

As one veteran manager of essential public services put it: Because they are so strong, they are also weak."

Next: The military view. Lloyd George and the strike WEST EUROPE

# M Giscard's promises greeted by jeers in south-west France

From Ian Murray Foix, France, Nov 15

Jeering crowds turned out to ome President Giscard d'Estaing in this ancient for-tress town this evening, when he arrived to tell the people how much the Government will do for them and the rest of muth-western France over the

He told them they would get better roads, support for agri-culture, craftsmanship and incusture cratismanship and in-dustry and they shouted in sar-castic disbelief. S peaking from the council chamber, his voice was carried our on loudspeakers over the constant catwaving protesters penned behind from barriers outside in the cold. Riot police stood by fingering their shields and

The President acknowledged the fact that no head of state had visited this town in the Pyreneanfoo thills for 20 years and said that this meant the people might feel cut off psychologically and geographically. For once, the roaring crowd seemed to agree with him.

The south-west of France is one of the bastions of the left in the country. They hold 22 of the 37 Parliamentary seats in the region. The President himself won only 45.8 per cent of the vote there when he won office in 1974.

office in 1974.

It is a cut off region, whose population is againg far faster than the rest of the country as young people leave in thousands every year. Unemployment stands at 1.3 per cent above the national average. On the part of the stands at 1.3 per cent above the national average. top of that it expects to bear the brunt of eventual Spanish entry into the EEC, even

out orc every four farmers

aged over 50. The banners in the crowd reflected their worry, "Farm-workers have a right to live", they said. "We want work, not the dole." The President

briefly first at St Girons, a picturesque old town on the banks of the river Salat where the population has fallen from 100,000 to 30,000 since the war. The Communist Party had plastered the centre of the town with posters saying; "Only 30 mintes among us after years of organizing unem-ployment." Giscard supporters apend last night trying to stick their own posters on top of them assisted by two police vans patrolling constantly to keep the Communists and their

vans parrolling constantly to keep the Communists and their paste buckets away.

Here at Foix the authorities also tried to spare the President from the protestors. They lined his supporters up on the pavement on the town hall side of the road and security men running along the other men running along the other side of his car screened him from a glimpse of the clenched fists of the demonstrators.

As he stepped out of the car the roar from the crowd was all but drowned by the ampli-fied blast of the fown band

But the President is too shrewd to be folled by such cosmetics. He faces an election in 18 months time. Only by stilling the anger in the for gotten regions of France—of which the south-west is the prime exampe—can he look forward to reelection wit the sort of majority that can satisfy his ambition to speak for the whole country.

### Officer critically ill after shots in Basque city

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Nov 15
Hopes for the early release
f Senor Jarier Ruperez, the of Señor Jarier Ruperez, the MP held hostage by ETA, the Basque separatist terrorist organization, diminished today as suspected Basque secessionists

shot an arm yofficer in San Sebastian, Lieutenant-Colonel López de Diego was reported to be in critical condition at the Red Cross hospitol in San Sebastian

after an emergency operation.
Two young assailants sprayed
him with submachine gun fire
ar about 8.45 am as he was starting his car to travel to his duty station. The attack came shortly ofter

Señor Carlos Garaikoetxea, president of the Basque General Council, the interim Basque regional government, said of the ransom demands made by the kidnappers of Señor Ruperes: gested that the demonds might be met despite statements by the Governoment in Madrid that there would be no negotiation with the terrorist organization. Political of interpreted the shooting of the army officer as a warning from terrorists in the Basque country that they lost patience with the Governments refusal to bargain

with them.
The observers also saw the attack as a veiled warning that the Senor Ruperez, who is the chief spokesman for the ruling Centre Democratic Union, might

meet a similar fate unless the Government decides to accede to the demand to free five mem bers of ETA said to be ill in

The other demand made by the terrorists, for the creation of a committee of inquiry by of a committee of inquiry by the Basque General Council to inquire into allegations of tor-ture of Basque political prison-ers, has already been met in practice, as taken steps to form such a committee.

Señor Ruperez, who is 34 and father of one daughter, was seized by ETA terrorists on Sunday morning while he was on his way from his home in the centre of Madrid to a hotel on the outskirts to attend the closing session of a congress of centre parties from Latin America and Spain.

Colonel López de Diego, who is 53 and the father of seven, is an infantryman. He has been throughout his military cureer. His latest assignment is as an administrative officer with

#### Roads barricaded

Belfort, Nov 15 -- Roads into this town in east France were blocked today by trade union-ists from the Asithom-Atlan-tique electrical engineering factory who set up barricades
"to make the public awars" of
a long-standing industrial conflict at the plant.

# Jesuit control of Vatican radio thought to be at stake

# Pope may allocate greater role to Opus Dei political movement

movement is seeking an enhanced status within the movement is seeking an institutes and flood, the nomination of a penhanced status, within the bishops.

Roman Catholic Church and The movement has since son regarded as extreme that the Pope is favourably discrefused to comment on the conservative as well as close posed to the request are arous affair, which suggests that the connected with Opus Bei can ing disquiet in Rome.

The movement claims 70,000 has indeed been put to the Vactor The Pope made this appoint of his deposit of the connected with Opus Bei can be connect

ing disquiet in Rome.

The movement claims 70,000 members, most of them lay people, drawn from 30 nations. lities. It was founded in Madrid in 1928, and was particularly influential in political life during the closing years of General Franco's rule. Since 1946, its headquarters have been in

The present Pope was said to look with special kayour on Opus Dei before his election. Hence, it was understandable that the Opus Dei should renew. its request to the Varieur to change its status from their of a lay institute to comething giving it more freedom of action.

The fact that such a request

had been formulated was dis-closed in the Spanish press ear-lier this month. The movement first cast doubt on the reports. El País of Madrid then pub-lished what it claimed to be the complete document with the complete document pre-pared by the Opus Dei with pared by the Opus Dei with the object of gaining a hew statute from the Pope which would free it from direct

Rumours that the Opus Dei (which also deals with secular Cherry, Given the discontent institutes) and from the

its general, do not hide the fact that there is no love lost between themselves and Opus

A number of bishops especally in the Anglo-Seson world, are said to be pertiabed about the movement's intentions and have been seeking copies of the El País document. The move-

Prope's own ambiguous position. His one highly questionable appointment so far to high office in the Curls is that of

this year. A reasonably modern system was not introduced until

late as Pope Paul VI's reign

Before his time, employment was totally parernalistic. Jobs-were given to faces that fitted or to persons backed by someone with influence, and pay was decided on similarly haphazard

Pope Paul VI introduced proper wages scales, a pension scheme, severance pay and the possibility of borrowing as an advance on salary. These reforms were insufficient, especially because the Vatican's applicable in the back high.

employees live in the highly volatile etmosphere of Italian wage demands.

Their basic sagries are low

by Italian standards and after a rise of 10 per cent given by Pope Paul VI some eight years ago have remained spatianary,

There are advantages in working at the Varican. Salaries are not taxed. Food and household goods, petrol and tobaccucan be bought at much lower prices than on the Italian manket. But this is not a great help to the process of the contract of the contract

to those amployees who live

have to live partially on the

Those who live in the Vatican

ment on the eve of his depiner for his visits to Irela can. As well as the Spanish ment on the eve of his depress reports a series of articles appeared in the right-wing press in Rome staning that the Pope is thinking of removing Valican Radio from the country about priestly discipline. The Jesuits and making in over to Opus Dei.

The Jesuits, that most formidable of the religious orders out of the religious orders which also had a Spanish founder and now has a Spanish founder and appoint a strict discipling the control of the control and appoint a strict discipl arian there as well.

Under Paul VI Mgr Benzi now Cardinal-Archbishop Florence, was the stronge opposed to the influence.

Ogus Dei, He played an impoant part in disentangling t

Spanish church from the Fran dictatorship so that the char cratic regime

Among the very of the Curia who now appear have the Pope's ear is Cardin

#### Vatican staff ponder creation of union

tain step into the twentieth century today with the news. that its employees are planning

It is estimated that about . 1,000 of the Varican's lay labour force of 1,500 will join the enterprise. The organizers are being careful to avoid the impression that what they are doing is intended as a challenge to the authorities. The whole plan, as one of the organizers said this morning, rather earnestly, " must be well pon-

dered. Their employer is, after all, the Pope, and popes are complete autocrats in their own domain, possessing all legislative, executive and juridical power, Pope John Paul II, however, never ceases to tell the world about the importance of human rights and he can hardly complain if the projected union is being formed for the pro-tection of the rights of the em-ployees of the Vatican.

The project was given a form of official recognition shortly before the Pope left for Ireland and the United States in late September. He handed over staff and labour problems to Cardinal Casaroll, his Secreleading organizers of the planned union. The mearing lasted haif an hour and the cardinal was favourable to the

idea.

The first meeting included about 40 people and they elected a committee of four

#### Austrians go ahead with Prague trip there have been increasing

Dr Willibald Pair th Austrian Foreign Minister, he started a three-day official vis-to Czechoslovakia. In spite of series of incidents between th two countries during the las two months, the Austria Caparet decided to procee with the visit and not postpon it as other European govern

In early October, Pave Kohout, the playweight and producer, was refused re-entry to Czechoslovakia and deprived of his citizenship after he had been officially allowed to work for a year at the Burg Theatre in Views.

In answer to widespread in answer to widespread protest in Austria, the Czecho klowik. Embassy in Vienor issued a long statement, two paragraphs of which were assessed by the Austria's Government as a threat it Austria's security. After Austria's protest the statement was windrawn and the embassy's press attaché recalled to Prague for a period of leave.

Soon after there was a new wave of protest from the Austrians and Czechoslovak exiles in Austria against the sentences in the Prague trials of members of the Charter 77 ing :: Victor Havel, playweight Yesterday, on the eve of the minister's visit, Premek Janyr, a Czechoslovak student, and son of a former Communist Party

### All main nations of Europe sign

air pollution pact From Our Correspondent

Geneva, Nov 15 All countries of Europe except Albania, Cyprus and Malta have signed the convention on long-range air pollution during the meeting here convened by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The three-day meeting also adopted a declaration on low-waste rechnology

and recycling. Senior government advisers will meet here in February to decide on allocations for financing the air-monitoring network specified in the consecution!

Mr Janez Stanovnik, the ECE executive secretary, told a news conference that stratospheric winds were now carrying an estimated 100 million tons of sulphur dioxide annually.

annually.

On nuclear energy, he said:

It must come but it must come safe". Puel conservation now would give scientists more time to eliminate the risks. The Comecon countries, he added, had taken the report on the Three-Mile Island reactor mishap in Pennsylvania as a basis for enhanced plant secur-

#### Gunmen kill Portuguese leftist militant

Coimbra, Nov 15.—Guinnen shot and killed Senhor José Manuel Placido, a leftist militant, as he was driving his wife to work near here today, the police said. Senhora Placido was wounded but was said to he out of danger. be out of danger.

It was the second violent incident in Portugal in two days. On Tuesday Mr Ephraim. Eldar, the Israeli Ambassador in

Eldar, the Israeli Ambassador in Lisbon, was wousded and his Portuguese bodyguard killed in a machine-gun and grenade attack outside his embassy.

The police said that Rethor Placido, who was 32, was a former leader of the Trotakyist Revolutionary Workers Party, but this was denied by a party spokesman.—Reuter.

# The first meeting included of Poland about 40 people and they The Pope has received at elected a committee of four least two anonymous leasest leaders from various depart from groups of employees this ments. The present Pope inherited a serious economic difficulties.

are beter off because they pay little rent. There is no private mthe: Vatican : all the buildings are publicly owned and there is a practically noted system to state ownership, certainly more than the Pope-would have known as a citizen

or a former Communist Party official, was called to the embessy in Vienna and informed that he had been deprived of his Czechoslovekian citizenship because of his contact as a student in Vienna with "subversive" elements.

# Bonn resists Eastern pressure on missiles

Bonn, Nov 15

The West German Government is resisting calmly and with considerable diplomatic skill, a campaign by the communist block to weaken its support for the Nato plan to station medium-range nuclear missiles

primarily on West German soil. The pressure is being applied in two areas where the West Germans are most sensitive: threats of dire consequences for its East-West relations are being combined with prospects of arms reduction, which is an important objective of the

Government. West Germany has been singled out, there is little doubt here, because of its key strategic position and in particular because of its alertness to the mood in the East.

For Bonn can never for a moment forget that the ugly line which divides East from West runs right down the middle of Germany. Large numbers of each side's men and weapons are stationed on German soil and Germans would probably suffer first and worst if war broke out.

Any chance of the two halves

Any chance of the two halves of Germany ever coming togetter again—an aim which the Government is constitunionally bound to pursue—
would depend on the removal of East-West mistrust and tension. Meanwhile, closer ties—
particulary human ties—with 
East Germany and the security of the enclave city of West of the enclave city of West Berlin require friendly relations with the eastern neighbours.

Warnings from President Breshaev of the Soviet Union and other Communist leaders that the deployment of the mis-siles in West Germany would commune these relations Brezhaev of the Soviet Omon and spoil the arms reduction and spoil the deployment of the missile arms reduction and spoil the missile arms control question in middle arms been speculation middle arms for middle arms control question in middle arms been speculation for proposals would include the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the could increase the number of the step before a solution is reached and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldiers the withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American soldie

But Herr Schmidt, the West said, lies in Mr Brezhnav's declaration of willingness to negotiate. This must be taken medium-range weapons to restore the military balance in varified at the negotiating of Soviet SSZO missiles and backfire bombers. West German leader's proposals three weeks to security and reliability as later by calling on the Soviet

The new 155m Nato howitzer FH70—jointly developed by Britain, Italy and West Germany—that can fire six shots a minute and has a range of 15 miles, is put on show by the 1st

Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery at Münsterlager, West Germany.

a member of the alliance, officials say, will always take medium-range weapons so as to suggestion fo German leader-priority over relations with the East.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, has stated clearly that Bonn will not be moved by threats. He sounded a warning that stalled negotiations on must be sounded a warning that stalled negotiations on must be sounded as warning that stalled negotiations on must be stalled negotiations on must be sounded as warning that stalled negotiations on must be sounded as warning that stalled negotiations on must be stalled negotiations.

The West Germans will be stalled negotiations of negotiations of negotiations.

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The West Germans will be stalled negotiations of negotiations of negotiations.

The West Germans will be stalled negotiations of negotiations of negotiations of negotiations of negotiations. Germany or split the alliance only reduce the credibility of Mr Brezhnev's proposals on arms reduction and spoil the

in Vienna. It is hoped that the allies will be able to discuss this when Nato tackies the dual

hear more about the Soviet position when Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, visits Boun on Wednesday.

said, lies in Mr Brezhnav's declaration of willingness to negotiate. This must be taken in face value and its sincerlty verified at the negotiating table.

He countered the Soviet leader's proposals three weeks later by calling on the Soviet sensibilities of other Euro-Government's position.

# urprise dismissal of eneral involved in Vablus mayor dispute

Mayor of Nablus was sud-dy removed from his post-

etence Ministry officials said government had for some e considered abolishing the theld by General Dany Maif I the action had nothing to with the arrest and subsewith the arrest and subse-int legal wrangle over Mr sam Shaka, the mayor of the gest town on the West Bank. The officials said General it's duties will in future be idled by an assistant of the fette Minister. The move came as a surprise the Israeli public including

the move came as a surprise the Israeli public, including neral Matr who said he first ard about it on Israel radio. In the West Bank and Gazalings remained high among 23 mayors who resigned the this week in protest at Shaka's arrest. They said by would not return to their are unless the mayor was rested to office. sty would not return to their street to office.

At a meeting with General at last week Mr Shaka was ported to have voiced apport. Palestinian guerrillas who lad 34 Israelis in an attack at year on the constal road rath of Tel Aviv.

An account of Mr Shaka's marks was leaked to Israel the mayor's raeli demands for the mayor's raeli demands for the mayor's movel.

A large transcript of the mayor's movel.

lablus, West Bank Nov 15.— General Marr to expressing the Israeli general at the centre view that such killings would the attempted deportation of continue as long as Israel contimued occupying Arab land Strong press criticism of General Matt followed but Israeli Government officials insisted that; whenever he had said to General Matt. Mr Skaka had been a persistent opponent of the Israeli occupation and

had been a persistent oppositent of the Israeli occupation and would have at po.

The mayor was locked up in Rame prison near Tel Aviv on Sunday, but his deportation was blocked by a Supreme Court injunction taken out by his wife. A government appeal against the injunction is due shortly.

The 23 Arab mayors, who met at Nablus from half today, issued a statement saying the Sheka affair was just another example of the Israelis trying to rid themselves of awisward West Bank leaders.

Mr. Shaka was instrumental in bringing the court case which blocked establishment of the controversial Bion Moreh sertlement on a hillory near Nablus, Nationalists in the government demanded a heavy programme of new actiement to compensate for the loss, and the Cabinet's settlement points in five separate blocke expand the West Bank.

A Cabinet spokesman stressed that "settlement points" did not

# srael hands back historic Sinai monastery to Egypt

rom Our Own Correspondent eroselem, Nov 15

Efforts to maintain the nomentum of the Middle East erapy deduce the house and the concern about the strains on relations be repeated his concern about the strains on relations be repeated his concern about the strains of the formal scheme to construct a triple handover, of the most historical and the strains of the most historical accounts.

handover of the most historic section of the Singl, the Byzan time a monastery of St Catherines.

It is built below the grants peak where according to radition, God gave the Ten onmandments to Moses, and inca the Six Day War in 1967 the full extent of the Egyptian President's pan will be discussed next Monday on the holy cripts, the Sixth Century has historic visit to Jerusalem he room of skulls. This exists licity, Israel's massive redevances were buried in the codenanted Operation Ramon;

monks were builed in the mail cemetery only if the emains of one of their preiecessors were extended and emoved to the room. The monastery named after marryr beheaded in Alex-indria, and its 15 Greek Orthu-iox monks are being handed. back to Egypt mee months

sarlier than was agreed at Camp David. Camp David. The tompes and expensive.

The move will be followed exercise involves the laying of next week by the return of 112m of water lines and the the Alma oilfields which at removal of 87,000 tons of

return of Mount Sinai to Egyptian control would considerably deduce the flow of

codenanted Operation Ramon, has resulted in 59 out of the total of 103 installations invol-ted being withdrawn.

According to the Camp David draw to an interim line marked by the nown of El-Arish and Res Mohammed by January 25, a move which will give Egypt about 70 per cent of the Sinal.

the Alma officields which at removal of 87,000 tons of present provide litract with military equipment about one fifth of its domestic. After its completion, the way consumption.

Archbishop Damisanos, the malization of relations between Greek Orthodox Archbishop of the two countries. This is Sinai and Abbot of St Cathes cheduled to begin with the erines has already forcibly exchange of ambassadors in expressed his hopes that the February.

#### 110 settlers menace survival of Mr Begin

mobile homes perched inele-gantly on a parren hillside over

gantly on a harren hillside overlooking this large Arab town
could provide a catalyst for
bringing down the heldaguered
coalition Government of Mr
Menachem Begin.
Looking more like an adventure holiday project than a
threat to the Middle East peace
process, the Jewish settlement
of Elon Moreh will provide a
crucial test of Mr Besin's ability cruciel test of Mr Begin's ability to deal with the extreme right wing supporters of Gush

Emonim.

Next Thursday, the 30 day deadline set by the Israeli Supreme Court for evacuation of the site will expire. But the settlers still maintain they will not leave voluntarily, despite remetable arranges by the Court

settiers still maintain they will
not leave voluntarily, despite
repeated arrempts by the Goverument to buy them off with
promises of a greatly expanded
settlement policy.

There are 110 people now
living in the hilltop settlement,
including 63 children. Most of
the adults are articulate and
intelligent and all share an
apparently unshekable conviction that they have a biblical
right to land which the
Supreme Court ruled was seized
filegally from its Arab owners.

Typical of the settlers is Mrs.
Mikhail Shvut, a 26-year-old
Tel Aviv housewife who, with
her lecture historiad and baby
son Shebron (the Hebrew name
for Samaria), helped to establish Elon Moreh last sommer
amid widespread Arab protests.

"We are here because this is
the historic land of Israel.
There is no doubt about our
rights. They were given to us
as a result of God's promise to
Abraham and no government
can take them away she told
me:

Ourside the Shvut home, a

'Fatigued' Ayatollah refuses to rule on fate of American hostages

can take them away, she told me.

Ourside the Shvut home, a garden of sorts has been plented among the boulders and a short distance away is the 6ft-high Star of David which the settlers have erected Every night this is illuminated with the sid of a generator and it is clearly wisible to the chizens of Nablus in the valley below.

"By settling here, we are going to make the Arabs used to the fact ther we are in Samaria to stay", explained Mrs Shvut. "If we are moved ewey, they will get hopes that they are going to get this land, which in fact belongs to us."

Leaders of Gush Emunim are now exploiting to the full the potential strains which would face say Israeli Government having to use force to dismande face any Israeli Government having to use force to dismantle a symbolic site like Elon Moreh. Already they have threatened to bring in thousands of sup-The movement has been infuriated by the apparent determination of the Defence

mination of the Defence Ministry to adhere to the court ruling and move the settlers within the court deadline. The Gush Emunim Jensers met Mr Begin in Jerusalem to-day after failing to get setis-faction earlier in the week dur-

raction earlier in the week during six hours of talks with Mr Ezeh Weizman, the Defence Minister. There was no indication afterwards that any solution had been found.

Earlier the Cabiner's ministerial Defence Committee amounced details of a massive new settlement programme for the occupied territories, seen by observers as a further attempt to appease the ukra-nationalists. The plan envisages provision of housing for up to 50,000



Turkish fire-fighting ships pump foam onto the burning wreckage of the Romanian Tanker in the Bosporus.

#### 50 missing in Bosporus tanker blast

From Sinan Fisek From Sinan Pisek.

Ankara, Nov 15

At least 50 people were reported missing today after a Greek cargo ship ran into a Romanian tanker at anchor in the Bosporus off Istanbul. The tanker exploded.

when the 5,298-come Greek ship Evrianis with a cargo of water pipes, hit the Romanian Independiente carrying nearly

were picked up and the body of a seaman was washed ashore at Moda, a few miles from the explosion.

The captain of the Greek vessel, whose crew of 33 were all rescued, was reported to be slightly injured and suffering from shock. eH had picked up a Turkish pilot upon entering the Bosporus from the Black Sea, but had let him off at the

Iran's ruling Revolutionary

Council anxious to clarify the Ayatollah Khomeini's intentions

now spent II days in the occu-pied American Embassy in

Tehran—were forced to post-pone an meeting with the Iranian religious leader today when his office announced that

he had cancelled all appoint-

ments until next month because of "fatigue".

The last word to have been

the risoners must remain in captivity until the deposed Shah is returned to Iran for Trial.

Whether the systollah has softened his conditions for the

Iranian Foreign Minister, has said that the women prisoners in the embassy compound, to-gether with the black American

hostages, will be freed soon.
As usual with sucif moderate

students at the embassy immedi-

ately contradicted what Mr Bani-Sadr had said. As far as

they were concerned and they

encouragement and support of Ayatollah Khomeini—no pri-soners would be released until

the Shah was returned for trial.

Despite the appointment of interim ministers from the

Revolutionary Council, no one in Iran has been in any doubt

that it is the ayatollah who defines the country's foreign

and domestic politics. Since the pation's new Islamic constitution was completed today, his power is now likely to receive

receiving the persona

known tonight although

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr,

Tehran, Nov. 15

95,000 connes of oil off theh violent explosion, followed by two smaller ones, shattered windows of buildings for miles around, including at the Topkapi palace and the Blue find his way to the Marmara Sea unassisted.

About half an hour later, his ship hir the Romanian tanker, which was anchored waiting for daylight as tankers are

Mosque.

Three injured survivors of the Independiente's crew of 54 were picked up and the body of a seaman was washed ashore at Moda, a few miles from the

porus at night. The reasons for the accident werenot immediately known. There was no fog which is a frequent cause of accidents in the Bosporus.

All road and maritime traffi in the area of the crash was suspended as firefighting units, backed by vessels from the Turkish navy and a nearby oil refinery, tried to control the

twice in future before invest-

to adopt a resolution condemning the Carter Administration's

artitude. But it was rebuffed

by Jraq, which said Ayatollah Khomeini's administration in

Tehran was even worse than

Our Ankara Correspondent

special emissary of President

Carter to Iran, left Istanbul

today for Washington, having

apparently lost all hope of get-

ting in touch with representa-

tives of the Iranian Revolu-

tionary Council to end the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran.

Mr Clark, a former Attorney-General, was held up in Istanbul

for over a week after the Ayatollah Khomeini aunounced

that he would not only refuse to receive the envoy, but would

The sources said the Libyan

egation asked the meeting

ing in America.

the deposed Shah's.

Long strips of burning crude oil could be seen slowly float-ing down the Bosporus into the

Marmara Sea. Mr Orhan Erbug, governor of Istanbul said it had been "a close call" for the city, although the tthreat to coastal buildings had now passed. Poliution move: At the request of the Romanian Government, Captain Michael Garnett, a British expert, was flown to Istanbul to advise on ways of precenting pollution from the

burning tanker. Captain Garnett, aged 52, is the top technical expert at the Internat-ional Tanker Owners Pollution Federation, the London-based worldauthorityon marine pollu-

# Threats to 8 Ugandan

politicians rom Charles Harrison Nairobi, Nov 15

Uganda's National Consultaive Council, the country's interim parliament, temporarily suspended its sitting in Kam-pala after at least eight of its 127 members received anonymous letters threatening that

The threats are alleged to have come from supporters of former President Yusufu Lule. who was ousied in June after 68 days in office and replaced by President Godfrey Binaisa. Police officials here say information about the source of the threats was obtained from mem bers of an armed gang who were captured and interrogated

Local residents overpowered some members of the gang, killed them and burned their

The council meets in the parliament building in Kam-pala. Members complained that writes: Mr Ramsey Clark, the it lacked security and arrange ments are being made for armed guards to be placed around the building before the council resumes, probably to-

morrow. The councillors who received the threats now have armed Tanzanian soldiers as bodyguards.

Kampala but night-time killings continue. On Tuesday night, five members of one family were shot dead. In many cases the killings appear to be politi-cal since little or no attempt is made to steal valuables from the victims' homes,

#### From John Best Ottawa, Nov 15 The Parti Quebecois Govern ment of Quebec has suffered a devastating defeat with the loss of three provincial by-elections to the opposition Liberals. Mr Claude Ryan, provincial Liberal leader, said his party's elections sweep in yesterday's elections was proof that the people of Quebec wanted the mainly French speaking province to

Levesque

seats lost

among three

bastion

continue playing "an active and responsible role" in the Canadian confederation. The Parti Québecois defeat came one day before the third anniversary of the party's acces-

sion to power in a provincial election that raised serious doubts about Canada's future. A " sovereignty-association ' political independence for Quebec, in economic association

One of the ridings taken yes-terday by the Liberals—Maisonneuve, in east-end Montreal-had been a Parti Québécois stronghold. The party won Maisonneuve

with a 9,000-vote majority in 1976. But yesterday its candidate, Mr Jacques Desmarais, aged 36, a labour lawyer, lost. it by nearly 3,000 votes to the Liberal candidate, Mr George Lalande, aged 40, a court adminstrator.

Montreal, Mrs Solange Chaput-Rolland, a broadcaster and member of last year's federal task force on national unity, trounced Mr Pierre Harvey, the Parti Québécois candidate, by 2000 water Premer like Mai. 9,000 votes. Prevost, like Mai-sonneuve, had been held by the Parti Quebecois.

The other seat won by the Liberals yesterday, Beauce-Sud, south of the city of Quebec, had been held by Mr Fabien Roy, an independent who quit the Quebec Legislature earlier this year to take over the federal leadership of the Social Credit Party.

Party.

The Liberals now have won all six by-elections held since the Parti Québécois assumed office. Standing in the Quebec Legislature are: Parti Québécois 68, Liberals 29, Union Nationale 9, Independents 1, one seat tracant.

#### Dissident trade unionist sent to mental hospital

Moscow, Nov 15.—A court here has ordered the detention in a psychiatric bospital of a member of an unofficial Soviet free trade union," the man's associates said today.

He was named as Anatoly Pozdnakov, who was arrested on September 10, His trial took place in the Oktyabsky district of the capital on October 30. not further details were available

Nikolai Ivanov, another member of the group, said the founder of the free trade union, Vladimir Klebanov, a former Ukrainian coalminer. was still being held in a psychiatric prison hospital in the Ukrainian city of Dnepropetrovsk.

Klebanov was arrested in Moscow with other members of his group in February 1978, not long after calling a press con-. ference for foreign correspon-

The unofficial trade unionists, who are almost all unemployed after conflicts at work, say the official unions work as an arm of management in Soviet factories and do not protect the workers' interests.—Reuter.

# Retired officer for Salisbury police post

reached negotiations to end the region of constable appointed.

Sir James, formerly HM firmed until a governous. Sir James, formerly HM firmed until a governous. Chief Inspector of Constable appointed.

lary, who retired roo year and, After he retired as Chief Inspector of Constablery. Sir to proposed generator in the figures of Constablery. Sir to proposed generator in the retired asserted and former Chief Confidence here of the constables from proving the figures and the sir Robert Mark, thief constables from proving the firmer decrepolition points the figures of the constables from proving the firmer decrepolition points the firmer decrepolition points.

to be the leader of a ream of Scotland Yard.

officers who will go to Salish hits envisaged that such a bury to monitor the work of team would remain in Rhodesia the 13,000 strong. Rhodesian until elections take place and police force during the transcribed at the present Loudon. The Foreign Office said the negotiations to end the war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The Foreign Office said the manner of members of the government is formed by the control of the police.

Lord Soames, 59, Leader of the House of Lords, is favourite for the post of governor. The most frequent suggested name for his deputy is Sir Anthony Duff. Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office.

Sir James also advised the Australians on police training and the computerization of police records. Since his return to Britain he has been a mem-ber of the committee which in-vestigated allegations on police brutality in Northern Ireland. In Whitehall, it appears that

formal acknowledge Article Pive of the constitution states that a religious leader with majority support— "a just, pious, enlightened courageous and sagacious per the nation. It seems obvious that this arduous, not to say spiritually wearying role, will be given to none other than

are

Outside the embassy today, effigles of President Carter—crude dummies whose chief identifying marks were the sers of grimning teeth painted on to the faces—were burnt in front of a crowd of several thousand chanting demonstrators. Some of those present had earlier marched through the centre of Tehran to shower flowers into the grounds of the British, French, Italian, West German and Soviet embassies.

At the British compound, which is still daubed with antimperialist slogans from earlier Tunis, Nov 13.—President Curter's freezing of Iranian assets in the United States was criticized at an Arab League ministerial meeting to imperialist slogans from earlier states said they would think

demonstrations, the crowd ex-pressed their satisfaction that Mr Shapur Bakhtiar, the Shah's former Prime Minister, had not been given asylum in Britain. When they reached the Embassy of France—the country in which Mr Bakhtiar has sought temporary refuge—the crowd expressed their appreciation of the sancruary which the French

had given to Ayatollah Khomeini before the revolution. A less pleasant experience roday swaited a three-man British television crew, who have been working in Tehran for the American National Broadcasting Corporation. Mr Martin Fletcher, his cameraman and sound technician were arrested by Islamic guards outside the American Embassy this morning and held for almost six film was viewed by armed students in the compound. Yesterday, the NBC crew had been filming on the roof of a been filming on the roof of a building opposite the American compound and on several occa-sions today the three Britons were asked if they were spies. Islamic guards brandishing sub-machine guns could be found in the Intercontinental Hotel, checking journalists' identities and searching the identities and searching the

NBC crew'ss rooms, before Mr Fletcher and his two colleagues David Watts writes: Dr Ali Afrooz, the acting Iranian Am-bassador, said in London last night that even if the Shah were to leave the United States for either Mexico or Egypt, that would not satisfy the

#### also not allow him to meet other Iranian officials. During his stay in Istanbul, Mr Clark had at least one telephone conversation with Mr Abu Firaz, the representative in Ankara of the Palestine Libera-Organization, Washington, Nov 15.—The Shah will probably be well enough to travel in two weeks.

said here today. However, any decision about a move rested entirely with the Shah's doctors, who are treating him for lym-phatic cancer, the spokesman added.—Agence France-Presse.

Moscow exasperation, page 8 Mr Sanjay Gandhi to be

#### From Michael Binyon Moscow, Nov 15 ties which the Russians were-The Russians today blamed Britain for the disappointing level of Anglo-Sovier trade, ex-

Russians blame 'Cold War'

Britain for lack of trade

plicitly pointing to the poor political relations between the two countries as the reason why trade had not developed as much as it might have.

Commenting on the high level discussions in Moscow last month between Soviet trade officials and a delegation led by Mr. Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, the newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya. Industria said the negative factors preventing better trade relations were neither commercial nor economic. They reflect the general position of Britain vis vis the Soviet Union and questions of détente".

Referring to the mass expulsion of Soviet diplomatic personnel in 1971, the paper said Britain had artificially restricted the number of Soviet trade representatives in London in the past eight years. As a result the Russians were forced to conclude contracts with other countries that could have been signed with Britain.

The paper referred to the export embargo on 150 strategic items as a "remnant of the

now exporting themselves. And it asked why Britain was doing, a brisk trade in arms with many countries and, specifically, was ready to sell China arms, while it banned the export to the Soviet Union of such things as metal-cutting machine tools and some types of synthetic rubber, At the trade talks last mouth, Mr Parkinson said Soviet officials had several times asked him about Mrs Thatcher's recent speech calling on Nato to accept new mediumrange nuclear missiles. He admined that politics influenced. trade relations, but thought the Russians awarded contracts on the basis of what was the best value for money.

Britain is one of the few . Western countries with a substantial unfavourable trade balance with the Soviet Union. For the first nine months of this year Britain bought £263,400,000 worth more from. the Russians than it sold-a figure almost equal to the trade deficit for the whole of 1978. Britain has frequently urged the Russians to take up more of the export credits available to them. But British imports have risen 18 per cent over last year items as a "remnant of the while exports to the Soviet Cold War". It said the items Union have fallen one per cent.

#### Drug case Briton | Miners buried to be caned Penang, Malaysia, Nov 15 .-

Maurice Reginald Stovell, aged 43, from Ealing, a record producer, was jailed for three years and ordered to be given six strokes of a cane for

Mr Stovell, admitted having 27.9 grammes (about 10z) of

# by landslip

A 70-man rescue team was struggling today to recover the bodies of five coal miners buried yesterday under a landslip of 12,000 cubic yards of waste, the national news agency. Tanjug reported. It said the miners were work-

ing at the Brezik open-pit coal the drug on June 22 last year. mine in central Yugoslavia

# That's prepare for anot her 200,000 refugees

From Pener Hazelhus?

Bangkok, New 15.

Phindus Rend's forces have their armilies of the refugees in mile pocket of wistern Kanny their cases the living standards of the refugees in the cases are higher than their cases who have their crop because of 200,000 potential refugees are lost their crop because of drought and floods see stores of the unloaded in the refugee of Thailand, western intellice camps and this is causing treof Thailand, western intelli- camps and this is causing tregence officers said today.

A barrage of 60 artillery shells pounded the area at Ban Nonmark, worth of Aranyaprather yesterday, injuring 35 Kampuchesus, a spokesman for the Thai army said today.

Four massive refugee camps are being prepared to accom- Our Kusia Lumpur Carresposmodate an additions 200,000 refugees who are expected to Fersign Minister, said today he ing Kampucheans has soared cross the border into Thailand hoped Vietnant would shide by nearly two thirds in the when fighting intensifies on the United Nations resolution past fortinght, European the frantier in the coming all foreign forces from Kampussid today. The Community has all foreign forces from Kampussid today. The Community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the withdrawal of the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the withdrawal of the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the withdrawal of the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the withdrawal of the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the withdrawal of the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the withdrawal of the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the community that the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the community that the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the community that the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the community that the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the community that the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the community that the community that the community has now pledged \$80m (£38m) for the community that the comm man for the United Nations

mendous resentment", he said.

The camps of the Khmer the United Nations, led by Screi, right ving nationalists, Senter Perez de Curlla, are straddled across the from the Deputy Setzetary General tier. Alongside them are the of Political Affairs, is expected civilians in flimsy makeshift to rous the troubled border area this week. Mr Upadit Pacharlyangun,

the Thai Foreign Minister, who met the delegation in Bangkok today, said the UN officials would inspect the border to establish whether neutral observers can be stationed in

dent writes Tunku Ahmad Brussels, Nov 15.—The Rithandeen, the Malaysian expected cost of feeding starv-

High Commissioner for Refu- Vietnamese Government said to next March.

But in a radio broadcast the the six-month programme up to next March.

But the overall cost of the But the overall cost of the burdened with 190,000 Kampu- votes in favour, 21 against and United Nations-backed operathem, Laotian and Vietnamese 29 abstentions in New York then is now put at \$182m, an instrument of the new reful action harmful to the United Community discussed the questions and place a tremendous. Nations prestige and an in-

strument to oppose the funda- Roger Berthoud writes: and mental national rights of the International Committee of the Kampuchean peoples. Red Cross, which is uniquely mandated under the Geneva suffer-Kampuchean peoples.
Singapore, Nov 15.—A barge carrying 1,500 comes of relief supplies to Kampuchea from Oxfam sailed into the Mekong river this morming at first light Oxfam reported here.

The barge, the third from Oxfam was under tow by tug-and had been waiting at the mouth of the river off the Vietnamese port of Vung Tau since Tuesday morning for per-mission to head up river through to Phnom Penh. It is believed to be the first western vessel to use the river

in 1975. Mr. Geoffrey Busby, Singapore representative of Oxform, said he assumed the captain had paid the full \$4,200 demanded by the Vietnamese for pilotage and other

route since the fall of Saigon

But in a radio broadcast the the six-month programme up

Conventions to relieve suffering in time of armed conflicts, is smarting from recent British coverage of its famine relief work in Kampuchea. · It was particularly stung by

remarks made by John Pilger, the journalist, in his recent ATV film about starvation in Kampuchea, now being sold widely abroad. One of Mr Pilger's main accusations was that, as he put it: "Three million people are beginning to starve to death in

Cambodia, and the ICRC and

other relief agencies are doing virtually nothing because the new leaders of this country

have yet to be recognized, to be approved of ". This is "totally untrue", Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, said. He is chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, and of the council of the British Red Cross.
"The Red Cross is not concerned with wether the authorities in an area are recog-

nized by other governments or

not.

"It can only operate with the consent of people in authority, and has never hesitated to be in touch and cooperate with such authorities, whoever they are, and didn't hesitate in Cambodia. It was in touch with them as soon as it could identify them, and still is."

#### election candidate From Richard Wigg Delhi, Nov 15. Mr Şanjay Gandhi, the con-

troversial son of Mrs Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister, is to be a candidate in the India geenral election in January. He wil stand in Amethi, the constituency in which he was resoundingly defeated in the March 1977 geenral election, when Mrs Gandbi lost power. His candidacy was announced here tonight after a meeting of the parliamentary board of Mrs Gandhi's wing of the Congress

In 1977 Mr Gandhi lost to the

Janata candidate, and failed to

save his deposit. The decision of Mrs Gandhi's party to make her son a candi-date, poses a challenge to the caretaker government of Mr Charan Singh. The Government consider that a two-year prison sentence passed on Mr Gandhi his part in the destruction of a film satirizing his mother's emergency rule bars him from fighting an election. Mr Gandhi has appealed against his sen-tence and the Chief Election Commissioner has publicly stated that it is up to the

Earlier today Mr Y. B. Chavan, the Home Minister, gave a warning against what he called the re-emergence of the "San-

returning officer to decide the

jay Caucus", etc., the group in which Mr Gandhi was the leading light during his mother's emergency rule. He said it would be harmful to the coun-

talking to a sophisticated Bombay audience, to give some explanation. He claimed he had not realized "the real face of the caucus" under the emergency.

intelligence reports from around the country, said that there was no prospect of any single political party winning a nabsolute majority in the general election. Mr Chavan is leader of the

# Since Mr Chavan, during the period of emergency rule, was Mrs Gandhi's External Affairs Minister, he felt obliged in

Mr Chavan, who as Home Minister regularly sees detailed

wing of the Congress Party opposed to Mrs Gandhi and is generally regarded as the shrewdest political mind in the coalition caretaker government. His forecast is identical with that of another Indian political veteran, Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Mr Nehru and aunt of Mrs Gandhi, who yesterday spoke of realignments in more forthright terms. Whichever party got the maximum number of seats in the Lok Sabha would, she said, induce defections from other parties to form a government ".

possessing beroin.

# Breza, Yugoslavia, Nov 15 .-

Moscow, Nov 15

When the Russians are not sure what to make of a crisis overseas they ignore it or report it in the briefest factual terms. The occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran is, to use Soviet press termino-

Though Moscow is not exactly saddened by the discomfiture of the Americans, it can hardly approve such a fla-grant breach of international usage. The dilemma also reflects Soviet ambivalence over Ayatollah Khomeini and his Islamic revolution.

The Soviet press has, there-fore, confined itself to short dispatches on the embassy occupation, quoting official Iranian sources and reaction in Washington. But Tass news agency has made a point of emphasizing American military contingency planning by the quick reaction force ", har-"quick reaction force", har-ressment of Iranian students in the United States and Ameri-can connivance in the Shah's

excesses.

Tass has rejected as "grouncomplaints dless American complaints over Moscow's reporting of the events. But it did not mention Soviet broadcasts to Iran which, according to radio monitors have accused the Americans of trying to inspire counter-revolutionary forces.

There is no doubt, however, that the Russians have become increasingly exasperated by the increasingly exasperated by the trend of events south of their border. Though Moscow disliked the Shah's anti-communist policies and his involvement with the Americans, it had found a way to live with him. The Russians offered substantial aid projects, and the Shah was ready to increase Iran's exports of natural gas to the Soviet Union.

But Moscow was quick to But Moscow was quick to

welcome his overthrow. The spring revolution was por-trayed as a people's movement against a despotism financed and backed by the United States, Ayatollah Khomeini was isiled as an anti-imperialist

revolutionary.
As long as he was supported by the now legalized Tudeh party, representing framan Communists, his Muslim fundamentalism was accepted as a lah goes in antagonizing Mos-necessary, though perhaps not cow, as well as Washington.

late Transport Minister's seat

ittack. Nominations closed today and the by-election is due for December 1.

#### Seven stand for | Iceberg will take Captain Scott's body out to sea

Afghanistan. There were a few oblique reproofs, but the day after the Tudeh Party head-quarters were closed down in

August, Pravda bluntly denounced as lies and deliber-

ate slander Iranian press com-ments on the Soviet role in

Ments on the Soviet role in Afghanistan.

Moscow has now lost all patience. While denying that it is helping the Kurds, the Soviet Union, which has a Kurdish population of its own, has portrayed their revolt fairly symptematically.

athetically.

Instability on their doorstep
is semething the Russians view

with alarm. There is no evidence of direct Soviet involve-

ment, as in Afghanistan, and with the abolition last week of

the Russians are watching the events in Iran closely. All now depends on how far the systol-

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Nov 15
The body of Captain Robert
Falcon Scott—Scott of the
Antarctic—encased in the ice
since he died in his tent in From Our Correspondent Kuala Lumpur, Nov 15 Seven caudidates are standing for the Port Klaug consti-tuency, which became vacant when the Malaysian Transport Minister, Tan Sri Manickavasagem, died last month.

Tan Sri Manickavasagam,
who held the seat for 20 years,
was 53 when he died of a heart

earlier this year.
Mr Johnson says that scien-

December 1.

The ruling National Front
Coaktion candidate, Mr V.
Coaktion candidate, Mr V.
Coaktion candidate, Mr V.
Covindaraju,—a member of Tan
Sci Manickavassagam's Malaysian Indian Congress— is challenged by two opposition party
candidates and four independents in a constituency which tists who measure the move-ment of the Antarctic ice-shelf have calculated that any day now a huge chunk in which Captain Scott's body is pre-served will break off and slowly dents in a constituency which has gradually shifted in the past two decades from an Indian majority to a Malay melt as it drifts northwards. Mr Johnson, a photographer, recently published a book, Antarctica, containing a picture of Sir Peter Scott sitting at his father's charttable at the expedition's base camp, now named Cape Evans.

He said: "It was a weird streament to experience to expense the cabin

Nairobi, Nov 15.—A 20-year-ireary of friendship between East Germany and Ethiopia was signed in Addis Ababa at the end of a four-day visit by an East German delegation headed by Herr Erich Honecker, the Communist Party He said: "It was a weird experience to enter the cabin, which is just as Scott left it. Sir Peter was obviously moved by the experience." The but is preserved by New Zealand, which has a base nearby.

> cessful conclusion in 1933, when the last known tiger died in Hobart Zoo. Ironically, a few

months later the Tasmanian

a protected species. However, hundreds of sight-

ings of the tiger have been claimed since then. Tony Samstag writes: The Tas-manian tiger is, or was, also known as the Tasmanian wolf,

marsupial wolf or from its scientific name (Thylacinus cyanocephalus); saylacine.

In fact, the animal was a marsupial cat and was thought to be, at 44in long excluding the 21in tail, the biggest carnivorous marsupial that ever

Zoologically, it had some remarkably dog-like features and apparently most resembled a hyena, although its hind-quarters and tail reminded the base of the bases.

many observers of the kanga-

stantiated reports that it hopped when pursued.

### **Naturalists hunt extinct** tiger in Tasmania

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Nov 15

Friendship treaty

A big hunt has begun to find out if the Tasmanian tiger is really extinct, as most conservation experts believe. Some naturalists have sus-

pected the species may still be in existence and now—46 years after the last known tiger died in captivity—the World Wildlife Fund Australian section has launched a project to discover if there are any survivors. A system of tripwires is being devised to try to catch a live

The Tasmanian Government began to pay a bounty in 1838 for shot tigers and by 1909 the scheme had produced a death toll of 2,184. But farmers, angry at the number of sheep and paying heine shoughtered by the poultry being slaughtered by the ager, had begun their own campaign, offering a high bounty, and the total killed was far greater than the official figure.

The compaign reached a suc-

Swift death for

city of Hangchou rejected an

appeal, the Chinese media said

His twin, Xiong Beiping, was sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve. If he shows an "improved attitude" in the

next two years, the sentence will be commuted.—Reuter.

Chinese ravist

#### Newsman wrote 'false stories'

. Peking, Nov 15.—Twin brothers nicknamed "the play-Rawaipindi, Nov 15.-Salamat Ali, the Pakistani journalist taken from his bed by detecboy lords" were sentenced to tives, was charged today with writing false reports by a death yesterday for their part in the rape of 106 women. One, summary military court. Xiong Ziping, aged 27, was Mr Ali, staff correspondent executed immediately after a of the Far Eastern Economic Review, was remanded in custody for five days.—Reuter court in the southern resort

#### 1,100 held in Japan

Tokyo, Nov 15.—The police arrested 1,100 suspected gang-sters and confiscated 19 pistols during a four-day sweep of

### FOREIGN REPORT

Egyptian economy

# trend of Iranian events From Michael Binyon Very sittractive, part of his phit Internal Indianal Property of the phit Internal In

losophy.

But Moscow was always The interession Cairo makes on improvements which have since Minister of Planning in 1973The interession Cairo makes on improvements which have since Minister of Planning in 1973To but now belongs to the leftwary of the Ayatollah. Years you depends largely on whether taken place.", before his name was known in I wan have been there before. Income from the West, he was being denounced here as a dangerous religious fanatic. For the sake of good neighbourly relations someone arriving for the first in 1978 (£700m instead of time, or who had not been has held steady at £400m, a there for 30 years, it must still drop in Arab tourism in the seem a miserably squalid and months immediately following neglected place. To me returning, at the end of last month, sated by an increase in Western only two years absence, buttism, and there are signs that the Arab fourists are now were immediately noticeable.

A new arrival hall has been in 1978 (£700m instead of shoots down the list item. Some projects, like a Seven-Up bottling plant, he regards as so light that they do not count as industry, while others, like a Schindler lift factory, he describes as "sabotage of the Egyptian economy", since there is already a state owned company producing the same lifts under licence. someone arriving for the first Moscow made frequent overtures to Tehran, ignoring the
Ayatollah's critical remarks on
the Soviet Union.

There were several pressing
bilateral problems to solve:
most urgent was the cutback
in the supply of natural gas
which severely affected Georgia and Armenia during the
centre in the television building has been redecorated and

gia and Armenia during the winter.

The first public doubts about the direction of the new Gov. ing has been redecorated and refurnished. The flyover linking has been redecorated and redecorated and remaining have been completed. Several new horels h over Iranian calls for more remain uncertain, our are religious freedom for Soviet Muslims, though border security was increased and Iranian trough of Heliopolis is still broadcasts were jammed.

But the Russians could not light out of reach.
But the Russians could not light out of reach.

Has Egypt turned the corner ignore Iranian involvement in Afghanistan. There were a few prosperity after all? Cer-

prosperity after aH? Certainly the foreign business community are now more cheerful than at any time since the 1950s. A study produced last month by a group of British businessmen on Egypt's "estimated economic position 1979-1981" concludes that "over the next few years the prospects are encouraging enough to attract a large number of foreign firms". It adds: "Three years ago most observers would not have foresteen the significant accounts.

coming back.
Suez Canal dues are likewise

steady at just over £250m and expected to increase sharply by 1981 when the canal will have 1981 when the canal will have been widened and deepened to take the larger oil tankers. Workers' remittances were already £875m in 1978, and are expected to be over £1,000m this year, rising to perhaps as much as £1,300m by 1981. Arab sanctions are not expected to affect this income, since the need for Egyptian skilled man-power in other Arab countries is no less than Egypt's need for foreign exchange.

But how far does this relatively reassuring financial picture reflect a real economic improvement? Here one enters a much mere subjective area, where economic judgments are conditioned by political stand-

Mr Gavin Green, manager of Barclays Bank International, proudly reels off a list of in-dustrial projects started in the past two years under Law 43, which permits direct foreign

won have been there before Income from oil exports this wing Progressive National Unionist Party, scornfully and, if so, how long ago. To year will be nearly double that Unionist Party, scornfully someone arriving for the first in 1978 (£700m instead of shorts down the list item by

According to Dr Abdallah both agricultural and industrial production are declining. "We import 74 per cent of the wheat we consume instead of 30 per cent before 1973. We were not exporters of rice. Now we are importing from the United States. This reflects a degrada-tion of the pattern of nutrition; people can't afford protein so they fill up their sumachs with

ce." Cigarette production, he says, Cigarette production, he says, is down by 30 per cent. "Ask in the shops for Cleopatra cigarettes. You won't find them. They're selling at a blackmarker price. This is because of neglect of the state-owned tobacco company, which is not allowed enough foreign currency to replace its obsolete equipment."

"Those cigarettes used to be-Mr Gavin Green, manager of Barclays Bank International, proudly reels off a list of industrial projects started in the past two years under Law 43, which permits direct foreign investment; a total investment of £325m, he says, now actually in production, with several more products on the threshold.

Dr Ismail Sabri Abdallah, an outstanding economist who was

their enormous scarrity value (most of their colleagues having gone to work for even higher wages in the Guid).

No one disputes either that there is a substantial popula-

there is a substantial popula-tion, especially government em-ployees, which is actually feeling the pinch as its income fails to keep pace with inflation (variously estimated at any-thing between 20 and 40 per cent).

What is questioned is the relative size of the two groups, and also the effect of the con-trast between them. Some of the more fucid foreign observers, for instance in the Ameri-

the more fucid foreign observers, for instance in the American embassy, admit that in the nature of things the least favoured groups are the ones with whom they have least contact, and whose feelings they therefore have least opportunity to save

therefore have least opportimity to gauge.

My impression is that for the
majority of Cairo's 12 million
inhabitants life is increasingly
frustrating and difficult. The
telephone may work, if you
have it, but the public transport
system is still philiply inadequate, the office blocks filthy
and crumbling, the housing far
short of the population.

In most social groups a young
man's chauces of finding a job
and a house which would enand a house which would an able him to marry and raise a family at the same standard of laving as his parents are very

sving as his parents are very slim. Almost his only chance is to go abroad, if he can, or no seek solace in his religion.

The population of Cairo is living on us nerves. That is not a political observation, but one that could have political implications.

**Edward Mortimer** 

# Mexican oil spill

# US plays down claims for compensation

with the abolition last week of the 1921 treaty between Iran and the Soviet Union, Moscow is robbed of the pretext for intervention which was used by Stalin at the end of the Second World War. But as Tass said this week,

to the ocean.

The continental ice-shelf which swallowed his tent and body 75 miles inland is about to break off in an iceberg, eccording to Mr Peter Johnson, an experienced Anterciac traveller who visited the site with Sir Peter Scott, Captain Scott's son, earlier this year.

Mr. Johnson and Johnson, an experienced Antercia traveller with Sir Peter Scott, Captain Scott's son, earlier this year.

Mr. Johnson and Johnson and Johnson, an experienced Anterciac traveller with Sir Peter Scott, Captain Scott's son, earlier this year.

Mr. Johnson and Johnson

The oil spill which began on June 3 could not have come at a worse time for the American Administration. Relations between Washington and Mexico were beginning to leok brighter than they have been placed in a "blind trust" during a visk to Mexico by Mr. Carter last February when he made a weak and tasteless joke about "Montezuma's revenge" and was in turn lectured by Particular Levis don't spilled milk" and "Let's don't the oil reached the area and may also have been partly due to coincidental pstrol shortages which affected the tourist trade in many perts of the country this summer. To offset these losses, fishere of the nearly three years ago.

The oil spill has also caused may also have been partly due to coincidental pstrol shortages which affected the tourist trade in many perts of the country this summer. To offset these losses, fishere oil reached the area and may also have been partly due to coincidental pstrol shortages which affected the tourist trade in many perts of the country this summer. To offset these losses, fishere of the corner and tourist groups have filled private lawsuits totalling some \$350m against Secto, as well as Pemex and Permargo, the Mexican driking contractor involved in the well blowour. To the constenation of Mr. There's no use in crying over and was in turn lectured by spilled milk" and "Let's don't permarks and to coincidental pstrol shortages the oil reached the area and may also have been partly due to coincidental pstrol shortages the oil reached the area and may also have been partly due to coincidental pstrol shortages the oil spill claements, and may also have been partly due to coincidental pstrol shortages the oil spill claements, and may also have been partly due to coincidental pstrol shortages the oil spill claements, and may also have been partly due to coincidental pstrol shortages the oil spill claements, and may also have been partly due to coincidental pstrol shortages.

ney-General, said that the later the later the long-term effects of the oil spill are assessed. But few people in Texas or Washington believe that the lawsuit will ever encompass Mexican companies, particularly since one of them, Permex, is that country's state-run oil monopoly.

Next the Rottarve sammer to tourist business was lost, there have tourist business was lost, the country's between 800 and 1,200 people out of work, although both gov-visitors for the July 4 holiday visitors for the July 4 holiday weekend, for example, were 66 willing to work out new compensation arrangements for years. This was even before the oil reached the area and.

The oil spill has giso caused may also have been martly due.

and was in turn lectured by spilled milk" and "Let's don't President José Lopez Portillo get all excited about this about Mexico's "burden of thing," have prompted his

well as Pemex and Permargo, the Mexican driking comractor involved in the well blowour. To the consternation of Mr. Clements, in particular, the Texas state government is supporting these suits. The Texas Attorney-General is a Democrat with political ambitions of

After much heart searching, the United States apparently has decided that discretion is the better part of valour in a simmering dispute with its Mexican neighbour about the aftermath of the world's worst oil spill.

In spite of considerable pressure from the Texas tourist and fishing industries, Washington where beginned to seek financial compensation for damages either from the Mexican Government or from the two Mexican constant at an oil wall in Campeche Bay off the Mexican coast.

In spite of considerable pressure from the Mexican government or from the two Mexican constant at an oil wall in Campeche Bay off the Mexican coast.

In spite of considerable pressure from the Mexican Government or from the two Mexican coast.

In spite of considerable pressure from the Mexican government or from the two Mexican matural gas to the Mexican coast.

In spite of considerable pressure from the Mexican compensation for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for a state visit to When President Lopez Portillo arrived for the press would like to sonk in the tourist rade and some oil

500 miles to Texas.

The two mouth delays between the time of the blowour, but the strivel of the first oil slicks provided a welcome breathing spece for the Americans with the strivel of the first oil.

cans while a number of pres-countery measures were taken to protect beaches and a series of wildlife sancruaries. They included the greation of floating booms designed to hold back the oil at key points at well as the assembly of a clean-up ream armed with all the latest spill control aguip-ment.

ment.
The net discernable fegult was the loss of only about 23 seabirds and a few dozen fish along Texas beaches.

The first stage in the cap-

The first stage in the cap-ping of the oil spout was suc-cessfully completed last month when a heavy steel come was lowered to the seahed to reduce the leak to about 15 per cent of its original flow. Two relief wells are now being drilled and should make it pos-cible to helt the blow-out comsible to halt the blow-out com-

David Cross

#### Reform in Brazil

#### Military regime allows controlled opposition The Brazilian military regime ing for reform of the party poli- relinquishing control over

Senhor Miguel Arraes, the for-mer governor of Pernambuco, new parties, provided certa and Senhor Luis Carlos Prestes, conditions are met. and Senhor Luis Carlos Prestes, the secretary general of the banned Communist Party, have renurned to Brazil under the terms of an amnesty, after liv-ing for years abroad. Strikes, once severely repressed, have been called in several parts of the country.

the country.

The question now is how far
the military authorities will allow the process to go, before they put the brakes on for fear of losing control; and it is seem to rule out parties rep-being asked very pointedly since resenting workers, the Government Bill was sent What form the Bill will have to Congress last month, provid- when it eventually emerges

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new parties, provided certain conditions are met.

But the conditions are much more stringent than had been expected, and this makes people question the Government's intentions. New parties will have to get five per cent of tife votes if they are to survive, for instance, as well as three per cent in each of nine states. There is

This is consistent with the policy that has been followed ever since the abertura began. The basic aim has been to allow a certain amount of protest and legislations.

is at a critical point in its policy of gradual liberalization. For several years the process, known as abertura, has been going ahead in fits and starts, and in recent months it has taken on a faster momentum.

Exiles such as Senhor Leonel Brizola, the former governor of the other, the Brazilian bender of Rio Grande do Sul. Senhor Miguel Arraes, the former governor of Pernambuco.

In gradual liberalization. For tical system.

The Bill is presented as a further measure of liberalization. It was very obvious in the congressional elections held last November. The campaign was an open one in many ways, with members of the Opposition were in one party, Arena, and all members of the Opposition were in the other, the Brazilian was criticized, and with serious the creation of the issues in the policy.

It was very obvious in the congressional elections held last November. The campaign was an open one in many ways, with public meetings in which every regime. Like Arena, the MDB into a rallying point for opponents November. The campaign was an open one in many ways, with the public meetings in which every regime. Like Arena, the MDB is a coalition of very different interests, but it has acquired a literative stream of the other, the Brazilian was criticized, and with serious discussion of the issues in the process.

discussion of the issues in the press.

The military were not prepared to see their supporters defeated, however, and had previously framed the rules so that Arena would end up with more seats. One third of the Senate was not elected, for instance but was effectively in instance, but was effectively in the gift of the regme, while the poorer, more backward parts of the country, where it is easier also a stipulation that they for the Government to ensure must not show "racial, religious the election of its supporters, or class bias", which would not always by purely democratic means, were over-rapre-

What form the Bill will have when it eventually emerges from Congress is still not clear, because the Government has said that it is prepared to negotiate amendments, and even some of its own supporters are unhappy about the Bill. But it is clear that the aim is to make that though the MDB potted to significantly more votes overall significantly more votes over significantly more votes overain significantly more votes overain than Arena, and won victories of the Government, on the in some of the more developed other hand maintain that there parts of the country, such as Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, greater openness, and that bardens emerged with a blear gains will be struck between the Government party and the

things difficult for the Upposition, while ensuring a large and powerful party for Government supporters.

This is consistent with the policy that has been followed ever since the abertura began.

The fear in Brasilia is that it will not be possible to pull this off again next time, in 1982, because of the discontent with Government policies that has been made clear; and the discontent may well increase as discontent may well increase as its different language, Portu-a result of inflation, which has guese, and its distinctive tradi-been running at over 50 per right. letting off of steam—in the been running at over 50 per press, for instance, though not cent a year on radio or television—without The two-party system itself

The Government's party reform Bill is not no be seen, therefore, only as a gesture of liberalization, but also as a carefully calculated operation to split the MDB. The Government of the control of the ment is known to be manoeuv-ring to have a total of four parties—a large party for its own supporters, one centre-right, one moderate left, and one further left but not com-Critics say that this will lead

to something like the Mexican system, with one official party which, one way or another, always wins elections, surrounded by smaller and ineffective opposition parties. the Government party and the others in Congress.

Brazil has had a military government since 1964, one of the longest running in South America. It has always been something of a world spart from its neighbours because of

Peter Strafford

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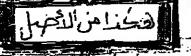
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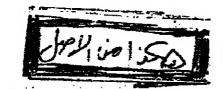
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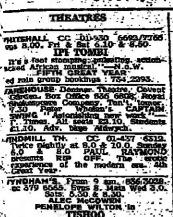
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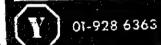
**CHRISTMAS** at the YOUNG VIC

Dec 12 - Jan 26 The NT Xmas success THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME by Ken Hill from the

novel by Victor Hugo Directed by Michael Bogdanov

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adapted from Coleridge by Michael Bogdanov for 6-12 year olds



April 1965



spectacle Don Giovanni . Glasgow Theatre Royal

William Mann

Next week Sir Alexander Gibson brings his teenaged brain-child, Scottish Opera down to London for a season at Sacher's Wells Theatre, where he was principal conductor all of 20 years ago. Scottish Opera will give Gluck's Gried, a recent production not yet reviewed on this page, and Mozar's Don Gionami, another new products. Giovanni, another new production, sponsored by National Westminster Bank (their first operatic venture north of the Border), which opened this meet.

Border), which opened this week.

Producers are seldom at a loss for something tresh, and they hope pertinent, to say about Don Giovanu. Intellectual ideas are out of place: it is an opera of atmosphere, action and characters. David Pountney, in charge of this new production, is in typically inventive form, and precisely about those three topics. His interpretation is unequivocally Spanish in setting, grandly spectacular, and return as can ns unequivocasty operasis in ser-ning, grandly spectacular, and as public in action as can reasonably be imagined in an opera which does not use much

atmosphere, we are shown the black, massive palace of the Commendatore, its formed balcony contrasted with the rough scaffolding that serves the same purpose in the hostely opposite. Between them stands the lofty statue of a bosse At contain. For spectacle, Between them stands the lofty statue of a horse. At curtain-rise the rider is Leporello, weiting for his master. Later it becomes the catafakuse of the Commendatore, whose obsequies, in all their pomp, take place during the scene involving the quarter "Non di fider and Ottavio's first aria—one of Pountney's most controversial notions. Later still, surrounded notions. Later still, surrounded by fameral wreaths and other florel tributes in which Giovanni finds a fragrant hiding place (here his fatal blasphemy of the dead begins had

place (nere ins latar manyleady of the dead begins, and cannot be overlooked), it is topped by the equestrian statue of the Commendatore in full military supernumeries. A lot is seen of the Commendatore's household establishment. There are siso establishment and wenches casual labourers and wentness frequently to be observed, actively involved in the scenario. They are all, I fancy, selectively brought on or sent off to heighten contrast between scenes which must be private.

and others where an audience on stage andances the nature of features violence and sexuality extensively. He may wish us to regard Giovanni as a missionary bear that out-this production takes pains to present characters in a more dean customarily sympathetic light. Norms Sharp's Anne is

far from starchy, a girl desperate for affection and generous in return. Ottavio, generous in return Oravia, most elegantly sung by Robin Leggare, looks unusually handsome and behaves more efficiently and solicitously than any Oravia inst I can remember. elicity Palmer's Elvira is all in scorn or rage, in horrible glee and in all consum-ing desire for love.

All three have demanding and arding music to sing; this production for once, encourages them to sing it as beautifully as possible, for the most part as possible, for the most part softly with plenty of meance, never should be in the modern manner. All three responded generously, and in the orchestra pit Gibson helped them scrappilossly, even at the sacrifice of a superficially thrilling interpretation, or of exact rapport between states and orchestra. between stage and orchestra. To some extent Robert Lloyd and Willard White also kept down their vocalization of the music for Giovanni and Lepo-

rello. Both are supposed to be basses, but they maintained a proper tonal contrast throughout, Lloyd making much of light, athering baritone colours at the top of his voice, White emphasizing substance without heaviness. With Marie Slorach's gentle, radiant Zerlina and Donald Maxwell's cheery Masetto, it is a handsome cast.

Greenwich Goldsmith Greenwich Theatre will make its first excursion into the field of eighteenth-century comedy with Oliver Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer, opening on December 13 and running until mid-Tanuary.

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# Spanish Nostalgic monument to a Czech generation

Those Wonderful Movie Cranks (a) Paris Pullman; Phoenix, East Finchley

Monty Python's Life of Brian (aa) Plaza l

Mad Max (x) Warner West End 2; Classic, Oxford Street; Scene, Leicester Square

Moment by Moment (aa) Plaza 4

Slow Dancing in the Big City (aa) Classic, Haymarket; Film Centre 1, Charing Cross Road

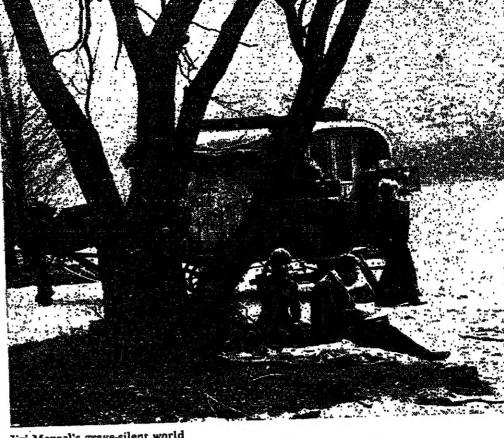
The twenty-third London Film Festival opened yesterday with Jiri Menzel's Those Wonwith Jiri Menzers Truss Votaderful Movie Cranks from
Czechoslovakia. Today the film
begins a rum at the Paris
Pullman and the Phoenix,
East Finchley. The story East Finchley. The story is set in 1907, and follows the adventures of a pioneer moving picture showman, picking up a living with one-night stands in the Czech provinces, hanging up a bed-sheet for a screen and cranking out one-reel comedies and dramas on a

reel comedies and dramas on a primitive projector that clasters like a steam-roller.

The showman, played by a fine comedian in Rudolf Hrusinsky, is plump and pokerfaced, with a little of the misplaced dignity of Oliver Hardy and much of the great American comic's propensity to miscan comic's propensity to mis-chance. Easy prey to a bright eye or pretty leg, he is not above using his own masculine charms when it comes to reis-ing capital from a rich widow, or heriog a famous but muchor being a ramous our much-field stage actress to confer-respectable on the new medium by designing to act for the pictures. Jiri Menzel, the director, himself appears as actor in the film, a solemn, owish Spiric of Discovery, a cameraman with dreams of being a new Torn Edison.

Few European cities responded more enthusiastically to

ponded more enmusiasticasy to Art Nouveau than Prague; and Menzel, with his designers and his brilliant cameraman, have recreated the decorative world before the First World War. Its before the risk into that other, gravesilent dream world that was seen through the lens of the early movie camera. The



Jiri Menzel's grave-silent world

dividing line between that world and the hero's personal dreams is even less distinct. With its nostalgic sepia tints,

its witty reconstructions of the its witty reconstructions of the styles of early-century films. Those Wonderful Movie Cranks is a funny, irresistible film. Yet it is melancholy too: Menzel belonged to that brilliant moment of Czech cinema that moment of Czech cinema that ended in 1968. The generation was scattered: some ended their careers; some, like Milos Forman, took their talents abroad. Ten years afterwards, Menzel seeks refuge in the sweet, impocuous nostalgia of These Wandardul Mania Carake Those Wonderful Movie Cranks. Those Wonderful Moine Crants.
You have to respect a film
that can make as many enemies
as Monty Python's Life of
Brian. When it opened in the

as Monty Python's Life of Brian. When it opened in the United States, the Lutheran Council spokesman called it "crude and rude mockery, colossal bad taste, profane parody". The Rabbinical Alliance said it was "blasphemous, sacrilegious and an incitement to possible violence". The Catholic Conference was milder in its words, but gave the film.

certificate, which permits accompanied children of any age to see the film.

The BBFC presumably acknowledges that the Monty Python lot were put upon this earth to challenge conventional notions of good taste and bad, and all those other prebad, and all those other pre-sumptions and institutions of our society—from sexual habits and polite patterns of speech to party politics—that we all take ordinarily too much for granted. In *The Life of Brian* they play let's pretend with a youth who was born just down the lane from the other crib in Bethlehem. The wise men are silly enough to get confused, but there is little real simi-larity. Brian's mother is a shrill old crone (played by the direcold crone (played by the direc-tor, Terry jones, in drag) who thinks the father may have been a Roman centurion who hap-pened to be billeted on her for

Brian grows up in Roman-occupied Palestine, and gets mixed up with in-fighting terrorist groups like the Judaean Liberation Front and in its words, but gave the film a rating as "morally objectionable in toto", and so forbidden to Catholics. The British Board of Film Censors apparently anticipates neither incitement to violence nor actions for blasphemy in this country, for it has awarded the film a double A Judaean Liberation Front and its bitter rival, the Judaean Liberation A local mob perversely decides anyone for a Messiah, and trails around after him, impertinently demanding miracles and words of inspiration. (The best he can

do in this line is "You'll have to work things out for your-selves.) Accidentally caught up in an execution parade, he is crucified with a horde of malefactors. His sacrifice so overjoys his followers that they blithely ignore all his pleas for

Perhaps even revolutionary groups might take umbrage at one of the funniest gags in the (borrowed, incidentally, film from Woody Allen), when two rival terrorist groups, meeting on identical missions to kidnap Pilate's wife, noisily beat one another to death under the astonished gaze of Pilate's guards. It is very funny, in the rich end rambling mode of comedy which the Monty Pythons have made their own; and it is, if not actually offensive, at least deliberately assaulting. from Woody Allen), when two sive, at assaulting.

In a matter of only three or four years the New Australian cinema has achieved international recognition with films of the calibre of Picnic at Hanging Rock, Caddie and Newsfront. Now it seems to have moved on to an all-out, no-holds barred effort to capture intervational markets
particularly the American. In
this respect Mad Max is a winner, an exploitat

New World Pictures.

The simple plot could well be from a New World film. Then

be from a New World film. They action takes place in a not-too, distant future, where the high-ways are the battlegrounds of marauding gangs and policemen whose own methods are as violent as those of the criminals. Max (Mel Gibson, a personable new crar who had personable new star who has already had some success in Australian films) is a policeman, who gives up the force after his best friend is killed, but sets out on his own personal war against the marauders after they murder his wife and child. It is fast, crude and bold,

child. It is fast, crude and bold, Hollywood seems to be in a curiously retrogressive stage. Both Moment by Moment and Slow Dance in the Big City are, at their pappy hearts, the sort of mechanical weepics sort of mechanical weepics that were already outmoded even before sound films began, Moment by Moment is about it bored, frustrated and estranged Beverley Hills wife who gets involved with a beach boy-handsome, young, sensitive and dim. They agonize through social embarrassments and lovers tiffs; but it all ends nicely.

Such credibility as it has rests upon the genuine and indestructible charm of John Travolta. Perhaps recognizing this, the director exploits this, the director exploits Travolta's physical assets 45 few males can have been exploited in films before, with the camera strip-teasingly following the grogress of his swimming trunks up or down his legs. Lily Tomlin plays the lady; and, since the director. Jane Wagner, is apparently both Miss Tomlins agent and her best friend, this focus on Travolta's physical appeal proves either remarkable generosity or commercial craftiness. Travolta. Perhaps recognizing

siness.

Slow Dancing in the Big City combines the emotional devices of both The Kid and Limelight: but Chaplin was better at avoiding the plain mawkish. Paul Sorvino is a rough, exteriored man with a heart of gold. His protegees include a slum kid with a genius for the drums (the Kid bit) who dies of a drug overdose. The Limelight character is a beautiful girl with a Dreadful Muscular Disease of her legs. If she goes on to dance in her big premiere, she'll never dance again. gaio.,,,

again.,,,
There are poetic conversations about the brief, beautiful
life of the mayfly. The final
scene must be seen to be
believed; and even then you
don't really believe it. The
director was John G. Avildeea,
who made Rocky. The girl is
played by Anne Ditchburn, a
Canadian ballet dancer who is
very beautiful, dances well and
has a fascinatingly bizarte
diction and delivery. diction and delivery.

David Robinson

# A magical sense of mortality masculine side to village life), but most of it is an immensely skilful collage of direct and reported speech from the book:

and instead of striving to

thread, Mr Dewhurst often

eligns apparently unconnected speeches which strengthen the

is in the best sense puritanical:

consecutive

Lark Rise/Candleford Cottesloe

Irving Wardle

Just as Flora Thompson's recollections of Victorian Oxford-shire grew from a single modest book to a classic trilogy, so Bill Bryden and his Cottesloe team have been numble to stop short with the staging of Lark Rise, now revived in tandem

with its newly adapted sequel. When I first saw Lark Riss when I tust saw Lark Rissearly last year, sheer amazement that Keith Dewhurst had managed to extract a theatrical rest from a book so lacking in narrative and dialogue binded me to the show's other achievements. I still have some doubts about show's other achievements. I still have some doubts about the Cotassioe's promenade style, which in this case imports a substantial crowd into the underpopulated hamlet and obliges one to nip smartly out of the way to escape the advancing stythes. But in all other respects, what a beautiful piece of work. Running from early morning to closing time in the Wagon and Horses, the production introduces the vil-

production introduces the vil-lagers in a stoical rableau, estab-lishing a sense of mortality and the passage of time targety determines the sequent playing style. A cross-section of the com-manity, from the destitute and crezed to the passing gentry, is built up in tiny flint-hard

built up in tiny flint-hard scenes, punctuated with dances. games, songs (bringing the wel-

Candleford leaps over the second book of the trilogy and picks up with Laura's departure to Candleford Green, eight come return of the Albion Band) and, above all, work routines. Dialogue is partly invented (supplying a coarse miles away but too far for visit-The Love of a

ing as assistant in the village post office. The society here is slightly larger and more status

cal proximity.

Good Man Oxford Playhouse Ned Chaillet

Comedies may come blacker than Howard Barker's The Love of a Good Man, but they rarely come much muddier. In a sodden battlefield in Belgium, a corner of some foreign field being turned into something that will be forever Britain, Mr that will be forever Britain, Mr Barker brings together stray bits of Brirish and German bodies, a graveyard capitalist from Peckham, a Commissioner of Graves with the names of a million British dead dancing in his head, a mother in search of her son's body and the Prince of Wales.

His macabre humour makes his macaore number makes a target of all of them, and though he has a plot to carry his action, hinged on the mother's sexual attractiveness and her determination to carry has early had back to Lonher son's body back to London, it is the absurdity of a conflict that can leave a million dead ther is his real interest.

not "burying the dead", but "building a garden of the fallen, actually". The over-whelming passion that he feels for the bereaved mother motivates him to bribe some exsoldiers to produce a body for her, and he fosters an elaborate plan to help her to smuggle the corpse in return for her promise to sleep with him. In all of this, he never forgets that he is an entrepreneur of death and he continues to turn the battlefield into a vast Union Jack, piling the bodies together to hasten the job and complete the project in time for a Royal While Hacker pursues the

mother, literally sniffing after her, Mr Barker sends the former soldiers through the mud around them, excavating fallen contrades and acting as a pro-fane chorus. He keeps the Prince of Wales pathetically on hand as a weak pretender, en-vious of the soldiers' coarseness and anxiously practising swear-

The language of Mr Barker's play is a mixture of profanity and arch phrase-making, good for frequent jokes, but some-times wearing. Still, he uses it The Peckham gravedigger is as an effective bludgeon to planning a glorious graveyard, point up class antagonisms and

conscious; and the chronicle has a natural dramatic centre and lead character in the person of Dorcas Lane, postmistress and blacksmith of the village, whom Morag Hood plays in a right silk and with as firm a over the apprentice

show's rich sub-text.

Life in Laura's home is permanently overcast by her father's drluking, the workhouse casts a long shadow over every inhabitant, personal and polinical hostilities simmer just smiths as over her brass telegraph instrument.

Aside from Laura herself (Valerie Whittington) the ties with Lark Hill are severed one waits for another community of equal solidity to take one waits for another com-munity of equal solidity to take shape. This hope is not en-tirely satisfied. For one thing, cal hostilities simmer just below the surface in a society so small that nobody can afford to be on bad terms with his Mr Dewhurst has not discovered a formal pattern to match that of Lark Rise. The match that of Lark Rise. The overhead cyclorama still changes from morning to evening, but there is no pretence that everything is happening on the same day; and Laura arrives as a novice and develops into an old hand at sorting letters in a continuous winneighbours. All this and more neighbours. All this and more is glancingly hinted at.

As Flora Thompson said,

"Many a satisfying little drama was played out on that ten-foot stage"; but they are dramas of life going on as usual, and the staging miraculously succeeds in transmitting their depth of feeling without the hint of melodramatic distortion. The effect is in the best sense puritanical: ing letters in a continuous win-

Also, instead of an unfolding collective story, full of unobtrusive little links, the show consists more of isolated set pieces such as the hunt (where the actors are allowed to pass judgment on the characters). ter setting. is in the best sense puritanical:
sober virtue, warmth, satisfaction in small tasks perfectly
performed, all of which are
summed up in performances
like Mary Miller and James
Grant as Laura's parents, extremely formal and measured,
expressing the "old slow country manner of rejoicing" in
such a way as also to hold the
modern audience at 100 years
distance, for all their physical proximity. judgment on the characters), meals round Dorcas's wellmeals round Dorcas's well-stocked table, and embarrassing encounters with the revivalist postman. There is also an attempt to present Laura, "a born looker on", as the heroine.

However, enough characters. like Peggy Mount's pugnacious old postwoman, J. G. Devlin's gizzled foreman smith, and Tony Haygath's gentle village idiot (his last in a series of postwoman). splendidly rounded small parts) emerge for the production count as a worthy sequel if not the classic it might have been.

the absurdity of all the pas-

voice as a writer, and his pre-

occupations seem to have found

their proper audience in Oxford.

If he had fewer targets and could make up his mind whether he wanted to offer profanity as a new kind of lyricism

or, as more often seems the case, prefers to reserve it for dirty jokes, the play would hold

In the muddy fields of The Love of a Good Man his many

dramatic skills sometimes seem

muddy in their expression. Most

rials into a play that succeeds

pected in language.

together better.

soldier.

to waken the Royal Bailet with a start from the timid performing style which afflicted some of the season's earlier pro-

Royal Ballet

Covent Garden

John Percival

grammes. Les Noces always has a forceful impact, even if several roles are still cast with dancers who look far beyond the logical age (but that error is endemic at Covent Garden). There were no individual performances of note in this ballet, but the well-drilled ensemble allowed the quality of Nijinska's choreography to make its effect. The other Nijinska ballet on this bill would benefit from a ghoulish air.

This week's triple bill of works

from the Disghilev era seemed

being rehearsed by someone with an understanding of the twenties style. Only Alfreda Thorogood, as one of the two affectionate girls in grey, clearly had a feeling for it, and perhaps one or two of the young women in pink: Judith Howe and Linda Moran both caught the eye for the liveliness of their playing. their playing.

David Wall has a flair for nice dramatic nuance, especinice dramatic nuance, especing

ally in the sidelong glances with which he ensures that his non-chalance is noticed. Jennifer Penney, new as his partner in the Andantino, gives it an

aptly androgynous and vacuous seems hardly an obvious choice, physically, for the Rug physically, for the Ring Mazurka, but vamps her pair of beety followers full-

I found the sloppy rechnique some of the display dances disconcerning: the men needing to shuffle into an approximate fifth position after landing from their tours en l'air, and both male and female entrechuts somewhat less than meticulous. These roles are both demanding and exposed.

In spite of any faults of execution, you can still sea that Les Biches is a fine work that Les Biches is a fine work and Les Noces a masterpiece. Is it blasphemy to suggest that Les Sylphides nowadays needs a positive act of faith to be taken seriously? Orchestrated Chopin sounds horribly soupy, and the setting by Benois (not credited in the programme) has credited in the programme) has

Really splendid dancing can save it. The present cast was competent and conscientious, although Penney lacked energy in the mazirka solo. Wall least knows how to lo romantic without seemi least knows now to now romantic without seeming soppy. Sandra Conley, in the last solo, was the best of the bunch. We must presumably thank Sir Frederick Ashton, who rehearsed the ballet, for giving the corps de ballet some idea of how to use their arms, comething sadly neglected by something sadly neglected by the company since he retired as director, but to put that fully right will be an uphili

London Sinfonietta Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

Taking time off from their Stravinsky marathon, David Atherton and the London Sinfonietta sions on display.

He gets, in Nicolas Kent's gave a concert for the Royal Philharmonic Society on Wedproduction, a particularly stylized and effective performnesday. Their programme, conance from Ian McDiarmid as Hacker, and there are strong characterizations from Anthony sisting of a romantic warmer, a first performance and a modern classic, was of a kind the Sin-Pedicy and Peter Kinley, but too many times there are fonietta made their own a decade ago, at a time when an sharply presented scenes that seem extraneous, including an entire affair between the array of coloured shirts on a South Bank platform could still mother's daughter and a cynacal seem an exciting gesture of Mr Bærker has a clear modern

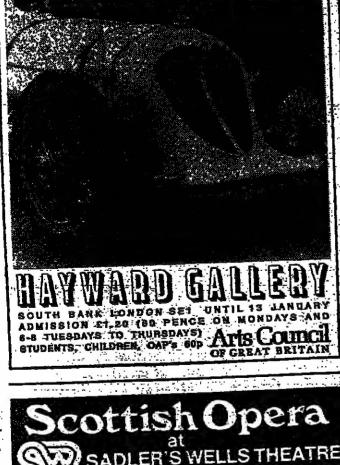
The new work was also, para doxically, a return to old territory. Hugh Wood's chamber concerto was introduced by this orchestra eight years ago, and in reviving it for this performance I had imagined he the piece was something of a sport in his output. In it he went along paths which, if not impressive, however, is his manipulation of offensive mane

in the great Germanic tradition. For once Lutoslawski and Ligeri were his guides, and with their help he created a brilliant patchwork parade of diverse musical images, spinning away from the traditional patterns of the concertos for cello and violin which surrounded it. And so in substance the

Woodis work remains, for revision has amounted to no more than tidying up the textures and extending second movement. What has aftered is, I think, more my response than the piece itself. Its novelties now seem the toys of another decade and beneath them there is music which never omits to keep one informed about where it is going. Time, not the composer, has tamed the piece. fourteenth

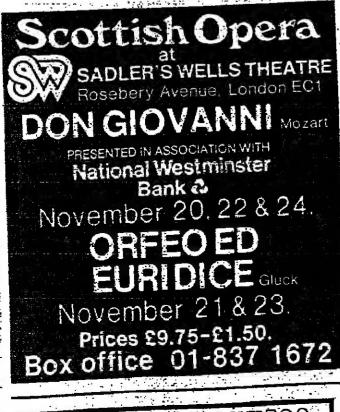
Shostakovich's symphony had also changed becoming a dialogue between arr and death but between Stravinsky and Mussorgsky Shadows of personal meditation remained in the responsive singing of the responsive singing might try to bring it into line Heather Harper, but Stafford with his other music. As he admitted in a recent radio talk, like declamation and Atherton encouraged his players in crispness and attack. But then, after all exactly untrodden, were certainly foreign to the style of their recent experience, even his earlier and later works, a style looking back through beginning to sound a bit Schoenberg to seek its roots Stravinskian.

in bolding attention, not simply by its boldness, but by its regular offering of the unex-Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.



BRITISH ART AND DESIGN BEFORE TH

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond Street WL 01-629 5116 THE RUSTIC WAGE





Holmes makes off with the spoils

wards, in particular, must have pleased the many Blues of yester-year who had gathered for the occasion. The Oxford scrummage looked to be thoroughly strong and well knit. The forwards were quick to the point of breakdown, much quicked to get down to the ball on the ground, and they rucked with enough zest and controlled purpose to win possession from a number of positions set up by the other side.

It was no day for expansive

up by the other side.

It was no day for expansive rugby, as a willing Stanley's XV found too owten to their cost. Oxford in fact had a more realistic idea of the right factics to adopt, which left the backs owin most of their kndos in defence.

win most or their know in defence.
Oxford's tackling in this match but yesterday the commitment and organization throughout the team were admirable. Davis at full back brought off one very clever tackle on Rees, which saved a likely score.

2 likely score.

Quist-Arcton, one of seven old
Blues on parade, was able to make
a significant all-round mark on
the wing. His first attempt at fielding a high hall presaged, quite
faisley, an unpromising afternoon.
But his dashing, cluster running
set my some spring commer-

Decision day for the four home unions

much the same position.

About a quarter of an hour into the second half, Storr gave Oxford the lead with a kick from 30 metres after Stadley's had infringed at a manl. That score, followed by all the university's territorial pressure, appeared to button things up, the more so as Stanley's dropped the half in attempting to run it from long range instead of keeping it tighter and kicking for position. But it was not to be.

# Lewis stutters under stress as Gullikson ends the argument

Rich then had cause for satisfaction when Tim Gullikson beat Richard Lewis 6-4, 4-5, 6-4, in the Benson and Hedges tennis tournament at Wembley yesterday—Sullikson because he won and Lewis because the march was close. Gullikson is distinguishtable from his twin brother only because he wears a wedding ring on his left hand and holds a tennis racket with his right (or so they tell us). He beat John McEnroe in straight sets at Wimbledon. Never mind the fact that McEnroe later beat Gullikson in straight sets; twice. There is only one Wimbledon. Buth men had cause for sails-

Wimbledon.

Lewis has won all four of his lawis Cup singles for Britain but is still waiting for the chance to play a fifth. He has not exactly been breaking the door down. His results have seldom been good enough to earn him compeditive matches at the highest level. He played at Wembley only because there was a gap in the draw; but he connested three sets with Tom Okker and Gullisson in cura. "The hardest thing", Lewis said, "Is that the serves seem much heavier. They really put something beavier. They really put something on it. You've got to get right behind the ball."

Guiliston is a sturdy, dark, good-looking thap who looks as though he aught to be advertising something in front of a bathroom mirror. His tennis is neatly conceived and just as neatly played.

solid from the other end of the court. He lost his first service game but conceded only four points in the next eight. One more Rugby Union

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Oxford University 6
Major R. V. Stanley's XV 7
With as heartening a performance as they have produced in this fixture for many years, Oxford University came within a whisker of victory at Iffley Road yeaterday and then, at the climex, lost to the only try of the match.

No one would have begrudged them the spoils when, with a comple of minutes remaining, they led 6-3, by two penalties to one, on a dank, raw and gloomy afternoon. At this point they had a reprieve when George, the Stanley's centre, missed a penalty attempt from in front of the posts after the university midfield had been caught offside.

Byt Stanley's, who had spent the best part of the p rvious half-hour in their own half, mounted one last thrust from the left and their hull back, Mackaness, brocked on about a ward from

one last thrust area. Mackaness, their full back, Mackaness, knocked on about a yard from the Oxford line.

Although the bell was touched down by Oxford in gosl, the referes, Roger Quittenton, applied referes, Roger Quittenton, applied the

Indications are that British and Irish rugby officials will confirm their intention to send a team to South Africa despite Wednesday's plea by the Minister for Sport, Hector Monro, to call it off.

John Lawrence, secretary of the tours committee, said yesterday;

"Mr Monro's pemarks do not take the specific issue of the Lious'

pair, Mark Greenstock and Nigel Draffan.

The prospective match of the day between Richard Gracey and Martin Smith, of Tonbridge, six times cup winners, and the fourth-seeded David Jeakins and Paul Nicholls, of Malvern, proved disappointing. Tonbridge won by 15—6, 15—11, 13—4, 13—12 were able to afford a few misrakes in the last game.

The Malvernians never came to

The Malvernians never came to grips with their opponents. They looked as if they might do so in the second game when Jenkins made his best, indeed his only service run of the match, to lift his side from 5-13 to 11-13. Apart from that, Jenkins's con-

Rackets-

the law now in force which provides for a scrummage at the place of infringement. The ball place of infringement. The ball place of infringement. The ball was over the line when Oxford beeled from their own put-in, and it was Holmes, the Welsh scrum ball, whose hand got the vial touch down under the noses of a frustrated opposition.

Oxford well have been disappointed to lose after so rousing an effort, against a side administrative or formidable as that originally selected. But they should not feel discouraged.

The performance of their formide in a fight presaged, quite ling a high ball presaged, quite wing His first attempt at fielding a high ball presaged, quite ling a high ball presaged, an unpromising attennoon. But his dashing, elusive running set up some exciting counter-ling in defence stopped two highly probable tries on the opposite wing. He affects a counter-ling in defence stopped two highly probable tries on the story ling in the wing His ling a high ball presaged, quite ling a high ball presaged, quite ling a high ball presaged, and unpromising atternoon. But his dashing, elusive running set up some exciting counter-ling in defence stopped two highly probable tries on the appoint wing. He affects a counter-ling in defence stopped two highly probable tries on the appoint wing. He affects a counter-ling in defence stopped two highly probable tries on

The strong survive and the

By Roy McKelvie

The old order changeth little.

Eton, with two pairs, Barrow and Tonbridge, reached the semi-final round of the Noel Bruce Cup for rackets at Queen's Club yesterday. It was all one-sided, most of the successful players having been members of winning pairs at some time or other. William Boone, last year's cup winner for Eton with Andrew Milne, is partnered by Thomas Pugh and they humbled Malvern's fourth pair, Mark Greegstock and Nigel Draffan.

The old order changeth little.

His strength lies in keeping 1 rallies going rather than killing the ball, but even that quality served him. Micholis, who has thumping forehand when allow to use it (Tonbridge kept the baws reither mobile enough in other aspects play to help him.

Gracey and Smith were allow to dominate the court from in four of the service boxes a when in that position they are

weak go to the wall

repartee on even terms. It was pre-dictable that he would be the first to stutter under the strain of mutual interdogation, Lewis served a double-fault to go 3—4 down in the third set. The argument was

Marty Riessen is 37 but has had such a good year that as long as he can maintain a respectable ranking he will disdain the calmer waters of the over-35 circuit. He was beaten 6-1, 6-4 by Wojtek Fibalc, whose tennis is as mannered and civilised as the man playing it. (One day Fihak will be a Polish ambassador de jure rather than de facto).

Riessen had a run of four games out of five but this was rather irrelevant as he was 1-6 and 0-3 down before getting off the launching pad. launching pad.

SECOND ROUND: W. Flbst | Polandlest M. Riessen (US) 6-1, 6-4.

Tim Guilkson (US: brat R. Lewis (CB) 6-3, 6-6, 6-4; S. Smith (US) bear S. Stewart (US), 2-6, 6-4, 6-2,

been except when, with Peter Thomson, he won the Canada Cup at Royal Melbourne 20 years 220. But they went out in four-bells then and there was a crowd of 30,000 to control.

30,000 to control.

Gary Player returned a 74 today, dropping strokes on the closing holes; his son, Wayne, after picking up two birdles in the first lour holes, based a 78. Having played 13 holes, Mark Jamese' led the field and the wind then was still a zephyr. That he lost three shots on the last five holes was because his driving went.

Of the relevision commentary team, Peter Thomson took 78, Cive Clarke 83 and Peter Alliss

times, golf comes designer, writer, administrator and, idol. Thomson is already an Australian golfing

Golf

#### Johnson makes transition from Finham to the Met

Metoduria, Nov 15
The lead in the Australian Open champtonship is shared here by three little-known golfers: Deray Simon, a "rookle" from the United States; Paul Hart, a young professional from New South Wales, and Trevor Johnson from the Finham club in Covenius. Trailing helping them are professional trailing helping them. among others, the current holders of three of the game's great titles, Severiano Ballesteros, the British Open champion, Frank (Fuzzy) Zoeller, the American Masters champion, and David Graham, winder of this year's American BCA

Johnson, who is 27, is in his third year as a professional and on his first visit to Australia. Uttil now he has taken a break from golf between the end of the English season and the new year, when, for the last three winters, he has headed for Africa.

In 1977 he was fourth in the Nigerian Open, which is much his best fittish. Before that he won the Finham club championship and played county golf for Warwickshire. All of which, while showing surprise that they should be interested, he vouchsafed to the nation's press at the end of a splendid golfing day.

A greater courast than Covenshots on the last five holes was bocause his driving want.

Bembridge was tryically Bembridge: he is there or thereabouts on 74. Martia Foster, of England, took 81 after being on the loader board early on. Graham Mirsh, who knows only too well that he has never won a hig murtament in Australia, took 76. He and his crick ting brother. Rodney, were beaten 4 and 3 by their wives, with handicaps stretched to the limit, in Perin the other day!

a splendid golfing day.

A greater contrast than Coventry and the Metropolitan Colf
course, which is one of the gens
of Melbourne's many great
courses, it would be hard to
magine. Hage white bunkers
parkled in the surshine today. sparkled in the surshine today, and the wind rose to such a fremy for a while this evening that even the kookaburras, magpies and parakeers were silenced by it. The course became a demon. course became a demon, on which Ballesteros and Bob Charles took 79, and Ed Sneed, runner-up to Zoeller in the American Masters, took 30 and more than

LEADING SCORES | Australian unless
stated |
TO P. Hart. D. Simon (U.S.), T.
Johisson (G.S.)
T. T. Gale. G. McCally. S. Reeve
| N.Z.|. W. Codfrey (N.Z.), T. Kendan (N.Z.). W. Codfrey (N.Z.), T. Kendan (N.Z.). Meliord (Cenada). M.
James (G.S.). D. Mertman, D.
James (G.S.). D. Mertman, D.
James (G.S.). D. Mertman, M.
James (G.S.). D. Graman, M. Elison (U.S.). G. Morre
M. Sheaver, B. Jackel (U.S.).
T. A. L. Estrange, A. Grosham, R.
Sheaver, B. Jackel (U.S.).
M. Bembridge (G.S.). G. Player
| S. A. J. Lister (N.Z.). D. Grahan, W. Britton (U.S.). K. Nagle.
M. Date. J. Wellon, G. Taylor,
T. D. Cowen, J. Wellon, G. Taylor,
T. D. Cowen, J. Wall (G.S.).
Devin, J. Wall (G.S.).
T. P. Thogracon, W. Payer (S.A.)
T. P. Thogracon, W. Payer (S.A.)
T. J. Sarnky, S. Ballestones (Spain),
R. Charles (N.S.)
Gother Sentitish Scores: Ri, M.
Forser, S., C. Clark, R. Risch. Masters, took 80 and more than 40 others took over 80.

The most remarkable thing about Johnson's round was that he was out last but one, when the trees were being thrown about. Hart and Simon had been on their way by eight o'clock on a relatively still morning. Johnson topped his shot off the first tee, a two fron that went 60 yards and he thought: "Hello, here we go again." But he putted like an angel, on greens that were decidedly fast by the end of the day, and as he finished in the twilight the crowds had gone home.

Ice skating

# Starry night in Nottingham

By John Hennessy

The British ice dance championship strikes fresh ground at Nothingham tonight. For the first time it has attracted sponsorship—from Noir After Shave—and for the first time it is to be televised, on BBC2 tomorrow.

There is no cause to repeat the gist of my article on the holding of the ride, Christopher Dean and Jayre Torvill, in these columns yesterday, except to say that those of its who witnessed their exciting new free programme at Richmond excently relish the prospect of seeing them again on their own ice. By all accounts the official training has done nothing to diminish the degree of optimism I expressed yesterday.

Their leading challengers are Nicholas Slater and Karen Barber, who seem to have thrown off the setback in training caused by the raining foot. They should, therefore, safely remain for their connecting the raining of my article on the holding of the team for the European Olympic and world championships the other side of Christmas.

The leading challengers are Nicholas Slater and Karen Barber, who seem to have thrown off the setback in training caused by the setback in training caused by the setback in training caused by the rolling foot. They should, therefore, safely remain for the European Olympic and world championships the other side of Christmas.

The leading challengers are Nicholas Slater and Karen Barber, who seem to have thrown off the setback in training caused by the setback in training caused by

BOGOTA: Colombian spand prix.

nen's Aingles: V. Pecci 'Paraguay'

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nen's Aingles: V. Pecci 'Paraguay'

MUSCAT: Oman intermedical, men's

nugles: R. Emeriem 'Anstralis' beat

V. Kayner 'GB: 7-6. 6-1: N Friz

Canade: beat J. Smith 'GB: 7-5.

-6. 7-6: E Shafet 'Egypt' beat

V. Biocher 'US', 6-3. 6-2: N Secure 'Assistant 'Egypt'

TAIPET: Talwan: championships:

ten's singles 'LS unless stated' M

dmondson 'Australis' beat B. Walls.

-5. 5-7. 6-3: S. Simonason

Secuen beat J. Sadri, 6-1. 7-6.

Scanion beat R: Drewen 'Australis',

-6. 6-4. N. Lutz beat Harveri

mail 'Rhodesia', 6-1. 6-0.

For the record

Ice hockey

Golf

Cricket

#### England may break with centuries old tradition

Newcastle, Australia, Nov 15.—
England officials will look at a battered piece of black-stained hessian here tomorrow to decide if their team should break centuries of tradition and use a white cricket ball. The hessian is to cover two traditional white sight-screens to be used in the touring side's next match on Saturday—a one-day. 50-overs-a-side game here against Northern New South Wales.

If England find the white hall

If England find the white hall effective it will replace the traditional red ball in the series of limited-over games involving England, Australia and West Indies over the next three months. England have accepted the white ball in the four night matches they will play but are more cautious about its use in daylight.

about its use in daylight.

Kerry Packer's World Series matches.

Kerry Packer's World Series matches.

Cricker introduced the white ball in the Queensland match and hit during their matches last year.

WSC officials said it was seen and elevision viewers and television viewers.

The discussions about white balls, black sightscreens and coloured clothing to replace traditional gear and garb moved one Sydney newspaper columnist to being partner in the lest matches.

Randall was tried as an opener in the lest matches.

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Randall was tried as an opener in the lest matches.

Randall was tried as an opener in the lest matches.

comment that perhaps the colour of the stumps should also be changed. "They could have blue stumps with blue bails at one end and yellow stumps with blue bails at the other," the columnist said.

England cricketers practised today with red and white bails for Saturday's match and another limited-overs game against the country team. Northern New South Wales, here on Sunday.

The selectors have chosen the five players who missed the drawn opening match of the tour against Queensland earlier this week for Saturday's game. They are Willis, the vice-captain, Taylor, Underwood, Larkins and Botham Larkins is likely to face stiff competition from Randall as Boycort's opening partner in the Test matches.

Randall was tried as an opener.

face Hogg for first time

D. Parri. A. Roberts, J. Garner, M. Holding. A. Roberts, J. Garner, M. Holding. R. Zadow. D. Holding. R. Holding. R. Holding. R. Holding. R. Holding. Holding. Holding. Holding. Holding. Rodney Marsh. considered most likely to be Aostralia's wicket-keeper in the Tests this summer against West Indies and England. Is out or action with tonsilling. is out or action with tonsillitis, only four days before the Australian selectors andounce their party. Marsh said in Perth today that he was weak because he had been unable to eat a proper meal

W Indies will

play well below its best.

His strength lies in keeping the rallies going rather than killing the ball, but even that quality deserted him. Micholls, who has a thumping forehand when allowed to use it (Toubridge kept the ball away from it as much as possible), was neither mobile enough nor sound enough in other aspects of play to help him.

Adelaide. Nov 15—West Indies have chosen a powerful party for their three-day match against South Australia, starting here tomorrow, Except for the omission of Alvin Kalitcharran, the line-up looks close to their expected one for the first Test match against Australia in Bristone, starting on December I. Others omitted are Croft and Marshall, both fast bowlers, and Murray, a reserve wick-t-keeper.

# Way to Forest open but only as visitor

Olympic Games

Council will

implications

of Lions tour

British sport became serious divided last night when the Cen-tral Council of Physical Regression

partment, who earlier in the day had addressed the delegates.

Last night officials of major. Olympic sports in Britain such as amletics, swimming and so on, were meeting to try and find ways

not to go.

At the end of a routine discussion on national sporting centres, as delegates prepared to leave for dinner, Mrs Mary Glen Halg, the CCPR chairman, told them she had been asked to inquire if the conference wished to discuss the South African question. She reminded delegates that the conference had no mandate to past aresolutions but they were a unique

ference had no mandate to pass resolutions but they were a unique forum for British sport.

If they wished to discuss the matter, and its possible effect on Olympic and Commonwealth Games, she berself would vacate the chair and allow Sir Denus Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, to preside. The matter was pu to a show of hands and it was clear that I large majority saw no need to discuss

Bartler, the full gauntier of English excentricity, and Wostern democracy had been run by Mr Prekopev, who is 6ft 4in and is built like a rugby second row for ward. In his progress report on preparations for next summer's Olympic Games, he sai that all value well, with construction work that the contraction work.

majority saw no need to the matter. Barlier, the full gauntlet of

not debate

# Keegan's ambition is to be captain of the Queen's team

By Clive White

As a fanatical Liverpool follow once said to me: "I adore the eloquence of these fellows on the field. But I'm not interested in footbaliers in suits." He might have added ". with the exception of Kevin Keegan". Tonight at 9.0 on ITV you will have the opportunity of getting to know this unique footbalier in "Brian Moore meets Kevin Keegan", an unitally made with rare sensitivity.

For three weeks last summer Moore and a film crew were permitted into the jeelousty guarded privacy of Keegan's f200.000 kome in Geamang where he lives with his wife, Jean, baby danghter Laura Jane and two Old English sheepdogs. What we find it a man wino is articulate, amusing, loving and above all determined to Clear every obsancle life puts in his way. Only this appende for hie and will to succeed can explain how units miner's son from Doncasteries limited with astonishing assurance, the pressures of fame in England and Germany, where at first he could not every observed by his teamates.

The reporter who coined the chiche "midfield dynamo" ob-

language and was ignored by his termates. The reporter who coined the clicke "midfield dynamo" obviously never saw Keegan. If the fellows before were dynamoes then Keegan is a power station all on his own. He throws himself into his business activities with the same wholeheartedness that he attacks the opposition on the field. "My doctor mys." must, but to slow down", his wife says. Keegan remarks that RM Shankly, the man for whom he has more respect than any other; has told him he will be burne out by 1982. Some days, he says, he goes to bed and suddenly realizes he hasn't eaten all day.

Keegan's honesty is quite

TH definitely leave Hamburg. The had offers from Barcelona and America—one is triple what I'm getting here. You have to listen, you're stupid if you don't.

But if Mr. Greenwood said it's the end of your England funite if you go to the Middle East it would be the hardest decision of my life and yet the easiest. England means everything to me."

Mr. Keegan is work listening to its or out of a suit.

Semi-final draw

round of the Scottish League Cup, made yesterday, pairs Dundee United with Hamilton as East End Park (November 24) and Aberdeen or Celtic against Kilmarnock or Moston at Hampden Park (Detamber 1).

Arthur Graham, the Leeds United winger, has withdrawn from Scotland's pool for Wednesday's European championship match in Belgium because of an anide dujury. He has been replaced by David Provan, the Celtic right-winger.

#### German money for Welsh

The four home unious' tours tour any further, but it is encountities will meet at the East couraging that he has publicly schelling and the he single schelling and the heat and the s Admiral clusters and a second continue their association which saw the Weish team appear for the first time in red shirts with yellow and green stripes in 1975, Adidas have come up with something that almost trebles Admiral's original enousociation.

Mattioli starts his comeback campaign

Today's fixtures

Wednesday's results

The former World Roking Council light-middle-weight clasm-pion, Rocky Matdoli, of Italy, starts on the Comeback trail in Pordone, Traly on November 23 with a bout against the New York based Bermudan champion, Roy Johnson.

Martholi has not boxed since March, when he lost his ride to Britain's Maurice Hope by fulling to come out for the ninth round. He had broken his hand shortly after the bout began.

Alexis Arguello, of Nicaragua, will make the sixth defence of his WBC super-featherweight title

Connecting the middle-weight clasm of the scheduled 15-round bout a fine tride bout since he lost his first tride bout since he lost his first tride bout since he lost his fratherweight champions. Arguello, as not bear his featherweight champion fights, has not been in the ring from 1974 to 1975 when his defeated has won 56 of his 70 bouts; will be making his first pride bout since he lost his fratherweight champion. The challenger, who has been bearen only four times in 49 (WBA) featherweight champion fights, has not been in the ring light, has not been in the ring light, has not been the lost his fratherweight champion fights, has not been in the ring light, has not been the lost his fratherweight champion fights, has not been in the ring light, has not been the lost his fratherweight can Ruben Oliveras.

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Greenwood beats his country into winning shape-official

# The man who whipped the cream of England

when in that position they are a se skilful and daunting pair for any-done. They put Malvern under constitut, almost total pressure, and Gracey's service, including runs to fix in the second game, and seven in the third, set them numerous problems.

QUARTER-PHARA ROUME: Elon 1 (K. R. Boone and G. f. M. Pught) heat Malvern I. M. G. Greanstock and N. G. Dratton, 15-12, 18-4, 18



A feeling of well-being is in me at at the Football Association's headquarrer's in west London. Twenty-serven months after metion of the Usived Arab Emirates, the international committee last week assembled to confer recognizion on Roo Greenwood's achievement of qualification for the European championship by asking him to remain until after the World Cup of 1982.

A legidinate reservation will prompt the realist to mention that many have lost only twice in 21 mistres but they have set to best one of the world's leading football nations on a day when it realist to mention that many have lost only twice in 21 mistres but they have set to best one of the world's leading football nations on a day when it really matters to find on the prompt of the world's leading football nations on a day when it really matters to find on the prompt of the world's leading football nations on a day when it really matters to find on the prompt of the world's leading football nations on a day when it really matters to find on the prompt of the world's leading football nations on a day when it really matters to find the subject of the prompt of the world's leading football nations on a day when it really matters to find the has fulfilled the requirements of the FA.

1977 then has fulfilled the requirements in the has fulfilled to prompt of the world's leading football at hoose but the world give me a fresh interest for dauger of being considered matter of the prompt of the world give me the prompt of the prompt of the prompt of the world give me the prompt of the

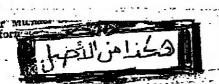
a marrer of whipping the cream.

He: was crinicized for his
Liverpool-England but still
maiorains that critics outside his
respected brotherhood of management and players rarely influenced
his thinking Currently there is a
powerful Loudon lobby for the
promotion of Hoddie and Rix but
he says: "These people don't
have to make a judgment. If you
listened to the seasoned prostheywould say you need time. You
can't throw in a lot of youngsters
all bying to find their feer at
the same time. You've got to be
patient. I stuck with people
because we needed loyalty and
people who had pride in their
job." He rides the criticisms by
telling himself that he is "older,
more stubborn and pig headed
than those who complain.

Now that the FA have given

Now that the FA have give Now that the FA have given their vote of confidence there will be a short respite in talk of a younger successor. "If, horever, I should leave tomorrow", he said, "I think I would have given them a basis, I have only set the standard for others to follow." His bold ideas of a pyramid of attainment, with a successful national team inspiring a widespread move towards a more skilful and less preconceived attitude towards playing the game at all levels, may take many years to develope but the signs are more shopful than they were two years ago.

Norman Fox



# Border Incident fit for the big battle Brave Fellow is bred

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent
16 looks are anything Ry Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

16 looks are anything to go by Border Incident will be a leading contender for the top steeplechasing homours this season. I have never seen this potentially brilliant jumper look better than when his trainer, Richard Head showed him to me yesterday.

Border Incident used to be all colds and ends, but down ar the age of nearly 10 the seems to have kinit together and majured out of all recognition, putting on weight and muscle in the right places.

To look at him now you would never believe that his life was in jeopardy 20 months ago when he developed an abscess on his lungs the size of a langerine.

In the circumstances Head's cachevement in whuring the Welsh Champion Steeplechase at Chepstow last April with Border Incident was remarkable. It was the horse's first race for 18 months and provoked the view of Fred Winter that it was the training lear of the season.

Sadly Border Incident's career has been plagued by one problem or another ranging from just plain sore shins or broken blood vessels to that awful infection but now he looks poised to repsy Head's to that awful infection but now he looks poised to repsy Head's.

Talking about his pride and joy yearerday Head said: "I know how he was often that thorse is right, he just floats over the ground on a right, rela and all I can rell you is that I was absolutely delighted with his work last Saturday." Brimital with grounds is not too soft.

\*\*Nowices Steeplechase providing the grounds is not too soft.

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\*\*Nowices Steeplecha Racing Correspondent

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In the circumstances Head's
achievement in whining the Welsh
Chambion Streeplechase at Cher-

Newcastle programme

O PELTON HURDLE (Div 1 : Novices : £709 : 21m)

1.30 GOSFORTH PARK STERPLECHASE (Handioup: £1,335)



Head: his patience is about

The Kirk and Kirk Hurdle ought to be at the mercy of Commandit Ranger if he is at his best. Obviously he was not when he was hearen by Freight Forwarder on his reappearance at Kempton. However, one only has to recall.

State Run, who won dis first race under National Hunt rules so well at Worcester, is preferred to Spanish Sovereign and Cler The Border for the second division of the Engley Novices. Burdle, The earlier division should be won by-Hang-On Evis who created such a favourable happension at Newbury. favourable impression at Newbury. last month when he completely outpaced McAdain and Linnen no-wards the and of the Tom Masson and Wyld Court Trophy.

# that he has won the Triumph to Stay the course to realise his real potential.

castle is one of the stiffest tracks in the country. Only horses who stay every yard have any chance of success. Two aminals who fall of success. Iwo ammais who tan-imo that category today are Brave Fellow and Strawfill, who can capture the first and second divi-sion of the Felton Novices' Hurdle.

last month when he completely outpaced McAdain and Limen towards the end of the Tom Masson and Wyld Court Trophy.

The high-class but enigmaic hurdler, Beacon Light, graduated nucressfully to fences in the Mentip Hills Novices' Steeplechase at Wincamon yesterday, beating Royal Charley by an easy three lengths.

He brushed through the tops of a few fences, but made nothing that could be called a mistake and was bold at the last when Andy Turnell asked him for a big effort.

Beacon Light will be entered for all the good events. He was declared at the fur day, stage for Astot's Buthanan Whishy Handicap Hurdle, simply to stop the weights going up: The tactic greatly favours his stablemate Secret Ballot, but destroys it as a meaningful handicap for 11 of the 14 from other yards who will all be at the bottom of the handicap.

\*\*TATE OF COING (official) : Ageod, good : Chessons good to sort : Newcestic cost, irrecaptionary happertion. 7:501: Conservous: Warwick: hardies, soft : chase good to sont.

Fellow's principal rival.

Strawhill must be regarded as tehe day's best bet. A wide margin winner at Hexham in October, the four-year-old turned in an even better performance when fatting by a neck to foil a gamble on Privy Consort on the same track last week. Considering that he was trying to give 3th to his year older rival, this was a cracking performance by Strawhill, who is a confident selection to beat Oxenham.

A third likely winner at Gosford A third likely winner at Gosford Park is Netherton in the Chatton Novices' Steeplechase. Looking a trifle on the burly side, Peter Easterby's former useful hurdler turned in a sound first effort over fences when third to Big Ben at Wetherby. With the benefit of this run Netherton should be too good for Igloo Fire and Melmerby.

Hennessy Gold Cup

Rockgorton gives first win to Ireland By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Captain Gerry Mullins won the first international competition of the four-day Dublin World Cup qualifier for Ireland in the Simmonscourt arena at Ballsbridge yesterday.

yesterday.

Riding Rockgorton, which Captain Con Power rode with success until he left the Army to go on his own a few weeks ago, he achieved two clear rounds, the second in 40.01 seconds. Graham Fletcher was runner-up for Britain on Praecon, whose second clear round stormed the cleak at 47.5 on Praecon, whose second clear round stopped the clock at 47.6

on Praecon, whose second clear round stopped the clock at 47.6 seconds.

Elizabeth Edgar was third on Wallaby, with a refusal in 44.2 seconds, and Eddie Macken was fourth with the fastest time of all, 37.3 seconds, on Carrolls of Dundalk, who made a mistake in the treble.

This show, now in its second generally by volvo, in April. The fleid includes the first took place two weeks ago in Amsterdam, and the third is due to start next Thursday in large in Macken are nine European and seven North American qualifiers for the World Cup, which was won on its first running last April by Hugo Simon (Austris) on Gladstone.

Caroline Bradley, David Broome and his sister, Elizabeth, Edgar's [1811.5].

Macken: fastest but fence down.

Rugby League

#### McCorquodale can set off again on record trail

Bradford are desperately keen to earn the chance of repeating their 1975 final victory over Widnes, but the game at Readingley should be a tight bartle. Bradford's coach, Peter Fox, has a marvellous record over the past few years in big competitions and his big match know-how may just tip the scales for his team. In the league programms Workington Town have a chance to continue their improved form, with a win at home to Castleford,

Rugby league challengers, Bradford Northern, are favourities to best Wakefield Trinity to morrow and qualify to meet Widnes in the final of the £46,500 John Player Trophy.

Bradford are desperately keen to bear the chance of repeating their 1975 final victory over Widnes, but the game at Readford are some at Readford and played instructions of the stoud he a victor barde.

The game a Barrow is the most significant of the season so far in the Second Division, and Featherstone are banking on success is this encounter to boost their promotion hopes. Still without a win, Doncaster continue their search for success at hometo Bramley.



2.0 PONTELAND HURDLE (Radicap : £890 : 24m) 2.30 BOLAM STERPLECHASE (Handicap: £1.375: 3m);

2. (200-04 Bornerswedchie D). T. Gillam, 9-21.4

5. 401b1 2. Ousby (9) H. McCain, 6-70-2

7. 14-3219 Another Capsain (1). R. Born, 7-10-0

Marvis (2). H. Cruzz, 6-10-0

10. 4-90 Marvis (2). Barvas, 8-10-0

Marvis (2). Barvas, 8-10-0

Marvis (2). Barvas, 8-10-0

Marvis (2). T. Barvas, 8-10-0

Marvis (3). Another Calgain, 6-1

Mooraide, 18-1. Wermmuch Ends. 3.0 CHATTON STRENLECHASE (Novices : £1,136 : 2m 120yd) 3.30 FELTON HURDLE (Div II : Novices : £697 : 21m) By Our Racing Spaff
1.0 Lord Provost 1.0 Border Brig. 2.0 Fair Person, 2.39 Narvill. 3.9 Netherton, 3.30 BTRAWHILL is specially reconn.

Chepstow programme 1.15 ROMAN HURILE (4-90 : £471 : 21m) 1.45 SAXON HURDLE (Die It novices : £834 : 2m) OHNNY CLAY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,741 : 34m)

Newcastle selections By Our Racing Staff

2.45 NIGHT NURSE HURDLE (4-y-0 : £1,556 : 23m) 3.45 SAXON HURDLE (Div II : novices : £829 : 2m)

Chepstow, selections.

1.35 HURST PARK STERPLECHASE (Novices : £2,80Z : 2m) Wincanton results 1.0 (1.0) RED MARU STEEPLECHASE
(Sendicep: £1,014; 3m 16)
MEYAPE BORU, ch s. by Armagnar.
Monarco-Feneral (1.60m), 1
Ushar Peneral (1.60m), 1
Prime Ret. . B. Betton (1.60m), 1
Prime Ret. . B. R. Davise (6.1) 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 Rep (4h), 10-1
Beansa, 46-2 Moortand Venture (p), 1
Bra. Neil Taylor Albert Vardy,

Stratford-on-Avon

Gay Spartan is back



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Looking back at the issue: who rules Britain—the government or the trade unions?

# Lloyd George and the strikebreakers

The issue of "Who rule Britain, Government or trade unions? is not a child of the tormented 1970s. The first Prime Minister to pose the question was Lloyd George in 1919. Faced with a strike by the Triple Alliance of miners. the Triple Alliance of miners, transport workers, he sent for its leaders. He told them the Army was disaffected and could not be relied upon:

"If you carry out your threat and strike then you will defeat us. But if you do so, have you weighed the consequences? The strike will be in deflance of the Government of the country and by its very success will precipitate a constitutional will precipitate a constitutional crisis of the first importance. For, if a force arises in the state which is stronger than the state itself, then it must be ready to take on the functions of the state, or withdraw and accept the authority of the state. Gentlemen, have you considered, and if you have, are you ready? "From that manners."

From that moment on, commented Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, "we were beaten and we knew we were." The Government's modern strikebreaking committee, the Civil Contingencies Unit, has its origins in those perferved days after the First World War. During the war the Government, for the first time, took full responsibility for providing essential services-food, fuel and power—to the population.
The creation of the Supply and
Transport Organization, as it
was known, extended this responsibility into peacetime.

Sir Eric Geddes, a railway manager who had been brought into the War Cabinet by Lloyd George, was the architect of the trikebreaking organization and first chairman of the Cabinet Supply and Transport Commit-Geddes had built up an elaborate network of inter-departmental committees and a permanent establishment costing some £150,000 a year. Detailed plans had been made to meet roecific contingencies. ondon Electric Power Scheme for example, was developed to ensure the maintenance of electricity supplies. With the assistance of private organiza-

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General strike, 1926; troops march into London's East End to break the strikers hold on the docks.

Electrical Engineers, a sizable secret minutes of the Supply and bureauczat". Sir John Ander-register of volunteers was prepared for service in strike-bound power stations. The Admiralty also agreed to provide skilled stokers to work would have to face in the near future an organized attempt at the organization was mobilized to a skilled stokers to work. vide skilled stokers to work in the boiler-houses. Working nationally through 88 local Voluntary Service Committees, in the docks, coastal shipping and, with the cooperation of the AA and the RAC, road

Supply and Transport Organization was delegated to a Chief Civil Commissioner, assisted by 11 regional commissioners in England and Wales, all of whom were junior government ministers. Official coordination was provided by a branch of the Cabinet Secretariat known at first "for purposes of dis-guise" as the "Supply Department".

To a great extent the emergency organization was stimu-lated by a widespread fear of red revolution in Britain. The

future an organized attempt at seizing the reins of government in some of the large cities, such as Glasgow, London and Liver-

Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the the time of the Armistice in 1918 that "our real danger now is not the Baches but Boishevism". Aithough Wilson successfully (and wisely) kept the army out of the front line of the War Office nevertheless thought it expedient to prepare plans against possible violent unrest. If the worst came to the worst Wilson planned to secure London with 18 bet-talions of infantry and bring

throughout the inter-war years. Major reviews in 1923 and 1925

on only two occasions: by Mec-Donald's first Labour Administration during a London trans-port strike in 1924 and by Beldwin's Conservative Government at the time of the General Strike

Although the new Labour ministers in 1924 were naturally reluctant to indusige in strike-breaking, they generally subscribed to Josian Wedgwood's view that there is nothing to be schooled by the control of the string of th be ashamed of in action which will tend to preserve the essen-tial services and the life of the

Anderson's 1925 review underexperts would play in two important areas: electric power Scheme went some way towards meeting the first need, but it

preserve a

free, just and

secure society

the General Strike that without the full cooperation of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association—rower singular rower rower manent supervisory staff—the generating stations would have shut down. As for the second need, the Royal Engineers were approached to see if they could maintain water and sewage sermaintain water and sewage services during a strike. They replied that this could not be done on any large scale, but the Supply and Transport Committee wrote off the problem believing that the probability of a strike in the water industry was "remote".

The Supply and Transport Organization's "finest hour" came during the General Strike of May, 1926. Assisted by the unofficial "Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies", the government machine enlisted some 100,000 volunteers, including the celebrated Oxbridge undergraduate bus drivers. More to the point was the

1.100 navel ratings and civilian volunteers for 33 power stations in and around the capital. These were protected by the Army, which otherwise saw little action apart from providing armed guards for food convoys moving out of the London

The Supply and Transport Organization did all that was required of it in 1926. But it had crucial advantages not necessarily available today. Middle management and whitecollar workers generally sup-ported the Government and ported the Government and stayed at work Relatively low technology in the electrical in-dustry, docks and railways meant that civilian and service volunteers could easily operate skeleton services.

Following the strike Baldwin's Government hit back at Labour by passing the 1927 Trade Disputes Act. This made general strikes illegal and obliged trade unionists to "coutrace in sor payment of the political levy, which went to Labour Party funds. One of the first actions of Attlee's Govern-ment in 1945 was the repeal of

A nucleus emergency organization was also retained after 1926, and government departments periodically updated the arrangements under the inevitably parsimonious supervision of the Treasury. It had a final "Indian Summer" in 1938 final "Indian Summer " in 1938 when it was modified for wartime operation, but by September 1939 It had been completely superseded by Sir John Anderson's new Ministry of Home Security. Suitably, perhaps, the man who had done most to sustain the Supply and Transport Organization in its Transpore Organization in its early days presided over its

> Peter Hennessy and Keith Jeffery

Dr Keith Jeffery is a Lecturer in History and Politics at the Ulster Polytechnic.

Part 4 of the Civil Continuence

# Can Mr Carter still rely on the Jewish vote?

With Senator Edward Ken-nedy's declaration of his candi-dature, the 1980 United States presidential election is now under way. All candidates—among their other preoccupations—will be planing their strategies to secure the support of the important minority groups. And high on the list are America's six million Jaws who, through a combination of arithmetical and geographical factors, could determine the outcome of a close election in pine impor-

Their participation as camno less significant.

In 1976 Jewish voters in the key states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio gave Mr "the messianic drive is present flimmy Carter 75 per cent of in many great Jews. Having one Republican) making a lost the faith that there is a food, but not wanting to give up messianism, they went into out of every nine Jews who out of every nine Jews who out of every nine Jews who with this motivation, and harause they are overwhelm-level of financial support and harause they are overwhelm-level of financial support and fund-raising for the parties.

| leading American Jews brought in two senators (one Democrat and one Republican) making a money and political support. They will display greater contributed boan a money and political support. They will display greater and political scrivity of Jews is supplemented by thair high level of financial support and harause they are overwhelm-level of financial support and fund-raising for the parties. woted for Carter in New York switched to the Republican, Ford would have been returned to the White House.

Though only about 2.7 per cent of the population, Jews account for more than 4 per cent of the total poll because, to a greater extent than any other section of the population they exercise their right to vote.

With this motivation, and because they are overwhelmingly middle class and well educated (almost nine in 10 of all United States Jews in the appropriate age group go to college), many have become political backroom boys.

Lawyers are favoured candidates for the extensive teams of researchers, advisers and political assistants which every

Concentrated as they are in United States legislator acc a few states and in predominantly urban areas, their per ceut of the nation's larvotes are capable of being yers are Jews. decisive.

But this is not the sole, or even major reason for American Jewry's political weight. Jews exceed all other groups in the United States in political activity. With the memory of their persecuted immigrant forbears only a generation or two away, American Jews are civically minded and intensely concerned to preserve a free, just and secure society.

Professor Seymour Siegel, a immediate entourage.

mulates and an estimated 20 per ceut of the nation's law-Only in recent years have

they moved from the back stage of politics to the higher elective offices. When Dr Henry Kissinger became Secreof State in 1973, he was the first lew to hold this post and only the seventh to be appointed to the cabinet in the Since then, the Carter adminis-tration has brought many Jews inco high public office as

to Jewish voters rather than the Jewish vote because there is no block, monolithic Jewish vote. Like all other voters, Jews will cast their votes in accordance with their own political views or as their pocket-books dictate. But that is not the whole of the story for the great majority of American Jews feel a strong emotional attachment to the state of Israel to which they taken a leading part on any of the state of Israel to which they been more conventional. Former California Gov-

a change when last mouth; in a senate speech on foreign aid, he strongly defended Israel and condemned the Palestine Liberation Organization. American Jews are civically On the Rapublican side, presidential contender Governor John Connelly broke with minded and intensely concerned to

argued case for what has been described as a "get-cough-with-larged posture". To avoid another oil embergo, Connally urges that the United States should not heateste to apply pressure on Israel.

money and political support.
They will display greater advantage of displaying enthusiasm for a candidate who also supports that cause.
The presidential candidates are not unmindful of this cans and would therefore be of marketing importance in his negligible importance in his immediate battleground, the

support for Israel on the foor-ing ther is constituted an im-portant strategic asset for the United States. Senara Moorky

United States. Senam Misority leader Howard Baker Jur has forthrightly dissociated himself from the Counsily approach while Mr George Bush (formerly of the United Nations and CIA) has send to emphasize that Camp David still offered the best hope for peacs.

A survey of voters leaving polling stations in the midner lection of November 1978 confirmed that Jews are more liberal than the population generally and still retain rion generally and still retain their traditional loyalty to the Democratic Perty. But it is declining. In 1960 John Kan-nedy won 82 per cent of Jew-sish votes. L. B. Johnson won-90 per cent four years later.

and Rubert Humphrey 83 per-ceur in 1968. Bus in 1972. Richard Nixon, who was regarded as a friend of Israel, received 40 per cent and Gerald Ford, whose record on Israel also commended itself to Jewish voters, received 32 per-cent of their votes. The Jews are no longer safe

for the Democrats and an attractive Republican candidate could well draw many of their votes in 1980. With that fearor hope they are likely to be even more courted than in the

# Doubts about pricing out the foreigners

nember on average to three don puts the cost of stimes their present level, has students at 51,700 more the recommended £3,000.

left British universities aghast and bewildered.

Sir Alec Mertison, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University, and chairman of the committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals—an audies body not given to hyperbole—has written to Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, "begging," him to donk again before soing shead with this "brutat, ill-choughtout policy.

"The Government is on the point of a decision which may mark an irreversible bownturn in the national and inter-

in the national and inter-national fortunes of British universities,", Sir Alec says.

"The contribution of over-seas students to the life of our universities is essential
if these students are prized out. of our universities, they will go elsewhere, to North Amelica, to other European countries or to the Soviet Union: this would be an economic, political and educational expendent for this cational tragedy for this country." Sir Alec points our that unl

versities in the United Kinglom would have to charge average with the present level of £950 for an undergraduate and £1,230 for a post-graduate) if they are to recover the proposed refuc-Such fees he notes, would be two-and-a-half times as high as the fees at the State University of California and one-and-a-half times as high as major private American universities. Fees in the rest of Europe are

The main reason why fees at British universities are relatively high is because about 30 per cent of British university lecturers and professors innesting reclosured.

is recioned to go on personal research, though in practice the amount today is probably less as staff-student ratios here deteriorated. The cost of research time, however, is included in the total average cost of each university student. Another reason for the high cost of British universities is the staff-student ratio; even after a fall in recent years it still stands at 9:1—one of the highest in the world, Britain also has one of the lowest dropout/failure rates in the world, perhaps in consequence of our staffing levels.

American state universities are heavily subsidized in varying degrees, whilet the private

ing degrees, whilet the private universities usually have income from large foundations. The Government's intentions remain unclear. The White Paper on Public Expendistre published on November 1 stated that from September 1980, all new overseas stations, would be expected to meet the full costs of their tuition. Those stready on courses would not be

"Full cost" appears to mean the average sconguist cost per sindent, calculated by crudely dividing total reparant expenditure by the total num-ber of students, then making some adjustment for are and the average science.

Mr Carlisle has said that universities would be expected to charge enough to cover necessary costs, subject to a minimum (my ítalics) of £2,000 for arts, students, £3,000 for those on science courses, and £5,000 for the clinical year of courses, in medicine, dentistry or veterinary science. The alternatives facing universities, therefore, are to

attract more students, or charge more than the recom-mended minimum. The London School of Economics estimates that the sverage cost of don, puts the cost of sci

As 13 per cent of unive

for 37 per cent of its inc the University of Manch Institute of Science and 1 nology for 33 per cent
Essex 29 per cent, comp
with only 3 per cent
Leicester, 4 per cent at K
6 per cent at Bristol, 8 per
et Cambridge, and 11 per Oxford.

More prestigious univers may well survive and flourish, but others may be Professor Raif Dahren director of the reknowned for its

reknowned for its ence says that he is consing lowering entry stand

British Council budget, re threats to the BEC Exic threats to the BBC Exte Services, the proposed chain the immigration laws, the disappearance of the sass Development Ministry, the Roreign Office marks a fereign policy "by default to the lourside world that Bellis to Enger interested in a saining its interested in a relations. A country which a this will also be able to law impart controls. I see a b change of attitude, I have no in the whole of my adult been as opened about a Gov ment as I am now." ment as I am now."
The Government, howeve.

politis out that no for government has yet protes It does not believe that reduction of overseas stud will be anything like the 5 per cent many universities predicting. Resides, it bell in the survival of the fit. Nevertheles, the Governmes contingescy plans show institution look like fail ment bursery fund of use firm for pressure resestudents; of exceptional ab provides a channel for

be spared the new high ; though the Government is meeting of REC minister, the Dublin summit. ment on that until after

in Section 1995

Mrs Thatcher sims to use "concession" on fees a bargaining tool in her atte to set Britain's contribution Government has set aside so as to enable it actuall reduce EEC student fees to same level as those charge British students—£545 for

> Diana Ged Edication Correspor

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cathedral, a solid red brick building from which the former archbishop, the Most Rev Janani Luwum, was dragged to his death two years ago by Idi Amin's thugs from the State Research Bureau.

Another hill is dominated by Another fill is commerce by the Roman Catholic cathedral and a third by the city's princi-pal mosque, which looks as though it has come from a pic-ture book of the Arabian nights, and which is now sur-rounded by Tanzanian army assillant employments.

artillery emplacements. These outward symbols repre-sent the country's main religi-ous divisions—which in the past have proved almost as deep and divisive as the differences be-tween Uganda's 46 tribes.

Under Idi Amin the country's Muslim minority (6 per cent of the population) had the upper hand. Before him the two main political parties were divided along sectarian lines—Dr Mil-ton Obote's Uganda People's Congress (UPC) was predomin-antly Protestant, while the opposition Democratic Party drew most of its support from the Catholics.

The ruling Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF), a Liberation Front (UNLF), a coalition of political groups who got together with the common aim of ousting Amin, fears a revival of these old rivalries if vated hills that surround Lake a multi-party system is re-established in Uganda.

For this reason the UNLF, which includes almost every conceivable ideology from Marxist to monarchist seems destined to turn itself into a "political front" in which all what this means in effect is that Uganda is likely to resort to being a one-party state, which is probably the only viable ment until elections are held in 1981. Lawyers predominate, parties would be represented.

Like Rome and Lisbon, Kampolitical system given the Dala is built around seven hills. Country's recent history.
On one of them is the Anglican
cathedral, a solid red brick Kasubi stands the burial place of the Kabakas of Buganda, one of the four Ugandan kingdoms which were Obote rule. were excised during the

The remains of former Bugandan monarchs lie under a huge straw and reed hut watched over by a group of elderly women. The most recent to be buried there was King Freddie, who died in obscure penury in

who died in obscure penury in London a decade ago.

Kampala used to be considered one of Africa's more beautiful capitals, just as Rome and Lisbon are in Europe. However, eight years of neglect under Amin, a short-sharp liberation war, then three days of looting of virtually every building in the place, have building in the place, have taken their toll.

The guest house where stayed had been denuded everything save a large mahogany sideboard which was too heavy to carry away (although the drawers were removed) and an electric kettle which the

before the looters arrived.

Despite the smashed office windows and ransacked shops, Kampala still retains many attractions. The climate is superb. The ciry is 3,500ft above sea level so it never becomes too hot or humid. The

Victoria, is equally appealing.

The UNLF government must be one of the brainiest in Africa. All bur one of the 23 government members are uni-versity graduates and a number of them are university profes-The same is true of the 127

tradition in a speech on October 11 in which he elab-orated his Middle East policy. It was a thoughtful and well

He knew, or should have known, that his speech would antagonize pro-Israeli Jews but

the Egyptian-Israel Peace Treaty to gain him Jewish sup-port and must have been very But the speech, as well as his professional associations with Arab enterprises through his law office in Texas, have placed him, probably unfairly, in the anti-Israel camp so far

starting with President Binaisa

who was the first African to become a Q.C. in Britain.

The lawyers in the new government, horrified by the way the rule of law was so blatantly

Recently the Kampala chief

magistrate, Mr James Okuku, dismissed charges against two

law introducing the curfew was

The same adherence to the

law can be seen in the govern-ment's handling of the case of

"Major" Bob Astles, Amin's British-torn henchman, and other imprisoned supporters of

Elsewhere in Africa, Mr Astles would probably have been

However, the prosecution has not yet been able to prepare a

case against him because of

lack of evidence. Whenever he

appears in court Mr Astles, who

the Amin regime.

rribunal.

duly gazetted two days later.

KAMPALA DIARY

# William Frankel

Usanda ar the moment has one of the freest presses in Africa. There are four English-language newspapers in Kampala only one of which, the daily Ugunda Times, is supposed to toe the government's line, and its editor, Mr Bea Bella, has already voiced decidedly independent views. ignored under Amin, are adopting a determinedly legalistic approach to the way in which Ugandan affairs are run.

Two others, the Citizen and the Economy, both weeklies erratically printed on poor quality paper, offer an alternative voice. curfew breakers on the grounds that the curfew had only been "imposed" and had not there-The Citizen reflects the views of supporters of the old conser-

vative Democratic Party and of former president Yusuf Lule, who was ousted three months after taking over from Amin. The Economy is blatantly in favour of a free enterprise economy and is determined to prevent the country being taken over by what its editor, Mr

Roland Kakooza, who doubles up as secretary of the Katopala Chamber of Commerce, describes as "the Marxists in the UNLF". given a summary trial and exe-cuted. The Ugandans, however, seem determined to work by the book and there has been The fourth known as Weekly little backing for demands made Topic, is backed by the powerful Minister of the Interior, Mr Paulo Muwanga He represents in the Assembly for these people to be tried by special Mr Astles has appeared in court more than 20 times on the Obote faction in the UNLF and uses his paper to attack his political opponents within the charges of murder and armed

robbery since he was handed back to Uganda by Kenya five is already coming under pressure. The government has considered banning the opposition papers and several journalists have been in and our of prison (two are still being held).

Even the editor of the governseems surprisingly fit despite having to pass his days in the death cell in Kampala's Luzi's prison, likes to give Western journalists copious notes proclaiming his innocence. With the may things are going it is possible he could still leave throws which he learnt while in Nairobi.

Even the editor of the government present Ugaudan government ment backed Uganda Times was most of whom recalls Professor Asavis Wandira, the university vactive control of the most of whom recalls Professor Asavis Wandira, the university vactive and student politics.

Almost miraculously, the university has managed to survive and standards have more of less been maintained at inverse level even thought.



-Promise me, Philip, you

One of the many tragedies of the Amin era of misrole has been the negleti of the educational system, especially Makerere University. Makerere is the oldest and

best known university in black Africa and through its doors have passed many African leaders President Nyerere of Tanzania and the Kenyan Vice-President, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, as well as most members of the present Ugandan government most of whom recalls Professor

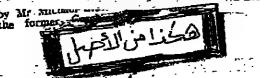
or less been maintained at an dergraduate level even chough dergraduate level even chough

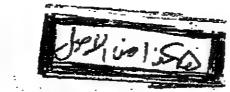
the number of students m by 50 per cent in the eight years, while the staff plement has dropped by he Students even managed t these exams during April the liberating Tanzanian ; was fighting its way into

flowever post-graduate has sufficied badly and there now less than half the nu-of people engaged in graduate studies than in The university suffered sitally too, although it was sitally too, sishough it was of the few places not t lighted. Its buildings are bid state of discepair, mu the equipment is out of and there is a dwm quantity of text books. Professor Wandira estir will cost more than . during the next two to pears to restore Makered is former stature. He has written to some

he country asking ther eturn. So far about 20 one so, and he hopes o will return during the nex years as they see the correctioning to normality. Itmeantime he hopes to filstaff gap with expatriate short-term comracts.

The main problem. Makerere was removed the budget of Britain's tions with Uganda were se three years ago and no k receives assistance from quarter although this site s soon likely to be chang In the meantime a confe of aid donors is being sidered to devise an sational plan for university's rehabilitation.





# The Times Obituaries Supplement:1

which publication of The Times was suspended many people died who were prominent in national and nternational affairs, or who t rad won acciaim in other ields of human activity. Had The Times been . 'oublishing, their lives and areers would have been appraised in our obstuary olumns. We now offer in his supplement, which will be in three parts, a comprehensive selection of searly 200 obituaties of political leaders, members if the Armed Forces, and reople in general public rervice as well as figures rom the entertainment world. Literature, music

ut, education, business and nedicine, religion, the law

the obituaries will be found: n the final part of the

ind sport will all be epresented. An index to

#### Mr Airey Neave



liamentary precipcis lince 1812. rish terrorists claimed responsi-

bility.

Airey Neave will was 63, held French, American, and Dutch awards for vaour. They marked the reputation he created among officers and men in all the Allied Serices during the war and alo among his peers, since of the outstanding heroes of the resistance whom he helped to enlist to form the ascape rotes along which Allied prisones of war were brought to fredom and often given further apportunities to serve.

Neave had a special kind of courage; it was coll blooded and calculating needing neither courage: It was continuous and calculating needly neither trumpets nor cayair charges with flying pannants but only his own self convision and self sufficiency. In hat sense he was an unusually private if not secretive man smiling often though laughter rarely, talking habitually in, whisper as though the prison mards of Colditz might overhar, even when he walked among triends in Westmanster continus. To pass the time of day with him would sometimes seen his in the unknown and the unpredictable. In that sense, his experience, in Colditz Castle and his buillizative organized escape from it; efficiency defender of freedom.

Airey Neave's career as a

organized escape from it est irremovable marks on his personaity, and also made him? lifelong defender of freedom.

Airey Neave's career as a whole reached two quite distinguished naval career which he crowned as First Saa whole reached two quite distinguished naval career which he crowned as First Saa whole reached two quite distinguished naval career which he crowned as First Saa whole reached two quite distinguished naval career which he crowned as First Saa whole reached two quite distinguished naval career which he crowned as First Saa whole reached two quite distinguished naval career which he crowned as First Saa soldier from Oxford and the second as a backbench positician who, for all his diligence, commanded no particular infit ence until 1975.

As a soldier, he was the first sampled of sant-German feeling in the country. His mother common feeling in the country. His mother was form Colditz and then, at warfend to have the extraordinate of the first sampled of sant-German feeling in the country. His mother country was conducted to the property of the sampled of the sampled of sant-German feeling in the country. His mother country was conducted to the property of the sampled of sampl trials. As a politicism at an age was a second son, was educated when the opportunity for senior at Locker's Park at Osborne front beach service appeared to and at Dartmouth, and in 1916 have passed him by, he quietly when he was still known as organized the comp within the Prince Louis Francis of Ratten-1922 Committee to unseat Mr berg was appointed as a midberg was appointed as a mid-shipman to HMS Lion, Lord Edward Heath es party leader and elent Mrs Thatcher in his place. Mrs Thatcher appointed her reticent leadership camcreated a marquess in the peer-age of the United Kingdom, he private office and Shadow

Secretary of State for Northern freland. Undoubtedly he was holding himself ready to carry the onerous responsibility for Northern Ireland affairs in any administration Mrs Thatcher Neave left Eron for Merron

College, Oxford, and joined the Territorial Army when he was 19. He went as a lieutenant to France with the British Expeditionary Force and in the 1940 retreat on to the Channel ports he was badly wounded in the Street fighting inside Calais. Taken prisoner, he did not wait to receiver his physical fitness before he began to plan an escape, and so be joined the incorrigible bend of officers at

# EARL MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA

Inspiring war commander and statesmanlike leader in peace

Admiral olygine Fleet Earl Transferred in 1917 to the Mountbetten of Burma, KG, PC, Queen Elizabeth, again Admiral GCB, OM, GESL, GGUE, GGV9, Beatty's flagship, he was lent to Discontinuous of Ludia, and the first Covernor General and the fact Covernor General and the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in command of F3L, was consisted in the print of command of F3L, was consisted in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in command of F3L, was consisted in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having scrowd in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having as second in the submarine KE, and having a second in 1918 as second in the submarine KE, and having a second in the submarine KE, and having a second in the submarine KE, and having as second in the submarine KE, and having a second in the submarine KE, and having a second in the submarine KE, and having a second in the submarine KE, and having as second in the submarine at thrists college, cambined in the submarine KE, and having as second in the submarin

New Delhit and in 1922 married Edwina Cynthia Annette, elder daughter of Colonel W. W. Ashley, M.P. (later the first Lord Mount Temple) by his marriage with Maud, daughter of Sir Ernest Cassell, GCB. Mrs. Ashley, the bride's mother, had died some years previously and the future Lady Louis Mount-batten was therefore one of the richest heiresses in Great Britain. By this marriage there were two daughters, Patricia Edwina Victoria born in 1924—now Lady Brahomne and Pamela Carmen Louise, born in 1929, who married Mr David Pamela Carmen Louise, born in 1923, who married Mr David Hicks. At the wedding which was one of the great social events of the season of 1922, the Prince of Wales was best man. Created a KCVO in this year Lord Louis as lieutenant was appointed to HMS Revenge, and two years later to HMS Victory to qualify as a signal officer. He then held successive appointments as fleet wireless officer. chirg vice admiral.
Hiving again distinguished nimelf and acquired new and don't valuable experience he in 1943 appointed to the

must valuable experience in wis one of the great social series of 1923 appointed to the wis in 1943 appointed to the finance impensely important post of the Allied to the farment of the threw himself with characteristic enterpy and in spite of in fleet wireless officer. He then held successive appointment as fleet wireless officer, in member of important successes. Handsome, dashing, and able he was true to the farme of his Service. In addition he displayed an unusual capacity for personalities to the farme of his service from her grandfarm of Mrs Thather since her election as party leader, was assessingted by a car bomb as he drove up the ramp from the d George VI, having already filled the same office for King Edward VIII.

- In June, 1939, he was given command of HMS Kelly, a new flutilla fieader, and of the fifth. Destroyer Flotilla. In this em-ployment be remained for two years and greatly distinguished himself, being mentioned twice in dispatches and awarded the took a close interest in the career of the young Prince Philip. This sympathy for the Prince and the bond that existed between the two men is reflected in a paragraph which pocurs in The Life and Times of Lord Mountbatten published in 1968. Referring to his thoughts at the time of the marriage of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Mountbatten remarks. Prince, Philip, of course, was more like a son than a nephew to Edwina and to me. I was pleased to see how well he was doing in the Navy. I firmly believed that a naval training is the best possible training for royal duries, which he would now have so perform." in dispatches and awarded the DSO. He was in the Kelly when she was damaged by a German mind in 1939, and again when she was torpedoed in the North Sea in May, 1940, when he was the only person on the bridge to, be undurt, and on both occasions he brought her safely have the control of the safely have the safely safe occasions he brought her safely home in conditions of great difficulty. In November of the same year he was in the Javelin when his florilla engaged German destroyers in the English Channel, and in May, 1941, was back in the Kelly when she was attacked by dive-hombers and sunk during the Battle of Crete. On this occa-aion he was picked up by another destroyer of his own flotilla after three and a half hours in the water. After that be went for a time to command In April 1942, Mr Churchill, the Prime Minister, announced in Parliament that Lord Louis Mountbatten had been selected as Chief of Combined Operations with the acting rank of vice-admiral and the honorary ranks of lieutenant-general and air marshal. He had in fact been appointed Adviser on Combined Operations in the preceding October with the rank of Commodore 1st Class, and in view of the outstanding reputation he had gained in fighting commands the selection was regarded as an admirable one. In that capacity he had planned the successful opera-

The last Viceroy and Vicereine of India: Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten are seen with Mr Gandhi at Viceroy's House, Delhi, on March 31, 1947, six weeks after Mr Attlee announced that Britain would transfer power by June, 1948.

test of the application of the duced Mountbatten's role was national Government set up in ancient principles of combined important and one may doubt the previous autumn by his operations to modern warfare whether any man could have predecessor, Lord Wavell, and came with the landings in filled it better. Not the least comprising both Congress and North Africa of November, valuable feature of his community large members, were 1942. In June of that year he mand was his success in establishment to the United States for issuing personal contact with breakdown seemed almost interconsultations on the planning and assault phases of this highly important undertaking. ditions they were facing. announced that he had been appointed to be Supreme Allied Commander in South-Rast Asia and in this year he was made a CB. On his way to India to take over his new position he stopped at Washington to confer with the United States

military authorities, and a little military authorities, and a little later his promotion to the acting rank of Admiral was announced. His new command was naturally of great importance, for it not only supplied the link between that of the Mediterranean and that of the South-West Pacific, but also maintained a wide and active from against the language. maintained a wide and active front against the Japanese advance through Malaya and Burum and into India. It was one, however, for which his training, experience, and dispo-sition fitted him most admi-rably. In October he went to Delhi for conferences and them to Chungking.

Chungking.
It was indeed in his handling of international relations, Brit-ish, American and Chinese in the Far East, that Mountbatten made his greatest contribution made his greatest contribution to the cause of victory. He was a coordinator and in the circumstances could not exercise anything in the nature of a personal command in the field. The machinery of command was in fact somewhat top heavy, since there was for practical purposes only one British army in Burma—with, at times, an independent army corps—and an army group commander to an army group commander to control this force. The machincontrol this force. The machin-ery might have been required had the war with Japan lasted a little longer, when the invasion of Malaya would have taken place, but as things went it was part redundant. It was this tendency to build up what some regarded as an excessively large and to some extent a personal staff, whose functions were bound to overlap with the staffs of the Service Comman-ders-in-chief, that produced difficulties between Mountbatten and his colleagues. Furthermore his claim that Admiral Sir James Somerville, the Cin-C Eastern Fleet, was at all times under his orders was not acceptable to the Admiralty, since Somerville

nearly every unit of his forces, and in convincing them of his continual personal care for their needs in the difficult con-

In the first part of 1944 the Japanese offensives in the Arakan and in the Imphal-Kohima region were in turn defeated. Though it was not until the following April that tand the following April that Rangoon was reoccupied, allied fortunes were always on the upgrade after the Imphal victory. The tasks which then fell to Mounthatten in the unsettled postwar atmosphere of Burma, Majaya, and the Netherlands Fact Indies were as ardness as East Indies were as arduous as carried our not only with effi-ciency but also with a states-manship which revealed him in a new light.

On the dissolution of the SEA Command Mountbatten was created a Viscoum but his

was created a Viscount but his substantive rank was still only Captain, RN. He retained his acting rank of Admiral, however, until his promotion to Rear-Admiral in 1946, when he reverted to that rank. It had always been his wish to follow his father's example and make a career for himself in the Navy; and that wish seemed to be on the way to fulfilment when his appointment was amounced as Rear-Admiral Commanding the 1st Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean Fleet. He attended a tactical course at the Royal Naval College in preparation for taking up that command; but before he could do so his neval career was again interrupted by his selection in February, 1947, to succeed Viscount Wavell as Viscount of India. His appointment differed in

Viceroy of India. one important respect from that of any of the long line of his illustrious predecessors. It was his task to execute the policy announced on February 20 by Mr Attlee of completing the transfer of power from Britain to India by June, 1948; and thus he became the last British Viceroy. Into the execution of this task he directed his great powers of initiative and he brought to bear upon the tangled politics of India a fresh and open mind.
On taking charge late in

March he found a dangerous development of new seapons carried responsibilities far out situation. Communal destruction described and equipment by no means side the SEA Command area, tion and massacre were rife in all of which proved their worth. In spice of the stresses and great parts of the northern ball great parts of the northern half bers of Muslims from India to of the peninsula. The interim the new "homeland". The res-

itable. British authority had been severely weakened by successive measures and the dministrative machine had run down. The new Viceroy was soon convinced that partition, bowever regrettable, was the only key to a settlement. He conceived the brilliant idea of securing general assent to a compromise whereby Congress and League alike would accept far less than they had stub-bornly demanded in the years of controversy, the one standing for an undivided peninsula and the other for Bengal and the Punjab in their entirety to be in Pakistan. The offer Lord Mountbatten made in return was one which neither side could reject save at the loss of

popularity—that of ante-deting by 10 months the zero hour of complete British withdrawal. After 73 days of constant talk with the leaders the Viceroy came home in May for discussions in Downing Street. He found rejuctance to authorize partition and also some insistence that legislation for the wast changes in mind could not possibly be carried through and new Constitutions be devised by the proposed Dominions in so short a time. But he was insistent and the Law Officers came to his help by the ingenious suggestion that the existing Constitution, under the India Act of 1935, should be operative, subject to such amend-ments or deletions as the Legislatures of India and Pakistan mine. On June 2, on his return to Delhi, it was announced that independence would take full effect from August 15, that the partition of the sub-continent would be accompanied by the division of Bengal and the Punjab in order that the Hindu majority areas might form part of the Indian Dominion. In the incredibly short space of 10 weeks these vast changes, in-volving the break-up of the British Indian Army and its redistribution on a communal basis, were curried out. Unhappily the dual partitions

were marked by the winds of strong political passion among the masses, resulting in communal massacres on a vast, unparalleled scale, and the flight of millions of terror-stricken Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan and of even larger num-

refugees threw heavy and urgent burdens on the two new governments, it pressed with special severity on Pakistan, which had everything to impro-vise, including the creation of staffs and the equipment of a capital. Such lamentable events capital. Such lamentable events naturally brought into prominence the question whether the Viceroy had been unduly precipitate. That many serious mistakes were made in the rush is clear, but it is arguable that no other practicable plan of transfer of authority, however carefully thought over, would have saved the subcontinent from severe stress and turnoil in view of the incompatibility of Muslim claims of separate nationhood and the profound attachment of Congress to the maintenance of Indian unity.

The divergence was shown in

The divergence was shown in the non-nomination of Lord the non-nomination of Lord Mountbatten to be first Gover-nor-General of Pakistan as well as of India, He had cherished that ambition, but his public utterances and private discus-sions and his attitude in respect to the Hyderabad and Kashmir problems led to the impression in League circles of strong partiality to the Indian point of view, and Mr Jinnah became Governor-General.

The Mountbattens, with their skilful psychological approach, in which there were dramatic unconventional touches, had won the hears of the leaders and people of the Indian Union, and were on terms of the closest friendship with Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister, and Mr Gandhi. The original intention was that Lord Mounthetten should except the Mountbatten should vacate the Governor-Generalship in March, Governor-Generalship in March, 1948, after spending a year at Delbi, but at the earnest request of the new Deminion Government he agreed to a three months' extension. The request was the more significant since it was the policy of the Delhi Cabinet to fill all offices, from the lowest to the offices, from the lowest to the highest, by nationals, save in the most exceptional circum-

stances. The Mountbatteus contribu-ted incalculably to the capid growth of Indian friendliness towards Britain after her volunrary abdication of authority. isters conferred in Downing Street in October, 1948, shortly before Lord Mountbatten's resumption at Malta of his naval career, he took an active part behind the scenes in promoting full and cordial understanding between Pandit Nehru and the other members of the Confer ence, but had little or no real contact with the Prime Minister of Pakistan. It must be left to history to give final judgment on his 15 momentous months in New Delhi. But it seems likely that the final assessment will recognize that only a man of Mountbatten's persuasiveness and resolution could have gained acceptance for partition; and that in spite of the terrible price in lives and suf-fering it exacted, any other solution would in the long term have proved no less

On reverting to naval duty as a rear admiral he was appointed in command of the First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean, with his flag in HMS Liverpool. This command he held from October, 1948, to May, 1950, being reappointed on his promotion to vice-ad-miral in June, 1949. After his return home he joined the Board of Admiralry as Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, from July, 1950, to February, 1952. Two months later he returned to the Mediterranean as Commander-in-Chief, with acting rank as ad-miral until his substantive promotion in January, 1953. The outstanding event during

his period in this post was the decision of the Council of Nato to set up an Allied naval command in the Mediterranean, and also to appoint initially a British officer to the command This decision was announced in December, 1952, Mountbatten assumed the additional responsibility of Allied Commander-in-Chief in March, 1953, and inaugurated new beadquarters in Malta. The success achieved in Allied maritime cooperation in such a difficult area undoubtedly owed much to his skill and personality.

When he left the command

in December, 1954, on completing the usual two and a half years, six admirals from the six navies serving in the Allied forces manned a six-oared galley and pulled him off to his

toration of order and provision at the Royal United Service for the relief and settlement of Institution, "that this was sym-Institution, "that this was symbolic of the spirit of Hafmed navies pull together in perfect stroke".

In April, 1955, be returned to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord, the post his father had relinquished 40 years earlier. He was young for such an office, 54, but not the youngest ever. Lord Beatty, for example, heaving hear 48 or spraintment. having been 48 on appointment: Lord Mountbatten brought to the problems of a changing Navy a unique experience in war. a lively and receptive mind, and a determination nor to be daunted by the challenge of the unorthodox. He was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in October.

He remained in the Admir-sity as First Sea Lord for five years, a term two years longer than normal. One of the major reorganizations he carried through was a complete recast-ing of the officer structure, the formation of "wet" and "dry" lists, and the introduction of shore command posts for specishore command posts for speci-alist officers. He was also responsible for bringing to frui-tion the long-drawn-out plans for the introduction of nuclear propulsion in submarines of the

On completion of his term as First Sea Lord he succeeded, in July, 1960, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Dickson as Chief of Defence Staff, a post which combined the chairmanship of the Chiefs the chairmanship of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and principal adviser to the Minister of Defeace, Mr Watkinson. He, Mountbatten, and Sir Solly Zuckerman, the Minister's Scientific Adviser, formed the team which guided national defence policy during a period of vast technological change. After the retirement of Mr Watkinson, and with Mr Thorneycroft as Minister of Defence, Mountas Minister of Defence, Mountbatten introduced a defence re-organization which had long been dear to his heart, the virtual integration of Navy, Army, and Air Force, both operationally and administratively. This reorganization entitled the second of the seco tailed a greatly enlarged Minis. rry of Defence and the disap-War Office, and Air Ministry. His term as Chief of Defence Staff was specially extended for a year to enable him to carry his scheme of integration through to completion. In 1965 the OM was conferred upon

in 1966 Mountbatten in report on prisons following the escapes of Blake and Mitchell ling gaps in prison security. He recommended that a new maximum security prison should be built on the Albany site on the Isle of Wight. Towards the end of 1968 a twelvepart television series The Life and Times of Lord Mount; batten—which had taken three years to make and \$250,000 to nroduce-was shown at a preview to the Royal Family. Early in 1969 the film, which followed the classical lines for the biography of a public figure. was shown to the viewers.

Mountbatten was a man of great charm, with a quick and clear mind and a tireless capacity for work. He was, too, a man of great ambition, not without vanity, and success meant much to him. His resolve, quite early in his career, to finish his naval ser-vice as First Sea Lord was fixed and unwavering, fired perhaps by the injustice done to his father in 1914 when he was forced to resign from the same post.

How much of his personal success he owed to his wife can never be known. She brought to the marriage not only great wealth, which made for gra-cious living, but also the same enthusiasm, tireless, and un-quenchable spirit. Her inspiration and charm acted as spurs to his ambition, and eased for him the path to the summit of his profession. Together they were a remarkable pair, both striving towards perfection with tireless energy and enthusiasm. and with an attention to detail which was remarkable.

Though Mountbatten's atritude towards history was certainly not entirely objective. especially with regard to events and decisions with which he himself had been concerned, he had a keen sense of its importance. He wrose, for private publication, a nistory of his y and pulled him off to his and a long and detailed study
"I could not help feel- of the relationship of the Sovership. "I could not help feel- of the relationship of the Sove ing", he said later in a lecture eign with the Royal Navy.

chosen for the first thoroughly regarded escape attempt. Reave, with a Dutch officer. reads his way 400 miles through fermany into Switzerland, then farming France in Gibrahar and so back to London in 1942. The intelligence he brought with him about the possibilities. if creating resistance networks across mainland Europe to wing back escaped prisoners and Allied air crews was of ex-

Bearty's flagship. Then in 1917.

his father having relinquished

his foreign titles, and been

became by courtesy Lord Louis

Monorbetten.

between uncle and hoperanding one. Mountbetten's elder brother, the second Manquess.

of Militurd Raven and his wife largely brought up the Duke of Edinburgh who spent many of his school holidays at their home. After the Marquest's death in 1938, Mountainen sook a close interest in the

perform."
Louis Francis Aibert: Victor
Nicholes Mounebanen was born
at Frogundre House, Windon,
on June 25, 1900. His father,

later Admiral of the Fleet the Marquese of Milford Haven, was at the time Prince Louis of Battenberg, a naturalized British subject who was

codename, "Saturday", was known by few until he wrote the account of his experiences. and the book deservedly repeated the publishing success of his story of the Colditz escape.

His third book dealt with the

st Nazaire, as well as the raid on Dieppe, which proved a failure, with very heavy casual-

ties. But responsibility for that disaster cannot be laid entirely

at Mountbatten's door, as the

original plan approved by him was substantially amended. In addition to his responsibility for planning Combined Operations, and for training personnel to carry them out, Mount-

batten was very active in the development of new weapons

in action. The first large-scale strains which his methods pro-

part he played in the Nuremberg triels of war criminals. He had read law at Oxford and had been called by the Middle Temple in 1943. So it happened incorrigible bend of officers at tentional value, and he was that when the war ended he the dreaded Colditz Castle. Tappointed to MIS, where he was assistant secretary of the His single-mitted determine specialised in organizing the International Military Tribinial, tion, resourcefulness, and roof underground movement and in end to him fell the task of

Marie Contract to the Contract of the Contract

war leaders who had survived Hirler. His aketches of their characters and behaviour in defeat and disgrace show not only an accurate eye for telling detail but also a literary skill of which he was properly With his distinguished war

service at an end, Neave began to build up a practice at the Bar, although by 1950 he was already turning to politics. He had to wait for a by election in the safe Conservative sear of support of others before he took Abingdon in 1953 before he up a cause that he knew, with won a seat, but within six years, one of his profound inner con-

indecity caused him to be training air crews to escape. His | serving the charges on the Nazi | after two appointments as a | victions, to be right and just junior Minister, a mild heart attack returned him to the back es, apparently for the rest of his Westminster career.

He gave his friends no impression of raging political ambition. With Harwell in his constituency he specialized in science and technology and won the respect of experts. But, in politics as in war, he would always pit himself single-hunded against apparently hopeless odds and did not wait for the

Such was his long and eventu-ally successful backbench campaign against the Foreign Office and Lord George-Brown, as Foreign Secretary, to bring belated justice to the special prisoners in (or, rather, tech-nically outside) the Sachsen-hausen camp, whose claim to compensation had been bureaucratically denied. Such was the generous-hearted campaign he waged for years, without final success, for the release of the aced Rudoli Hess from Spandau Prison.

After Mr Heath's defeat in the two general elections of 1974. Neave shared in the early mood of discontent on the Conservative back benches. At first he boped that Edward du Cano. chairman of the 1922 Committee, a former party chairman and former Treasury Minister. would seree to be the standard bearer for the leadership Challenge. He then considered Sir Keith Joseph. But in the end only Mrs Thatcher would be drafted and once that had been

tory as patiently and resource fully as he had planned escapes through occupied Europe and for the remnants of the Airborne trapped at Arnhem Division

Mrs Thatcher's accession to the leadership made Neave, at 60, one of the most influential. though not the best known, of her close group of advisers. cool in a storm, steady in purunambitious, lt was an un-covenanted close to an extraordinarily private and often lonely life of service.

settled Neave planned her vic-

# Troubled waters in careers of national leaders

MRS GOLDA MEIR

#### Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

then Prime Minister of Pakistan after the disastrous war with India in December, 1971, was executed in Rawalpindi on April 4. He was 51.

He had been found guilty, with four others, after a long trial, of involvement in a political murder. The Supreme Court of Pakistan rejected his appeal for clemency by a nar-row majority earlier this year. Pleas for mercy had come from many leading international figures in the days before his

He had profound influence on his country's policies in the decade of the 1960s, first as a decade of the 1960s, first as a minister under President Ayub Khan's military regime and then as one of its leading opponents. As the most prominent West Pakistani politician he played a crucial role in the events which led to the secession of Pakistan's eastern wing to form the independent state of Bangladesh. Then as head of Bangladesh. Then as head of government Bhutto introduced somic and social reforms and presided over the adoption of a new civilian constitution. He entered into a dialogue with India and rapidly established a new position in international affairs for his truncated and demoralized country. His skill in surviving a crisis and marging it to his adventure. and turning it to his advantage was frequently demonstrated he called himself a "man of crisis". But his achievements were marred by what many saw as his highly authoritarien methods and intolerance of dis-sent, which alienated not only his political opponents but also many of his former friends and supporters.

Born into a well known traditional landowning family of Sind in January, 1928, Zui-filear All Bhutto was the third son of Sir Shahnawaz Khan educated at the University of California at Berkeley, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1952 he was called to the ber by Lincoin's Inc. After a short period lecturing at the University of Southerness Physics period lecturing at the University of Southampton, Bhutto returned to Pakistan and began practising in Karachi. His entry into national politics began with his appointment as Minister of Commerce in the government formed by Islander Mirza after his seizure of power in 1958, and he retained office after the former Governor General was exiled only a formight later by the them formight later by the then General Ayub Khan

succession of portfolios and in-

succession of portfolios and increased his influence on government policy. In 1963 President Ayub Khan appointed him Foreign Minister and he began to move Pakistan away from the close relationship with the United States which had been the foundation of the country's foreign policy which had been the foundation of the country's foreign policy since independence. Bhutto established cordial relations with China, negotiated a boundary settlement with that country and entered into trade and other agreements. Friendship with China was of great assistance to Pekistan as her relations with India deteriorsted, and in the short war with India in September. 1965 the Chinese openity supported Paicleran and exerted pressure on

The plan sanctioned by President Ayub Khan in 1965 to infiltrate guernillas into Indian-held Kashmir owed much to Bhutto's advice. When India extended the fighting from Kashmir into the Punjab plains the ensuing lattle arts inconclusion. the Punjab plains the ensuing battle was inconclusive. President Ayub Khan was persuaded to accept a United Nations call for a ceasefire in spite of his Foreign Minister's objections. Bhutto was also deeply opposed to the settlement which Ayub reached with the Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri at Tacklent in Bahadur: Shasuri at Tashkent in January, 1966. Bhum submir-ted his resignation, but was persuaded to stay on until the

following year; when growing differences between the two men led Ayub to drop his controversial Foreign Minister. Bhutto travelled abroad for a time, but he quickly began to build up a political follow-ing in Pakistan based on the opposition to what he now could openly call Ayub's milltary dictatorship. Bhotto's sup-port was shallow at first, draw-ing mainly on his regional association with Sind, on disafassociation with sind, at disal-fected students and certain ele-ments of the intelligentsia. Other opposition politicians in the West wing distrusted him for his long association with the Ayub regime, and he was unable to build up confidence in the East wing because of his strictly West Pakistani associa tions. By temperament a demo-gogue and by instinct a popu-list his speeches took on an increasingly radical tone, though a radicalism close to the British Labour Party in its inspiration. He spent some months in detention on political charges in 1968-69.

The enforced replacement of President Ayub Khan by the then army commander General Yahya Khan in 1969 brought with it the promise of constituin December, 1970, for a constituent assembly demonstrated wards to the increasingly pow-

Awami League won an over-whelming majority in the Eastern wing—and therefore in the constituent assembly—Bhutto's Party captured a majority of seats in

provincial autonomy were pre-sented forcefully to the western wing by Bhutto as a desire to break up the unity of Paki-stan. He announced that the People's Party would boycott the constituent assembly. Pressure on President Yahya Khan mounted. The army was finally ordered to take action in the eastern wing, and Shaikh Mujib was arrested. Bhutto hailed the action with the words "Thanks to Aliah, Pakistan is at last saved". The army's brutalities and the exit of millions of refugees from East Pakistan to India intensified hostility between the two countries and finally led to an Indian invasion of the eastern Indian invasion of the eastern wing in December, 1971, and the total surrender of the Pakistant forces in that sector.

Recalled to the government turing the war, Bhutto represented his country's case at the linited Nations. With the sur-United Nations. With the surin the East, Bhutto was the only possible civilian choice to take over the presidency from the discredited Yahya Khan. With the presidency he in-herited full powers under the existing state of martial lew. In his first four months he used this authority to the full to make fundamental changes and reforms which affected in

turn the army, the schools and colleges, legal procedures, industrial and labour policy, health services, and the land To critics who said that so far-reaching measures aboutd have been submitted to the elected legislature be replied elected legislature ne repued that they were essential, and urgent reforms which could only be carried out under marrial law. By April, 1972, an interim constitution was passed and marrial law was ended. But the enactment of a permanent constitution was to meet with many more ob-stacles. The opposition parties, though week in numbers in the the provincial assemblies the two minories the two minority provinces of the North West Frontier and Bainchistan, where they were allowed to form coalition gov-

These actions seriously jeop-ardized an all-party agreement on the constitution which had on the constitution which had been hammered out a few months before. It was regarded as a considerable triumph for Boutto that almost at the lest moment he succeeded in securing all-party endorsement of the constitution. This established a parliamentary form of government. Boutto ceased to

eroments. But in February, 1973, the Baluchistan govern-ment was dismissed by Blautto, and the Frontier government

resigned in protest



The understanding with the opposition was short-lived. The leading figure in opposition to Brutto was the Pathan leader Khan Abdul Wali Khan and his party the National Awam! Party. Butto accused the NAP of having secessionist ambicampaign of violence. Behind the demands for regional autonomy and the implemen-tation of the federal provisions of Pakistan's new constitution, Bhutto claimed that there was a conspiracy backed by neighbouring Afghanistan to fragment Pakistan once again. In-February, 1975, following the assassination of one of Bhutto's clore associates in the Frances.

assassination of one of Bhusto's close associates in the Frontier province, the NAP was banned and its leaders arrested.

In foreign policy almost his first act was to take Pakistan out of the Commonwealth. But perhaps the most important part of Bhutto's record was the series of negotiations with series of negotiations with India to establish a more nor-India to establish a more normal relationship in the aftermath of the war of 1971. The agreement signed by Bhutto and the Indian prime minister Mrs Gandhi at the Indian hill town of Sanka in July, 1972, provided the framework for discussions, which despite frequent interruptions and setbacks were maintained over the next four years. They led to the return of territory occur. no next rour years. Iney ten
to the return of territory occupied during the fighting, and
the demarcation of what was
called a new "line of actual
control" to replace the old
cease-fire line in Kashmir.
More than ninety thousand Pakistani prisoners of war were sent back from camps in India; Pakistan recognized its former eastern wing Bangla desh as a separate state; communications and trade were restored between India and Pakistan.

Bhutto sought to rebuild Pakistan's shattered identity as

Shaikh Mujib's plans for Mrs Golda Meir, who died

> in March 1969 on the sudden death of Mr Levi Eshkol. Golda Meir had previously served as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Labour, Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Secretary General of Mapai—the largest political party in the country, approximately the same political colour as the British Labour Party. She

had retired from public life, or so she had said, but had been at time before she was called upon to take up the highest political position. She retired in June Mrs Meir (née Mabovitch)

was born in Kiev, in southwest Russia, on May 3, 1898. Her family and background were many thousands of Jews who went to Britain and the United States at the turn of the cen-tury. Members of an under-privileged and discriminated against minority, they sought their fortune in the west where equality were there for the taking, and wealth could be earned or seized. They found the freedom, but too often it was accompanied by poverty and misers.

to prepare a place for his family in Milwaukes. Mrs Mabovitch in the mother's home town. Pinsk. There Golda's older sister, a teenager, joined a revo-lutionary youth movement and the Mabovitch home was one of their secret meeting places. Golda heard the whispered Golda heard the whispered arguments of the ideal society that would one day come, and the socialism she learnt at the time remained with her all her life. Only later as Prime Minister did she mellow into a more muted political colour, when she realized that national economic needs did not always. fit into left-wing slots.

When eventually the family were reunited in Milwaukee, the were reunited in Milwaukee, the father was not even making an adequate living, and the parents saw no possibility—nor even any need—for a higher education for their daughter, sittiongh she had done, well at school. She ran away to her older sister, by then married and living in Denver. They quarrelled and Golda went to live on her own. working first to live on her own, working first in a laundry and then in a depart-ment store. Eventually, her parents hearing of her plight returned home, went back to school and finished her training to become a teacher. A slight "schoolmarmy" tings in her attitude to those who opposed her views, remained with her.

While still in Deaver she met and fell in love with Morris Myerson, but at that period also she became imbued with the Zionist aim and joined the Poale Zion—the labour wing of the World Zionist Organization, which in the State of Israel became the party of Mapai. She suaded him that they must go and live in Palestine. They set sail in May, 1921, when Golda was 23, already mature and determined to follow the path the had set herself no matter what. The twenties were a time of almost economic bankruptcy or almost economic bankruptcy for the small Jewish community in Palestine. The Myersons went to live on a kibbutz—as most newcomers did then, having very little choice in the matter, but also an idealistic trige to do so.

inge to do so.

However, this was altogether too much for Morris. He wanted to return to the United States. They compromised by going to live in Tel Aviv, where they barely made two ends meet. Yet for Golda it represented the opportunity for taking on public work. Though they had two children, she more and more became involved in politics—her family life was the price she paid. She and her husband separated. At first she spent long periods abroad on behalf of the Labour Women's Council, but later she became a member of the executive of the General of the executive of the General Federation of Labour (the Histadrut), and of the World Zionist Organization, the then Zionist Organization, the then de facto government of the Jewish community in Palestine. When in 1946 the conflict between the Zionist leaders and the British Mandatory Government reached its peak with the arrest of a number of Zionist leaders—among them Moshe Sharett (then Shertok), the

English-speaking as for har abilities, became acting political secretary. Her fearless and outspoken response to British pressure set the pattern of her future and the State of Israel was pro-claimed on May 14, 1948, the members of the Zionist Execu-

A short time before this time was another step forward in the esteem in which Ben-Gurion and other colleagues held her. The recognition of Israel only minutes, almost seconds, after it was proclaimed, by both the United States and the Soviet Union, made Israeli representation in both those representation in both those countries of great importance. A delegation was already in New York and Washington because of the negotiations held there, but Ben-Gurion sent his strongest card.—Golda Meir—as the first Israeli Ambassador to Moscow.

For her, as indeed for all the Jews in Israel, it was as much a mission to Soviet Jewry as to the Soviet Government. Six million brethren, among them relatives, perhaps even parents, certainly brothers and sisters, had been done to death in Europe. How precious was it then to break through the berrier that separated them from this Jewish community in Russia, though somewhat deci-mated yet still great.

mated yet still great.

The sight of the many thousands of Jews who followed Golda Meir through the streets of Moscow to Synagogue on the New Year festival appears to have been the foundation on which later Sovier hostility to Israel was built. Yet Mrs Meir herself never gave up belief that one day the doors of Russia would open to let Jews go out to return to their ancient homeland. And this despite the ever increasing unfriendliness of the Soviet Government, and their stubborn resistance to every overture made by Israel throughout the years to try to stubiorn resistance to every overture made by Israel throughout the years to try to win back the initial support. It must have been a source of great satisfaction to Mrs Meir that, just during her term as Prime Minister, Jews reached Israel from the USSR in their thousands. It was the realization of a dream which had for long of a dream which had for long been dreamt both by the immigrants and by those who received them.

in Mapsi emerging as by far the largest party but without an overall majority, a situation which was still unchanged when Mrs Meir

paign was motivated, among other things, by the effect on peoples who had just thrown off the shackles of colonialism. Mrs Meir therefore toured these countries and created friendships with them, which owed a good deal to her personal con-

When the excitement of the What the excitement of the Sinai campaign and its after-math had died down, conflicts which had been brewing within Mapai boiled over and scalded, in the process, the harmony which had always existed between Mrs Meir and Mr Ben Gurion. The clash was between Gurion. The clash was between the veterans of the party on one side, and the "younger" element led by Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres on the other. Mrs Meir and those of her generation never forgave Mr Ben Gurion for completely siding with the younger group. Though Mrs Meir did not carry out the threat she made that she would not serve in Mr Ben Gurion's Government after the elections Government after the elections of the end of 1959, she had to swallow her dislikes and accept among her Cabinet colleagues both Moshe Dayan and Abba Eban, with Shimon Peres as Deputy Minister of Defence.

She had her revenge, how-ever, when the famous "Lavon She had ner revenge, how-ever, when the famous "Lavon affair" split the party completely. Mrs Meir led the veterans against Ben Gurion. Thereafter her strength lay in that leadership, for the party machinery was too tightly held

In February, 1949 the first in their hands for them to be Ben Gurion's resignation in 1963. Certainly, the gave her full support to Mr Levi Eshkol as Prime Minister and fought

In 1956, Mr Ben Gurion returned to the Premiership after retiring for about a year and a half to a kibbuth in the grid touth. He decided to drop Moshe Sharett who had been Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Foreign Affairs from the beginning of the State till then. Instead he gave that portfolio to Mrs Meir, his loyal adherent. Mrs Meir, his loyal adherent. Mrs Meir, his loyal adherent was undoubtedly the relationship she built with the newly emergent states in Africa. Minister, was undoubtedly the whost Israel felt a close affinity. It was largely held at the time that the United States sharp reaction to the Sinai campaign was motivated, among other things, by the effect on peoples who had just thrown off the shackles of colonialism. Mrs Meir therefore towed these shall at the three fore almost inevitation. it was therefore almost inevitable that she should take his place. She was at first seen as a compromise choice to avert the otherwise mevitable struggle for the leadership which was expected.

she was very much a mother-figure as the first Premier, David Ben-Gurion, had been a father-figure; and indeed towards the end, of her term of office she was often referred to as "grandmother". She was thus firmly in control, the matriarch holding her "family" together at a time of great difficulty from without and growing discord within the country and particularly within her own party.

This reached a climar with the sudden onslaught of war in October, 1973, on Yom Kippur, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. The fact emerged that the Israeli anned forces were apparently caught unawares

apparently caught unewares and sustained heavy losses in the first three days, not compensated for by the Israeli gains by the time a helt was called to the flighting.

The nation was in a turmoil: eppeasement was possible only by finding someone to blame.

It was somewhat ironic that as Prime Minister she was compelled to rely to a great extent on matters of security.

Chang Hee Prime Minister who personified Israeli spirit

Mr Park

on her Defence Rinister, who was Mr Mostre Bayan: even more so that in the criticism over the war-leveled at both of them and the military leaders she had hubblely to express her support of him. South Korea, who had been the head of his country's a snotecood, but the inter-party graffe reached a new dipension and she resigned, to make way for Mr Yizhak Rabin, a much younger man, a former Chief of Staff of the armed forces and a former Ambassage to the United States.

reached.

Her strength lay in her total single mindedness. For her the cause of the Jewish people, their right in tentiony won it was they saw as forced toos them, their claim to soveneignty, independence and security, were so self-evident

m me interview itself; she pencied very sherrity when the fope tolladies he was stripried that the Jews who had suffered so much sheald act so fiercely to the Arabs; "When we were homeless and merciful" she declared to His Hollmess, "we were led to the gas chambers!" It was this kind of "talking straight from the shoulder." which endeared her to fellow which endeared her to fellow. Jews and won her disciples.
Her obvious henerty and straightforwardness, devoid of guile or dissembling, carned her the respect of foreign politicians with whom she came into contact. Though outwardly severe leaking has been male aring the

with whom she came into contact. Though outwardly severe looking, her face reflecting the strains and stresses through which she had lived her whole life, she was inwardly warmhearted, compassionate and even sentimental.

Her passing ends an eve for largel, for she is the last of the group which, as the executive of the World Zionist Movement, led the transition of the Jewish settlement in Palestine into a sovereign State, and then led that State as its Government. Their outlook, and even policies, were infinenced by their own experiences in their countries of origin, of antisemitism and persecution. They fled from these to find hostility and hardahip in their ancient homeland. But they had the exalization of reaching in their lifetime the goal of Statehood which they had set for themselves: they were tough, granite hard and uncompromising. They were in the forefront in the battle for the rebirth of a nation; in overcoming economic crises and winning four wars; and during that time immigration continued on a massive scale and the development of largel raced on at a spectacular rate. They set a pace a massive scale and the development of Israel raced on at a spectacular rate. They set a pace it will be difficult to match, impossible to increase, by the new generation, either Israeliborn or almost entirely Israeliborn or almost entirely Israelibord, who have already taken over completely.

Among those older leaders Golda Meir has an honoured place; her role was vital and she gave the whole of herself to it. She was at the same time one of the masses and yet their leader.

Mrs Meir, whose autobiography, My Life, was published in Britain in 1975, celebrated her 80th birthday in May, 1978, but was in hospital

May, 1978, but was in hospital three times during the follow-ing autumn.

government, exemplified in the Army and the Central Intelligence



Park Ching Hee was bor into a poor peasant family ne: the City of largu in the Sout Hest of the summy, in 1917. It graduated at a teacher in 193 though his career in this pression was to be brief as hithoughts soon turned to the army. Koras had been someon by Japan in 1910 and Park westimough the Japanese militar acceleration in Manchuria at Tokyo, serving in the Secor World Was, under, as we required, it Japanese main Masso Telesil.

At the and of the Secor

Masso Teksel.

At the end of the Secor World War when the Korea peninsula was partitioned, Parjoined the South Koreau Arm in 1948 he was arrested a charges of acting as a Communist egent but was lat acquitted after aurning state evidence. Park served durit the Horean War, rising reak; in 1954 he command the dumin's artiflery sche and ly 1960 he was a deput army commanded.

In 1961 when a military col In 1961 when a military co.

In 1961, when a military conseized power he was chosen leader of the hunta by Ki Jonepil, the activist behind to cong Park ruled as head of the jume for two years until 19 when Kim Jong-pil persuad hind to stand as president elections which returned Son Kolez to civillian rule. Thous Park experienced considerab difficulties, as in his determination to push through the upopular, but as he saw it necessary, normalisation of relation with Japan, his particitism, I Bridinist simplicity and I selwardship of a remarkabe conomic performance main initially personally popular the country at large.

He was re-elected Preside in 1967 and egain in 1971. However, and egain in 1971. However, and egain in 1971. However, which he increasing sed. Political opponents were reated with great separity and riticism of the regime are ecame a crime. An assassin ion attempt in 1974 launche from Japan by a South Kores which severe wife and straint elations with Japan once mor But the economic miracle.

elations with Japan once mor But the economic "miracle But the economic "miracle command and the army loyalty and strength made it American decision, in 1977, withdraw most of its groun forces from Korea, seem som thing less than a disester.

In 1978 Park was elected forces from his page term by

erful and wealthy group of the election to the National Islamic nations. The climax of Assembly by a large margin, this aspect of Mr Bhutto's The opposition parties boycotsummit conference held in Lahore in February, 1974.
Despite this international Despite this international identification with the Islamic world the opposition to Bhutto grew among the right-wing Islamic parties in Pakistan. When the first elections under the new constitution were called for March, 1977, religious parties were prominent among

the nine opposition parties

which joined together to form the Pekistan National Alliance.

The opposition parties boycot-ted the provincial elections on the ground that the national poll had been extensively rigged and launched a pro-longed agitation calling for fresh elections and the resigna-tion of Bhutto as prime minis-

lowed in which there was loss of life, and martial law was proclaimed in some of Pakishe nine opposition parties tan's main cities.

tenced to death by the Labore stani Supreme Court began in of whom would necessarily be stanistance. The army stepped in on High Court. Though his politically. He himself torbade his family support in the country by month smid extra-mural to plead for his life.

"process of accountability" to investigate allegations of corruption or misuse of power by members and associates of the former government. Elections were postponed indefinitely. Blutto himself was arrested on a murder charge, tried, con-victed and in March, 1978, sen-

power ostensibly on a caretaker basis until new elections, promised within 90 days, could be held But within that period the new military leader, General Ziaul Haq, initiated a ment. The enforcement by the leader of the ment. ment. The enforcement by the military regime of traditional Islamic punishments rapidly brought a reaction of sympathy for Bhutto's more secular out-look even by some of those who had been highly critical of his own authorization methods of

government Blutto's appeal to the Paki-

had been kept in the death cell

cell.
Finally the Supreme Court, by a small majority, rejected his appeal and this was followed by pleas that Bhutto's life be spared from many world leaders by no means all of whom would necessarily be

# Political crises and events both sides of the Atlantic

MR NELSON ROCKEFELLER

#### lr John iefenbaker

It John G. Diefenbaker, PC. Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, who the former Conservative filed on January 26 at the age me Minister of Canada, died of 70, wielded immense infinence in the United States both August 16. He was 63.
here have been few leaders. Canadian history who came power with such popular port; yet after five short is of office he was to ome perhaps the most policy of the highest post in his country, the post in his lack of decision robbed him repeatedly of his party summation. His ultimate reward was the importance of the vice-Presidency from 1974 to 1977 and an unpopularity with the party faithful which made him the object of actual to plunge the dagger limited at Kansae City in August 1976. further into his back, he able partially to rerrieve situation and, with remarks courage, manage almost the handedly to produce at a respectable party following in the Honse of Comiss after the 1963 general thou that returned the reals to power under Mr. tar Pearson.

ter Pearson.

le conducred a good care, go in the old western histle stop "tradition in the 1965 general election and naged to shwart the reals again from obtaining ir coveted majority in Commons. However, by s running our for him. He is also out of sympathy with younger generations of his ty. Some felt within the rarchy that if the party was make any headway in Queensecially where its for especially where its for cordingly Mr Delton Camp, National Party president, instead a move for a leadership ivention in the autumn of needry Year, a move and by Diefenbaker and Prairie followers as ank ason. But Camp's supporters ever achieved the nomination of his party, his superb relentation of his party, his superb relentation of American politics would have made him a much more formidable rival to the successful Democratic candidates in the 1964 and 1968 elections than Richard Nixon or Senator Goldwater. His adoption in 1968 would have saved his party and country the agony of Watergate. Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller was born on July 8, 1908, in Bar Harbor, Maina, the second of four sons of John Davison ason. But Camp's supporters in the day and in September, 67, a memorable convention as held in Toronto on Ameri-in lines and the old man of ent down to ignominous

feat. For Canadian literatures, the gried 1957 to 1963 is a feet-tring one. The Liberals, effect riod 1957 to 1963 is a fasciliting one. The Liberals, effect years of continuous office d become state and extragantial country was ready, almost kious, for a change of hetnito to the political scale pure in Diefenbilest who for our monination in the funter 1956, as leader of the various Latin American in the funter 1956, as leader of the various Latin American make feeded in the various Latin American feeded in the various Latin American feeded in the degree of the various Latin American feeded in the various Latin American feeded in the various feeder feeded in the various feeded in the degree of the various feeded in the various political wilderness trying buccessfully to get a seek in plantage and their another as a back-benches in the number his overrules stable in secretaine his tolicate, and ones, for while him you had ones, for while him you had been been proper in stable per his stable per his stable per his forman the starr, thered it by choice from an hip age he homestly believed as he was destined to lead he was destined to lead

Although the 1957 contest is an indetisive one it did we the way for the great ogressive Conservative victhe 1957 contest y nine mombs later when party sained the largest ijority in Consdien parlis-intary history. It is fair to entary history. It is tau to that in the first six mouth nbaker gave the contry obably one of the Dest 200nments that Canada ever to the contry of the contry of the contrary of transition from e St. Lauren regime and my civil servours then were ad to see the change, Rela-ms with the press were cellent. Diefensker sanded enthusiasm, even to the nt diversion of trade from e United States to Britain, offer taken perhaps, with thinking seriousness by the other country. Later he nied making such an offer. Legislation passed quickly ough Parliament and he inportably caught the Caus-in imagination by his vision opening up the North as his Sir John A. Mac nald, did almost a century

lier with his expansion of west the promised thou-ids of new jobs as the momic chimate grew colder. Next, reinforced by the huge 8 victory when he even got ir from the decimation of Opposition parties, Diefener felt he should try to engthen Canada's position oad as well as his own age in the Commonwealth. rough his initiative the momic Conference was held Momreal in the autumn of is as had been the Common-alth Finance Ministers ference in Mont Tremblant, ly 1959 he was running into gh water. Some of the Gor-

st the abrupt cancellation of Avro Arrow contract in moto which threw thoude of aviation workers out jobs overnight, plus the dif-ilries with Newfoundland Premier Smallwood over grants brought him ere criticisms in Parliament press. Legislation began to

s down and unemployment reased rapidly. t was perhaps the Coyne air in 1961 that was the ming point. The Governnt's inept handling of this which it tried to get the governor of the Canada, James Coyne, a trumped up charge, gave me and obroad, during the ared public exchanges be-een the Governor and the

Indecision and mistiming spoilt presidential chances Coordinating Inter-American Affairs to develop economic, cultural, aid and other limits between the United States and Latin America and to coordinate the activities of all the various United States governmental agencies active in the field. Transferred to the State Department as Assistant Fuder Secre-

Transferred to the State Department as Assistant Under Secretary for Inter-American Affairs in 1944, he was successful in negotiating a temporary detente in relations with Argentina, and in securing, at the San Francisco Conference of April, 1945, the insertion into the Charter of the United Nations of a clause reconsiling inter-American confective security with the universalist inspiration of the Charter.

Argust 1976.

Born into the closest counterpart America offers to a princely family, with a private fortune not much less than two hundred pillion dollars, radiant to Rooseveit's successor, fortune not much less than two hundred pillion dollars, radiant to Rooseveit's successor, fortune not much less than two hundred pillion dollars, radiant to Rooseveit's successor, fortune not much less than two hundred pillion dollars, radiant to Rooseveit's successor, fortune not much less than two hundred pillion dollars, radiant to Rooseveit's successor, President Transan. In 1950 he chaired the International Development Advisory Board overseeing Transact's Pour four foreign and programme, producting in 1951 the famous report to the Kennedy family. Yet despite overwhelming success in four successive elections to the Government and "a witad part of our defence mobilisation".

of our defence modulation.

During this decade of service to successive Democratic presidents. Rockefeller's party loyalties remained Republican. In 1952 President Eisenhower made him successively chairman of a presidential Commission to review the organization of American government. sion to review the organization of American government, Assistant Secretary of Health and Welfare and, in 1954, his special assistant for Cold War planning and psychological warfare. He was the originator of the open akies proposal produced by President Eisenhower at the Geneva Summit Conference. But he also aroused the ire and jealous rivalry of the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, and the Secretary to the Treasury over his foreign aid proposals: Defeated by advocates of a balanced budget, he decided to abandon administration for politics, frustrated by tion for politics, frustrated by the increasingly conservative bent of Eisenhower's advisers pent of Eisenhower's advisers and convinced that the Administration was living on a day-to-day hand-to-mouth basis. His relationship with Vice President Nixon was one of deep antipathy. The remedy, as he saw it, was to build his own power base from which be might capture the Presidency itself.



can party, he ran for the Governorship of New York State, defeating the Democratic incumbent. Averell Harriman by a handsome margin. His presidential ambitions were first aired the following summer. But the President refused to endorse him; and Republican business and finance withheld their support, as did the party's right-wing regulars. The experience led him in December 1959 to the first of many withdrawals from the presidential drawals from the presidential

West and California. But the following year the tax position hostile publicity attached to his divorcee whose ex-bushand forced her to entrust custody of egainst the well-organised and conservative Sensior Goldwater, Rockefelier was forced to rely fered a disastrous reverse at the hand of Henry Cabot Lodge and his campaign was never able to regain the momentum. He fought Goldwater's nomina-tion to the bitter end and was shouted down at the Republi-

1966 he was reelected for a third term as Governor and a surge of public support, his uncertainty made him support instead the candidacy of Governor Romney of Michigan, only to atmounce in February 1968 that he would accept a draft. Governor Romney at once with-drew. Rockefeller still hesi-tated, withdrew his name from the Oregon primary and only recotered after President John-son had announced his decision has a sack re-election. Despite nor to seek re-election. Despite a surprise "write-in "victory in Massachusetts, be again left it too late to defear Richard Nixon. Political analysts will Nixon. Political analysts will long arrue whether distaste for losing fight put his decisiveness at the mercy of the ebb and flow of the opinion polls on which he relied so heavily: or whether there was some inherent limitation of his horizons.

Even this third defeat did not, however, cause him to abandon his presidential ambitions. From 1969 onwards he was clearly planning for yet another bid for 1976 when President Nixon's second term could be expected to be ever. Reelected Governor of New York in 1976 in a hard fought fight with the former Justice of the Supreme Court, Arthur Goldberg, he began courting conservative Republicanism, introducing swingeing cuts in state spending, bardening his attitude towards the welfare system, passing an exceptionally severe law against drug trafficking. In 1971 in circumstances of maxi-mum publicity he allowed a muriny in Attica jail to be put down by force, at the cost of some 43 deaths among the prisoners and their hostages. New York financial circles were not bowever mollified by this ciples by a Governor under whose rule the state debt had risen from just under one to whose rule the stawe debt had risen from just under one ro ten billion dollars, and who had more bridged income tax and more than quadrupled the bridget.

In December 1973, Rockefeller resigned the Governorship avowedly to devote his full time to the newly founded the party electoral nursons at. His

Commission on Critical Choices reward was to make a speec broke the Republican party's for America, a prestigious in nomination of the Republi-position in New York, his own "chink-tank" which included can National Convention and to Vice President Ford, Professor Moyniban, the historian Daniel Berostin, Edward Teller, the nuclear physicis: and Mrs Claire Booth Luce among its members. He was to devore time too to cultivating republican opinion across the nation. But his plans were rendered com-pletely unrealisable by the resignation of President Nixon and the succession of Gerald Ford in August 1974. President Ford nominated Governor Rockefeller his Vice President on August 20.

Governor Rockefeller had to wait four mouths before his appointment was finally ratified by Congress and submit to detailed investigation of his financial affairs, Senatorial inquisitiveness revealed that he and his family had been more than ordinarily generous with gifts to Republican worthies such as Senator Javits and Dr Kissinger. But his appointment met with no real opposition save on the increasingly extreme and vociferous right wing of the Republican party. As Vice-President Rockefeller played three main roles. He deputized for the President on ceremonial occasions, such as the funeral of Generalissimo

Chiang Kai Shek. He helped with staff appointments. And he chaired or acted as vice chairman to various important com-mittees, councils and commis-sions, most notably the Com-mission established in January 1975 to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency. But the post must have proved an inadequate end to his ambi-Ford's own ambitions to retain Presidency in 1976 began to drive him more and more to appeare the Republican right-In November 1975 after six months talk of his being "fed up" with politics be announced that he would not be asking President Ford to renominate him for the Vice Presidency. Even then it was characteristic of him to let

with some of Governor Reagan's supporters.

As Governor of New York he was imposing and imaginative. He won union support by huge public works programmes, rights and housing laws and founded the world's largest founded the world's largest university, State University of New York with 72 campuses and a quarter of a million students. He created the first state council on the arts in America and pushed the Lincoln Center project in New York. Despite rivalry with successive Mayors of the City of New York he worked hard to evert the city's bankruptcy and to persuade President Ford not to ler the city default on its to let the city default on its debts. His administration was

As was fitting for a member of his family, Nelson Rocke-feller was a great patron of the arts. He founded the Museum of Primitive Art; and he served in turn as treasurer, trustee, chairman and president of the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The number of beneficiaries of his personal patronage was naturally smaller than those from the great Rocke-feller foundation with whose activities he and his brothers remained closely connected: but they were still considerable. And his circle of academic And his circle of academic advisers was every whit as distinguished, if nor so much a centre of public attention as those of the equipe Kennedy. After leaving the vice-presidency Rockefeller devoted considerable time to establishing a fine art reproduction business, based on his own collection of artworks.

collection of artworks.

Nelson Rockefeller married twice. By his first wife, Mary Todbunter Clark, he had four children, Rodman, Anne, Steven and Michael May. Michael May was tragically lost at sea while sailing off New Guines in 1962. The marriage was dissolved in 1962 after being kept going for the protection of the children through nearly 18 years of strain. On May 5, 1963, he married Mrs Margeretta Fitler Murphy, a former member of bis staff, universally known as "Happy". By this marriage he had two sons, Nelson junior and Mark. He is survived by his

cessful marriage was also un-usual, to say the least. In 1928

an artist and wife of an Italian

estian divorce was impossible he took her to Moscow in 1934,

where she obtained a divorce and they were married,

the Dutch Watteler Peace Prize

in 1952, the Charlemagne Prize

in 1953; he received high deco-rations from half a dozen coun-

tries; honorary degrees from the major British and American

universities; from his own country—scant recognition until nearer the end of his life. He published in 1976, Les Etats

Unis d'Europe ont commerce,

Mémoirs

Jean Monnet was awarded

plomanist. As a French or

#### Mr Edward Akufo-Addo

Mr Edward Akufo-Addo who 73, it was reported on July 19 He became the first man to hold the office after the overthrow of Kwame Nkruman. Between the 1966 coup, which removed Nkrumah from power, and the election of Akufo-Addo the headship of state was first in in a triumvirate appointed ad interim.

When elected, Akufo-Addo was Chief Justice of Ghana, having been appointed to that office in September 1966, at the age of 60, by the National Liberation Council.

He had become a Supreme Court judge in 1962, in the Nkrumah era. Two years later, however, he was a member of the court which acquitted three men, including the former minimum Aka Adiai and Tawish ministers Ako Adjei and Tawiah Adamafio, who were charged with conspiracy. The acquittals led to the immediate dismissal by Nkrumah of the three judges, one of whom was the then Chief Justice, the late Sir Arku Korsah,

Akufo-Addo was chairman of the constitutional commission which prepared for the return to civilian rule. In doing this work, he and his colleagues were conscious above all of the need to provide effective safe-guards against any possible return to the megalomaniac excesses of Nkrumah. One consequence was that the presidency, both in the con-stitutional comprission's recommendation and in the somewhat amended version eventually adopted by the constituent assembly, carried great prestige but nor much executive power. Akufo-Addo's election to the post was widely expected and both by experience and by temperament he was well suited to delayed however because of

Born in 1906 at Akwapimcentre of early education in Ghana be was educated at the Presbyterian Middle School, the Presbyterian Training College at Akropong before going to Achimota. From there he went to St Peter's Hall (as it then was), Oxford, to read, not law

but mathematics.

He studied at the Middle Temple and was celled to the Bar in 1940, returning to private practice in the Gold Coast.

His political career began with the creation of the United Gold Cosst Convention, of which he was a founder mem-ber. For a short time he was a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1948, with Nkrumah and others, was exiled to northern Ghana after disturbances in Accra.

He was long an opponent of Nkrumah, and by marriage (to a daughter of the great Nana Sir Afori Atta) was a relation of the late J. B. Danguah.

Well-dressed, a bon vivant. connaisseur of cigars. Akufo-Addo was admirably fitted to the social and ceremonial facets of the president's job, as well as to the limited but important constitutional tasks requiring wisdom and judgment rather than the exercise of power. He held the post until 1972 when the Prime Minister, Mr Kofi Busia, was overthrown in

# Diefenbeker Administration on fiscal matters. Ottawa looked as if it was incapable of "runas if it was incapable of "run-ning the store" property. The business world and indeed some of Consols's Common-wealth partners began to feel that the regime in Ottawa was not to be trusted. no support over her proposed enry into the European Common Market and that Die

bits record in three successive bids for the presidential nomi-mation of his party displayed the agonized indecisiveness and caustrophic mistiming. Had he ever achieved the nomination.

of four sons of John Davison Rockefeller and grandson of the founder of the Rockefeller for-

tones. Leaving Darmouth College with an AB in 1930, he

fembaker was deliberately put ting spokes into the wheels. His indecision grew worse in the remaining months of his administration and he saw enemies on every side, not the east in Washington where and President Kennedy. The delay in supporting the White House over Cuba in the sutumn of 1962 and his government's evasiveness on the nuclear weapons for Canada issue further aggregated the situation across the burder.

Following the revolt in the Cebinet and the resignation of some of his chief ministers, mostly over his anti-American arrivude and his delaying tacties over a decision on the nu-clear warheads issue his Government was defeated on the floor of the House in early

Pebruary, 1963.

After his party's defeat in April, 1963, he returned to Parliament as leader of the Conservatives to oppose the Liberal minority government and he proved himself to be no receipting a fractions and formidable adversary. John Diefenbaker was not a

conservative in the accepted Canadian sense Rather was he a prairie radical, suspicious of Toronto end Bay Street. It was a factor to his political make up not properly appreciated by many who had to deal with him, especially in London In office he did more to promote the welfare state in Canada than any previous prime minis-ter. He prided himself as a great Commonwealth man, but he was certainly not on the Ready Aye Ready" wing of the party as was shown during the Commons debate in 1956 on the Suez affair. A voracious

reader, he had a great sense of history. He was a most effective platwould cut through the Joudest opposition: He was also a good performer on television. Very much the "lone wolf" in politics, he admired the late Mackenzie King a former Liberal Prime Minister, and tended to model himself on

Many who watched him in Parliament during his six years in office felt he behaved in his post of prime minister of Casada, more as a leader of the Coposition, a role in which probably he was the most effective. He was no adminis trator and he came to powe too late in life to change his ways. Courage was his great virtue; indecision his great John George Diefenbaker

shhough his name was Germanic, with a fourth generation Canadian with strong Scottish blood of his mother's side. Of early settler stock in the fronearly settler stock in the fron-tier tradition, he was born on September 18, 1895, in Nor-manby, Ontario, where his father was the local school-reacher. As an early age he moved with his family to Sas-karchewin. Brought up in a strong Baptier environment, he received his early education in the province soing on to the receives us early education in the province going on to the University of Saskatchewan where he graduated in 1915, obtaining his MA in political science a year later. To earn money while as college, he sometimes worked as a labourer a prhoad teacher and labourer, a school teacher and

an itinerant salesman and he once retailed that he must have slept on every haystack in the province. After completion of his university course be was sent overseas with a draft of officers from western Canadian universities—he served as a subaltern with the 196th Battalion—but was invalided home in 1917. He immediately resumed his studies, gaining law degree in 1919. It was in the remote prairie

baker first hung out his shingle as a lawyer and it was on his twenty-fourth birthday that he gained his acquittal when he defended a man accused of shooting his neighbour. From then on he never looked back and it was said that in the first year of his practice he handled more cases in the Court of King's Bench than any other lawyer in the province. Many will remember him in the West for the way in which he successfully defended a young railway worker accused of murder and the way he paid out of his own pocket the not inconsiderable fee to appear in a British Columbia Court as counsel for the accused.

He was twice married: first time to Edna May Brower, who died in 1951; the second time to Olive Freeman in 1953. She died in 1976. There were no children of the

# Monnet

M Jean Monnet, who, more than any other man, was res ponsible for bringing the nations of Europe together in the Common Market, and whose ultimate aim was a truly united Europe, died on March 16 at the age of 90. He was one of the most remark able and distinguished French men of his times, but for long a phophet with little honour in his own country For some 25 the scenes the most profound and constant influence upon the deciting of his countrymen,



yet he was virtually unknown to them. It is unlikely that he ared particularly, except in neglect hampered his great neglect hampered his great design. One of his favourite sayings was: "There are two kinds of men; those who wish to be someone; and those who wish to do something." Jean Monnet belonged to the latter category, and what he did do

was quite extraordinary. His career, logical and contimons though it was, can in fact be divided into two separare parts, of which the second and by far the most important began with the Second World War. In 1939, when he was already a figure of note in Eng land and America althous quite unknown in France, h Franco British Economic Co had the task of organizing joint production and rearmament. The fall of France in 1940 found him in London where in a desperate effort to prevent Reynaud Government sign ing an armistice with the Gerhe : conceived dramatic gesture of a declarabetween Britain and France When this was rejected by the French Cabinet Monnet borrowed a large RAF transpor circraft and was flown in it to Bordeaux to try to persuade Reynaud and his Ministers to return to London with him. This effort, too, was a failure. He was then nominated by Churchill as a member of the British Supply Mission to Washingron the only Frenchman to act as a senior British civil servant. He was extremely successful in that role, and it is possible that he conceived the dea of Lend-Lease; certainly he had a lot to do with the planuing and organizing of Roosevelr's "Victory Pro-gramme", which resulted in a rapid expansion of the production of arms and armament for the Allies After the liberation of North Africa, he flew to Algiers where he first acted as a mediator between de Gaulle and General Grand in the formation of the French National Liberation Committee,

and then filled the office of

Commissioner for Supplies, Armanents and Reconstruction

in it. In that capacity he negotiated Lend-Lease agreements All that was of first importance, but for Monnet it was most routine shader to many of the tasks be had under-taken before the war. It was on his return to his liberated

but war-shattered country the

rebuilding of France should

not be haphazard or pragmatic

but must be most carefully planned. He produced a seven

brilliant technocrat became

page memorandum which was in fact the Monnet Plan France's first five-year invest ment programme, concentrating on the basic industries, which laid the foundation of the country's remarkable economic remaissance. He became the first director of the Commission General an Plan de mariat General au Plan de Modernisation et d'Equipement, which still remains the per-manent agency for the super-vision of the French economy. But that was only a beginning. Mounes had already foreseen that peace and stability in Europe could only be assured by the elimination of Franco n rivalry. In September the Federal German Republic came into existence, with Dr Adenquer as its Chancellor. Early the following year Adenauer made a vague suggestion for a Franco-German union. This was disregarded in France-except by Monnet. After careful preparation he approached the Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, and gave him a hand-written memorandum—six pages this ssence of the Coal and Steel Pool plan, the first of the pools rhich were to have their final fruition in the Common Mar et, for unity to be achieved by eginning on an economic asis. Schuman accepted donner's plan wholehearredly, got it through the Cabinet and Parliament, and led the negotiations which resulted, in April, 1951, in the signing by France, Germany, Italy, and the Benelox countries of the treaty instituting the European Coal and Steel Community, Monnet, was his habit, remained always in the background but was all through not only the originator but attended to all

the important details, smoothed out all the major He then took an active part in the preparation of the Pleven Plan, the European Defence Community, eventually to be rejected by the French Parliament but to be replaced by Western European Union. When the Coal and Steel project was ratified by the six Parliaments, Monnet was appointed first President of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Commonity, and as such he negotiated Britain's association

Early in 1955 Monnet signed from the High Authority

freedom of action and speech in the construction of European unity", and founded the Action for the Committee States of Europe, consisting of the major parties and non-communist labour unions of the six participant countries. Monnet devoted all his time and energy to this new body which played an important ro in the negotiations and ratifi-cation of the Common Market also a visionary. He convinced de Gaulle, whose grasp of economics was limited, that the treaty and Euratom, the Euro pean Atomic Energy pool, and later in the reorganization of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation States and Canada ioin with their European allies in elab orating common economic poli-cies. He tried hard to bring Britain into the Common Mar-ket but for a long time saw his efforts, and those of the efforts, and those of the British Government on one side and the Five on the other rained by de Gaulle. However he lived to see this aim achieved and continued to the end of his life his work of patient, painstaking room " proselytism for his great

Europe joined by partnership to the United States of Jean Omar Marie Gabriel
Monnet was born in Cognac
on November 9, 1888, son of J.
G. Monnet, who founded the
brandy firm of that name.
Curiously for so eminent a
French economist. Jean French economist, Jean Monnet received only secondary education, and was indeed not a particularly bright boy. At the age of 18 he was sent to Canada to sell his father's brandy and kis father's brandy remained there, and i United States, until the out-break of the First World War to France to enlist, but was rejected on medical grounds and joined the Ministry of Commerce, His exceptional as an organizer quickly apparent, as was his fertility of ideas he suggested an Anglo-French board to allocate scarce commodities and was appointed a membe it. In 1919, at the age of 31, he was appointed Assistant Secretary General to the League of Nations, a post beld until 1923, when returned to Cognac to reorganize his family business Cognac hadiv hit hy the war. Three years later he became partner an American investment and carried throug stabilization plans for Polish and Romanian currencies. few years later he was called upon by the Swedish Government to acr as a liquidator of the estate of Kreuger, the match "king", and the following year was sent to China by the League of Nations to arrange the development of the Chinese railways. This was an extraordinary career for an

untrained young Frenchman, whose real mission in life was only to begin with the opening of the Second World Warof the Second World War when he was 50 years old. His extremely happy and suc-

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#### Italians rationalize fibre market

ENI, Italy's state energy group, will salvage a troubled fibres company which it owns jointly with Montedison, a lead-ing private chemical conglomerate, it was announced in Rome by Signor Biro Lomherdini, the Industry Minister. In return, Montedison could not withdraw from its responsibility to salvage its remaining fibre operations, Signor Lombardini told a parliamentary

committee.

Italy's fibre industry has suffered from excess capacity. However, recent talks among three leading producers have resulted in a rough division of the market. Montedison will concentrate on polyesters; ENI will produce acrylics and Saia Viscosa, another private company, will manufacture viscous fibres.

Bonn oil imports rise

West Germany imported 9.01 million metric tons of crude oil in October, up 5.17 per cent from October, 1978, according to preliminary figures released by the Federal Statistics Office. The average price for a ton of imported crude oil climbed to Dm322.40 (more than £80), in

US car sales slump Domestic made new car sales in the United States dropped 26 per cant in early November, from the same time in October, a decline morse than expected by some Detroit analysts. This follows a 7 per cent fall in

Nissan output up Motor vehicle production in

October for Nissan, Japan's second largest car maker, totalled 208,469 units, up 4.9 per cent from October last year. Exports were 94,859 units. Toyota claimed that its productivity was up by 11.9 per cent

French deficit up France recorded a season-

ally adjusted trade deficit of F2,869m (about £322m) in October, up from a deficit of F1,787m in September, according to the External Trade Ministry.

#### New working agreement should mean an end to disruption and delays

# Peace plan for the construction industry

A national working agree force on either January 1 or this poor performance. The ment aimed at ending a history April 1.

April 1.

April 1.

Construction delays, The mechanical engineering covering pay and conditions on and soaring costs on large in construction industry, whose dustrial construction sites main clients are the power, oil, crucial for reform of the chemical, and steel industries, beginning of next year. It is has a small workforce—probaseen as a positive step in tack ally fewer than 40,000 manual report in 1970, it constructes that the power of the probase of the power of the property of the power of the power of the probase of the power of the power of the probase of the power of the power of the probase of the power of the probase of the power of the ling problems which cost millions of pounds each year. The ment is put at more than Central Electricity Generating £2,500m. The industry's poor Board /CEGB) alone estimates performance has been cited as on the same site and between that building delays on power a deterrent to large-scale in the sites themselves, led to station sites have cost £1,000m.

The station sites have cost £1,000m.

The station sites have cost £1,000m.

Next week, seven unions and two employers' organizations who have been groping rowards a pact for almost a storm about ten years late, and come tany of State for Employment, end up costing around £300m more than originally estimated. They will tell him that pros-pects for a serilement have never been better

Yesterday Mr Norman Sing-leton, independent chairman of the idl-industry working party, such as those which have said that, although obstacles remained, it was hoped to complete detailed negotiations for pumped storage scheme, are

exempt from

competition

A strong indication that the Government will give sympathetic consideration to excluding the shipping industry from

the provisions of the Competi-tion Bill was given by Mr Nor-

man Tebbit, Under-Secretary for Trade, yesterday, Mr Tebbit said at a meeting of the Standing Committee con-

sidering the Bill that the Government had the greatest sympathy with the plight of the industry, and its case would certainly be borne in mind when

it came to consider what ex-emptions should be made by order when the Bill had re-ceived Royal Assent.

gation and control of practices

gation and control of practices which restrict competition. The amendment to exempt international shipping services was moved by Mr Alistair Goodlad (Northwich, C), who argued that it would be difficult for any shipping company's legal adviser to say whether a particular practice would be considered uncompetitive.

sidered uncompetitive.
"The companies would play

safe, and many activities which would have promoted British

shipping and increase its enormously valuable contribution to

the economy could not be taken for fear they might be subject to a reference under the Bill

dustry would be damaging, be-cause other countries could re-act with counter-measures against British shipping.

The effect on the British in-

Competition Bill pro-The Competition Bill pro-vides for the selective investi-

legislation

By Geoffrey Browning

Some projects have overshot moted wage leap-trouging and cost and time schedules by in short was a principal cause pectacular margins. Dun of lebour unrest. cost and time schedules by spectacular margins. Dungeness. B - power station is about ten years late, and could Delays and cost escalation have also blighted chemical plants

Massey Ferguson said vester-

Massey rerguson said yester-day it was setting up a com-pany to attract new industry to its factory at Kilmarnock, Scot-land, which is to close in Pebruary with the loss of 1,500

The Canadian-controlled agri-

cultural machinery group has been forced to end production

in Scotland because of cumula-tive worldwide losses amounting

to \$9.5m (about £4.8m) in the first mine months of this year.

The new company, as yet un-

named, will have as chairman Mr Harry Hebden, United King-dom managing director of Massey Ferguson, Two other

Massey Ferguson directors, in-cluding the financial controller,

The Scottish plant built com-bined harvesters. In its attempt

to attract other companies to

factory, the new company is prepared to offer attractive

terms for the plant and machinery to any firm with rational proposals to secure

jobs.
To the factory's credit is an excellent record of industrial relations, a stable workforce, a range of engineering machinery

with a wide variety of possible uses, the financial help of a

special development area and trade union cooperation, Massey

will also be on the board,

launches company

to use closed plants

Ships may be Massey Ferguson

report in 1970, is confirmed that disparities of pay and conditions, both between different work groups

Acceptance of a national scheme would go far in bring-ing order to the industry. Mr Singleton said. "We believe the scheme is rational and sen-sible, and should gain appro-val."

Previous attempts to reach agreement have floundered not because of a lack of good will, but because of the complexity of finding a satisfactory for-

"Our chances of getting an

occupier to take over the whole plant with the 1,500 workers

The new company would be willing to so into joint ven-tures with other companies and Massey Ferguson would b

prepared to put up the machine tools in the factory as their

contribution towards the equity. They see the ideal solu-

tion as a three-way partnership between the new company, the Government (probably through the Scattish Development

Through industrial consul-tants a "work search" had begun to identify new uses and users for the factory. Inter-nationally this search had aiready spotted two vehicle

companies, an aerospace com-pany, a mechanical handling design group and a company already in Scotland seeking

Results locally had been ever

more encouraging. Sixteen of 70 companies in Strathclyde.

which could have uses for the factory press shop, had already been approached. Seven saw

ways in which the plant would

Mr Samuel Kay, convenor of

shop stewards, said that the men had rejected the idea of

setting up a workers' co-operative because of the track

extra capacity.

Agency) and a third perty.

an agreement to come into among the reasons given for mula. Such an agreement had

two employers' organizations-the Oil and Chemical Plant Constructors Association, and the Engineering Employers Federation with separate traditions, different methods of

recruiting and organizing their workforces, and pay settlement dates six months apart. It also had to win the approval of chients, some of whom had in the past encouraged bad practices of buying themselves out of trouble in defiance of existing agree-

The working party has now produced a report setting out the composition of an administrative body, and procedural and disciplinary arrangements. The report has the unanimous backing of working party

#### Docks board profits down despite rise in turnover

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent
Profits at the state-owned
British Transport Docks Board
are expected to be £2m to £3m
down on last year's record
£29.5m, cheirman Sir Humphrey
Browne disclosed yesterday.
He blamed the 17 per cent
fall on gloom over recession,
inflation and subsidizing lameduck rivals such as London and
Liverpool: lorry strikes and
other difficulties at the beginning of the year were also to Transport Correspondent ning of the year were also to blame.

Despite this, the board con-tinued as a "growth company in a static industry", with a 12 per cent increase in turnover in the first half of the year to £135m, and a 5 per cent rise in

Higher tonnage was mainly imported bulk goods rather than manufactured exports

which performed "disappointingly".

Developments this year include a banana terminal at Newport, a car terminal at Southampton, a coal terminal at Southampton, a coal terminal at Garston and widening of the Sir, I agree with Mr J. M. used to produce further wealth. Scinewed by ellowing goods to dock entrance at Lowestoft.

Sir Humphrey said that in his remeries about VAT, but production of wealth. What we remember firms as in the same in the BIDE's quarter share of the industry would probably grow; especially in container and car industry would probably grow; especially in container and car traffic, but that it would always

In contrast to London, where redundancy is financed by the taxpayer, the board's "problem port" of Hull had made a £3.5m

#### Local plans 'nightmare' for business

By Patricia Tisdall Management Correspondent

Local authority planning pro-cedures can be a nightmare of complexity for small businesses, Mr David Nickson, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's Scottish office, said resterday. Speaking at a con-erence on "Construction for

"A company may have to deal at the same time with both regional and district councils, national government bodies, and

a maze of complex and some times incomprehensible building regulations", he said.

"Many of these seem to the manager of a business quite irrelevant to the prime purpose of achieving a return on an investment, improving produc-nivity, securing and creating employment and above all, simply getting on with the job." German, French American and Australian industrialists were assonished that it took British businessmen so long to move from the planning stage mmissioning, said Mr Nick-"We need more urgency son. "We need more urgency and less bureaucracy in our planning processes."

#### Iran asks Japan to postpone oil payments

Iran has asked Japanese trading and oil companies to postpone their oil payments, a government official said yesterday in Tekyo. The move follows Iran's announcement on Wednesday that it would pull out reserves from United States banks and President Jimmy Carter's declaration that the United States would freeze

fran's request for postnone ment of payments until today was made apparently out of fear that oil payments from Japan, made normally through United States banks, may also be frozen, according to

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Employment protection law and its affect on small companies

Sir, In recent months there has been a lot of discussion about employment protection legislation and its possible discouraging effect on employment especially in small companies. Frequently I have seen it stated that the present legislation is no disincentive because the majority of industrial tribunal cases are won by the employer." My company has just "won" a case before an industrial tribunel and your readers may be interested to know both the facts and the implications.

We recently opened a new store in the Isle of Wight and interviewed many applicants for, among other jobs, the post of stock controller. We had six interviewers who interviewed 61: people at the Job Centre, 57 nen and four men.

An applicant alleged subsequently that one of our interquently that one of our interviewers whispered to him that 'We determined we would
the job he was applying for was fight the case. The tribunal was
for women only ". He complained to the Equal Opportunities Commission who, I understrand advised him to submit a nel manager also extended and

Arbitration Service appointed a nately able to exclude two who conciliation officer and cettlement figures were mentioned tion given by the applicant of from £620 to £200—which were his interviewer. rejected by us. The claimant then referred the matter again to the Equal Opportunities Commission who, I understand, advised him to proceed with the

So far you may feel the sequence of events was under-standable. It might have been had there been any truth in the claim. But the facts were that not only was the job not restricted to women but one of the duly four men who applied was appointed and he had fave years relevant experience. How could the EOC possibly believe that the unsuccessful applicant had a claim in the face of those

had a claim in the face of those

The Advisory Conciliation and as winesses we were fortudid not tally with the descrip-

The cost to the company in legal and travelling expenses and wasted management time has been considerable: there are those who would say "why didn't you pay the £200 and have done with it?".

We believe that as a major

retailer we cannot give in demands of this sort and that if we were to do so, there would tious claims than we experience at the moment. But when news of this absurd case is reported in the local press, I wonder many small employers will decide that the recruitment of more staff is a hazard that they can well do without?

OURS CIC. W. SEABRIGHT. Chairman, MFI Furniture Centres Limited, North End Road, Wembley, Middlesex, HAS OAY.

tax changes From Mr Kurt Klapphols

From Mr Kurt Klappholi.

Sir, The present Government frequently distant that, in contrast to its predecessor, it has a sound understanding of the manner in which individuals act in marken. Yet, both in his Budget speech and again in his speech at a conference of businessmen. last Munday (as reported by yon, November 13), the Chanceller suggested that he may cut. ... capital transfer and capital gains three.

Such an amountement can Such an absouncement can mly induce wealth holders, who night wish to dispuse of some

assets to postpone doing so until these suggested changes see introduced or definitely shandoned. This can be no leady serve the public interest; and could be easily swould by the could be easily avoided by the simple ennouncement that say possible benefits from forther tax changes will be made to be scheen to a certain date. Can anyone explain what inhibits the Chancellor from making such an apparamental to the constitution.

Yours faithfully.

KURT KLAPPHOLZ.

Reader to Recognition.

# Why Post Office telephone A case for vans were painted yellow years efter independence. No doubt the Maltese would like to replace these reminders of the

From Mr I. H. Slee Sir, Mr Sellers (November 13) Sir, Mr Sellars (November 13) has got it wrong about the Post Office's colours. The decision to change the colour of the telecommunications vehicles from green (not red) to yellow had little to do with the change in the them General Post Office's status, but it had a lot to do with safety.

Yellow vehicles are much easier to spot on the road than green ones or those of any other colour except, in my view, white. It was for the same reason that British Reit decided to peint the front of its trains yellow. As telephone kiosks are static why should they not with the present exceptions, stay replace these reminders of the past but having decided that the existing boxes are satisfactory, have many years of meful life left and would oost money to replace they leove well alone.

The lesson for us here in these days of financial stringency, is clear.

Yours faithfully.

LACK CRIFFRITIES

the present exceptions, red?

Yours sincerely, I. H. SLEE, 2 Kennard Road, New Milton, Hants, BH25 5JR.

From Mr Jack Griffiths From Mr Jack Griffiths

Sir, Mr Sellars suggestion phone boxes on the colour (November 13) that the colour for telephone boxes should be however, is an myster changed to yellow may be well-intentioned but falls into what but one if suggestion in Melta recently, I noticed that many of the British made to Brunswick Hill proclaiming E.H.R.) some five November 13.

From Mr A. J. Pretions
Sir. Your letter from Mr Seilars
(November 13) concending the
destrability of yelling delephone
boxes prompts me to marie to
you (and him). If he cares to
travel the few miles from
Bracknell to Reading General
Railway Station life can see two
yellow and operational selephone boxes on the many yesthound platform. These offeened
however, is an mysterious as the
ephemeral absences of De Whole

oue one I suppose th

JACK GRIFFITHS.

November 14.

# Making VAT a discriminating tax

I could not support his idea; of a tax on every and new materials. VAT has little to do with the

economy, convenience and cartering, though they do spell EEC, and we must not forget that a percentage of VAT goes to the Community, as its "own" revenue. So if we got rid of VAT we would be reducing the amount we paid to Brussels very considerably. That would be something.

However, if we than had an EEC tax on energy we would be making the earne incredible the biggest source of energy in the biggest source of energy in the community.

In any case it would be quite uncondend to tax energy. Energy and raw materials are

That means that we must

That means that we must be about also and the conbeve a discriminating par.

Supportors of VAT actually one concept only example. There should be concept only example one concept only example and clarified the far the tax staff would be able to give more help and property; not should we far. Cartied the burden, things like farm fertilizer when the fax is meanably reclaimed in the end.

The first thing to do wath. VAT is to reduce destically the ammer of firms who are registered for the tax. Retailers. I.R. BRUMMELL, should normally not be White Cottage,

Association angry at court challenges to its rules

# Industrial Recovery", he called for greater flexibility by local planners towards the needs of restrictive practices hearings

By Edward Townsend The Government has made clear to the British travel industry that it will not interfere in the reference of the rules of the Association of British Travel Agents, which govern the activities of the majority of United Kingdom retail agents and tour operctors to the Restrictive Prac-

According to senior ABTA representatives, the Govern-ment's view, expressed during informal discussions, is that the case should take its course and that ministers want to be seen to be impartial. ABTA will join the Stock Exchange as the first serviceorganizations, as opposed to traders or manufacturers, to

face scrutiny under the terms of the Restrictive Trade Prac-tices Act, 1976. This was designed to toughen competition policy by extending legislation to services as well as goods.

The ABTA rules will be the first of the two cases to come to court, although the hearing is not expected to take place until the spring of 1981.

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, announced in the community of the Commons three weeks ago that the Stock Exchange could not be exempted from the legislation and ABTA leaders feel that there is little point in further attempts at convinc-

operator from selling its products other than through an ABTA travel egent and vice versa. The essociation argues that only through such rules can it effectively operate its bonding scheme which protects bonding scheme which protects travellers in the event of a failure of a member.

Finds for the bond are col-lected and administered by ABTA which also requires members to submit their annual accounts for examina-

tion.

Travel industry leaders say that the only alternative is for the Government to take on this responsibility and establish a state controlled mechanism. Such a more, they feel, would contradict the present Government's policies of disentanglement with industry and cutting public spending.

One senior ABTA member said: "If there was a major disaster such as the Court Line collapse of a few years ago, nobody in the Government would have the know-how or home thousands of people from all over the world.

protection birlt into the Stabilizer that having become is a special case.

Both bodies are angry at having to defend in court what they consider to be recommended. rection, we are now extremely

against the public interest.

The ABTA case will revolve last year and the OFT referred eround the operation of the issue to the court in December, 1978. It has taken which forbids a member tour operator from selling his products other than through an ABTA travel agent and vice versa. The essentiation arrows has until the end of this were to prepare and submit a state-

The growing practice of travel companies selling package holidays directly through their own outlets and bypassing ABTA travel agents is seen by some as evidence that the travel industry is in the throes of change and that ABTA may be forced to adapt because of market pressures.

Certainly there is a small because of market pressures.

Certainly there is a small body of opinion within the industry that would prefer ABTA to bow to the inevitable and spend funds it will use on defending itself—conservatively estimated at £100,000 on helping to ensure that the associaing to ensure that the associa-

A large number of other socalled service agreements have been registered with the OFT since the Act came into force, and officials are in discussion would have the know-how or with several of them in the the facilities to mount such a hope that amendments can be rescue operation and bring agreed instead of referring the

"There is so much consumer agreements are being investiprotection built into the gated are the National Associastabilizer first having become tion of Bookmakers, the Society
of West End Theatres, the Britection, we are now extremely tion and the Association of
make about what would the Association of Among the bodies whose





Ferguson said that a base load of sub-contract work worth about 1.5m and providing about 130 jobs would be available.

Mr Hebden said yesterday, ment in doing that ", he said.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT WHAT ACTION TO TAKE YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR STOCKBROKER, BANK MANAGER, SOLICITOR, ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISER IMMEDIATELY.

# **MINET HOLDINGS LIMITED ("Minet") AND**

The following joint announcement by Minet and Corroon, a New York-based insurance broking firm, was made on 14th November 1979. A circular has been posted to all Shareholders of Minet setting out the text of the announcement.

CORROON & BLACK CORPORATION ("Corroon")

"The Board of Corroon announces that Corroon proposes to increase its interest in Minet to 20 per cent of Minet's issued share capital. Corroon presently own approximately 4.8 per cent of such share capital. Corroon intends to increase its interest by purchases in the market over a reasonable period of time

commencing on Monday, 19th November. The approval of the Committee of Lloyd's has been sought and obtained to the proposed investment by Corroon and the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers has

The Board of Corroon has indicated that it is its belief that this investment in Minet will greatly solidify its increasingly productive relationship with Minet and that the investment is an indication of Corroon's strong confidence in the Minet management team.

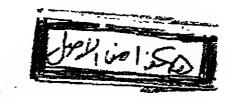
The Board of Minet welcomes this interest by Corroon and proposes to invite two representatives of Corroon to join the Board of Minet as non-executive directors.

Corroon has assured the Board of Minet that it will abide by the regulations of the Committee of Lloyd's regarding foreign control and that it will not use its holding to elect more than two non-executive directors to the Board of Minet nor increase its percentage shareholding without the prior approval of Minet's Board.

The Boards of Corroon and Minet are both confident that they can identify many areas of opportunity where together they can better serve their respective clients and at the same time benefit their respective shareholders. They plan to continue their discussions on the development of a profit-sharing arrangement as jointly announced earlier this year, and it is the view of both Boards that this investment will be complementary to the proposed profit-sharing arrangement".

The Board of Minet has requested The Stock Exchange to suspend the listing in their company's shares until Monday, 19th November 1979 in order that shareholders may have time to consult their professional advisers.





# Masters of musical performance and the ballet

#### Sir Ernest Bullock

Sir Ernest Bullock, CVO FRCM FRCO, FRSCM, who lied on May 23, at the age of 38, was a former organist of Nestminster Alabey and subsequently was Director of the luenth was Director of the loval College of Music from 1953 to 1960. He was also between the occupancy of dusic in the University of lasgow. That he was able to the top not of one, but if three trees in the field of nusic, was due largely to malities of character, partly to ualities of character, partly to ack in the sense that he was val placed by age and circumstances to fill those vacaninstances in fill those vacanties as they occurred, and trily to a sound musiciouship. He was born as Wigan on aptember 5, 1890, and was hool. His musical training a got from a rigorous apprentieship to Sir Edward Bairstow Leeds Parish Church, where libratic was assistant organism of misoral training a assistant to Sydney Nicholan. Was interrupted has ceer till, on his return from sive service abroad he was accompanist at St Achael's College, Tenbury, in Fruary, 1918. But by the ed of that year he was anointed or Exeter Carbetral, were he remained till he was interd to Exeter Carbetral, with the because ruins work, the supervision of musher of royal occasions, of which the chief was the Constitut of libration ran strongly with a composed, for it have she been widely used as a second soil, if any and the care for detail and such running as well as the conjunction of his base and another, and the care for detail and such running as well as the castive ability as conductor. ies as they occurred, and truly to a sound musiciansisp. s. War interrupted his ceer till, on his return from aive service abroad he was spointed organist at Sc khaef's College, Tenbury, in Fruary, 1918. But by the ei of that year, he was solned to Exeter Cathedral, were he remained till he was inted to Westminster Abbey in 1928. Here he had, besides ruins work, the supervision of number of royal occasions, of which the chief was the Constion of 1937. The fanfas he composed for it have she been widely used. Set at St scilia and Edinburgh feating, and the care for detail and smoth running as well as the capticity of his base and exattive ability as conductor we proof of three different captities within his done mustical personality. During his tim in London he conducted the Vestminster. Abbey Special College of Music and wast direor of studies to the Scho of Church Music.

Soar his career had been

posts he been occupied by Dr W. G. Whitealest, who for various personal religious had-found sma difficulty in mak-ing Glasow academic music, run smorthly. Bullock re-organised and coordinated the two post with such success that with the restoration of that with the resolution of penc and onsequent expansion he recommended that the two posts should no longer be held by he saire person after he left in 1952 to succeed Sir-Georg Dison as Director of the Royal College of Music, in the comparively should take eight year—he was at the Royal College of Music, he drew in he experience at the drew to be separated and his knowledged university ways to redesign the training of music teachers lie compositions include son Shakespearing songs and sons services i English music were-made posble by the combina-tion of its sober and solid ability with integrity of, character and quiet determine

#### Mr Archie Camen

Mr. Arch Camden, OBE, th bassoonist who died on February 1 at the age of 90, had a care which extended truinterrupes from 1908 to 1158. For nee than 20 years be played in the Halle Occhestra at for the last 19 of the last 19 of them n was principal bassoonist; i 1923 he moved to the BC Symphony Orchestra indhe later played with the Roj Philharmonic and the Indon Mozart Payers. Arive as a recitalist and concent layer, he celebrated his lighten birthday by playing two queertos in sing e programe.

Archie Gande was born in

Newark-on-Irent on March 9, 1838. In 1904 h reached the Royal Malcheste College of Music as a pino student, working with sufficient success to enable tim to appear from time to time throughout his career as a efficient and sympathetic acomposit and as a stimulating adjudictor of piano classes at ompetitive festivals. It was Hais Richte's creation of a bassom scholaiship at the Rayal Marchester College of Must—Richter, as conductor of the Hale, was distarisfied with the sandard of bassoon waici led Camden to take up

the bissone Th scholarship was beginers, and no other begine competed for it, so that the terfornance (he claimed here played a convincing testance descending scale) satisfied the examiners; when in 190 he left the College, it was to a desk in the Halle, where in the now legendary stranger and subsequently die e lichter, Harry and spent a year with Gus Arn-Harbas, his work for the being and played with Vido

# bassoon can justly be com-

la Camden's hands, the bassoon was much more than an orchestral joker he made it as agile, clean in tone, eloquent and sapable of lyricism as any of the other woodwind instruments; like its player, it had a sense of humour likely to bubble up to the surface wherever humour was appropriate, but it had an extensive range of moods. Camden's tone was drier and rectier, and he cultivated a more registrance vibrato, than a common today; expressive less came from precision and darity, remarkable breath control and finely musical phrasing. His repertoste, apart from his parts in orchestral works, regard from eighteenth century music which he rediscovered and edited to the Bassoon Concerto of Mozart and the contertos written for him by Gorion Jacob and Eric Fogg.

In addition to his work in the addition and his control.

work its scatteing attack on polaricans whose posturing could unless a modern Dance of Death never unfortunately. inthor i

Joose came of a farming samily in Würmemberg. While studying both music and drame it Sontiger he met Ruchel won Laben, whose theories of dance as a theorie art. decisively infinenced Joose's phole carear. After working with Laben, Joose became ballet mester at Münsrafin 1924.

There he formed a group the Nene lanzbühne, which became the Folkwang Tenzthester when Joos meved to 
Essen as dance director of the 
Folkwang School (1927), then 
Ballets Jooss when he serried 
in England in 1934 after fleeing Germany to escape arrest by the Nazis. First Darrington then Cambridge gave him a home until he returned to Gar-many after the viar.

Several of Joos's fast colla-borators remained with him: the dancers Aino Simola (when he married in 1929)

in Rhyshm began to be known nationally in America.

Stan Kenton can briefly be summed up as a reincarnation of Paul Whiteman. He had the same urge to make big band jazz into something bigger, batter and more significant than it really could or should be. Alshough during the Second World Wer, when he started to make a name for himself, his music was fairly conventional, he had labelled himself Progressive by the end of the 1940s and was beginning to employ larger and larger groups of musicians and write louder and more melodramatic scores for them. the dancers Aino Simola (whom he married in 1929) and Signed Leeder, the composer Fritz Cohen, the designer Hein Heckroth, They shared an ideal of dance as a drama

a planned ensemble.

The company endured, with vicissimides, until 1953. Jose elso created works for Ida Rubinstein (the premiere of Stravinsky's Persephone), for the Schwetzingen and Salzburg festivals, and companies in Santiago and Chile. Several of his works have been revived lately for companies in Europe and America; Paume (Ravel). scores for them.

If was a curious nime to expand in the big band field, as even leaders like Count Basic were finding in uneconomic to go beyond a small group. But go beyond a small group. But Keninn abways had great faith in his vision of a futuristic jezz-based music and a long contract with Capitol Records allowed him to indulge in the same kind of ambitious all-American dream which drives a Scott Joplin from regime to and America; Paume (Ravel), A Bull in old Vienna (Lamer) and The Big City joining The Green Table to show a range of lyricism, comedy and drama.

or nythers, conseny and clienty characterized Joss in private life, and an enthusiasm which, even in perpendent, made his commanding presence familiar at kallet first nights in Germany. His beliets were all recorded in Labas's notation system and his daughter. Anna system and his daughter, Anna Markard Jooss, has supervised all recent productions.

#### Mr Stan Kenton

Mr Stan Kenton, the jazz piants died at the end of largula at the age of 65. Star Kenton was born in Wichita Kansas in 1912 and trough up in Los Angeles. His first number with his mocher and private teachers such a group his first musical arrangement at the age of 16.
After playing with various local bands he joined Everett Hoseland as a pianist and arranger and subsequently

# M LEONIDE MASSINE Lasting influence on choreography

March 15 at the age of 82 enjoyed an unusually long and regarded as the most eminent creative exist of his day in the world of ballet. Although a later generation rated him less highly, his work had a lasting influence and some of his ballets are likely to retain a place in the standard repettory.

Leonid Fyodorovitch Miassin (the generally used spelling of (the generally used spelling of his name is the transitieration into French of the Russian original) was born in Moscow on August 9, 1896. His parents both worked at the Bolshoi Theatre, his father as a horn player and his mother a singer in the chorus. At the age of eight young Massine entered the theatre school, studying ballet but also soon starting a carear but also soon starting a carear as a child actor.

Had he remained in Russia. Massine would almost certainly have pursued an acting career, but at the beginning of 1914 he was persuaded by Diaghilev (who had seen him dance small roles in Dan Quixots and Swan Lake) to join Diaghilev's Russian Ballet in western Europe. The immediate purpose was to dance the role originally intended for Nijinsky in The Legend of Joseph, which had its first performance that May.

From the start, the young Massine would almost certainly

From the start, the young dancer revealed a fascinating stage presence and a gift for characterization, but private lessons from Enrico Cecchetti were needed to bring his technique. nique to a sufficient standard. At the same time, Diagnilev began educating him in European are and culture, with the aim of widening his background and fitting him for an attempt

The first opportunity for this came when the outbreak of war Cho, taught at the Royal College of Music and was direct of studies to the School of Church Music.

Solar his curser heal been soler; musica, but in 1941 he was offere the dual poet of Principal, it has Royal Scottish Acadey of Music and Prifessor in the University of Glasgo, which he found eather the Abbey choir was evacuated ewing tathe war. The Glasgow poets he been corrolled by Dr. Royal Scottish at the Church such a such as accident will an accident with musical interludes between the scenes, but (possibly choir was evacuated ewing tathe war. The Glasgow poets he been corrolled by Dr. Royal Scottish for the work was never publicly at the work was evacuated ewing tathe war. The Glasgow poets he been corrolled by Dr. G. Whittaker, who for the most original since created Soleil de Nuit

on Russian themes to music from Rimsky-Korsakoti's Snow Maiden, and this had some suc-cess. At first, Diaghilev see the painter Larionov to supervize the apprentice choreographer's efforts, but Massine soon began to show a mind of his own and in 1917, after a couple more minor works, produced the en-during Good Humoned Ladies and also, collaborating with

Museo and Johnny Davis. In 1941 he färst led his own band and made his first record

for Decca before the year was out. Within two more years his band with as theme "Artistry in Rhythm" began to be

scores for them.

operas and a Walt Disney from cartoons to Fantasia. But nothing dates quicker

than "progressive" music, and all his more ambitious works

now sound bombastic, preten-

tious and full of empty flour-ishes. What has lasted much bet-

the smaller groups he led (though big by anyone else's standards) where temporarily

ne was happy to write good

tunes, employ good jazz soloists and produce good sat-

solosis and produce good salisfying hig band jazz.

He recruited his players almost entirely from the West Coest which had a reputation at the time, the early 1950s, for producing cool, not to say bloodless, jazz, but under Kenton's bason men like Frank Possing Coute Candoli. Lee

Rosolino, Conte Candoli, Lee

Konitz and Charlie Mariano showed that the West Coast

men could take fire when

recessory.

Kenton also had the wit to

employ writers like Johnny Richards, Bill Holman and Bill Russo who often did more credit to the band than Kennon

From the 1960s on, even

chough still given to forming bands with names like the Los

Angeles Neophonic Orchestra,

rimself.



Leonide Massine, seen here rehearsing with dancer Noleen Nicol steps for Falla's "The Three Cornered Hat", performed by the London Festival Ballet at the Coliseum.

Cocteau, Picesso and Satie, the avant-garde Parade.

Some of Massine's most famous ballets date from these early years, notably The Three Cornered Het and La Boutique Fantasque, both first given in July, 1919, during a London season at the Alhambra Theatre in Leicester Square. The following year he created to fewer than four ballets: Stravinsky's Chant du Rossignal and Pulthan four ballets: Stravinsky's Chant du Rossignol and Pulcinella; an operabellet by Cimerosa, Le Astune Femmi-nili; and a new version of The

He had also established him-salf completely as the male star salf completely as the male star dancer of the company, not only with the vividly dramatic or condertoles he devised for himself, but also in the standard repertory. Nevertheless, when Massine decided in the spring of 1921 to marry one of the English girls in the company, he was dismissed as abruptly as Nijinsky had been in similar circumstances. In Massine's case, however, it is possible that a wish he had revealed to pursue his own course in certain ertistic matters reinforced Disertistic matter reinforced Disertistic matters reinforced Disertist matter reinforced Disertistic matter reinforced Disertist matter ghilev's motives of jeelousy.

For the next three years Massine occupied himself in tours of South America and Britain with his own group, in dances for revues (including Noël Coward's On with the December of the Postername) Dance for C. B. Cochran, in teaching, and in producing some ballets for Comte Etienne de Beaumont's Soirées de Parls, notably Le Beau Danube. Twice Diaghisev invited Massine back to work with the

but despite a rendency to retire temporarily he con-tinued to more at regular inser-vals and bring his curious blend of showing and pseudo-

give audiences and unapprecia-

tive critics. In retrospect, Ken-

ton will almost cereanily torn out to have been at his least impressive when being the great artist, at his best when

simply leading a good big jazz band.

Mingus

new ballet every week for the dencers who appeared in a stage show at the Roxy Cinema, New York. From time to time he returned to Europe to create returned to Europe to create works for various minor companies; he also staged and appeared in the dances for Max Reinbardt's production of The Miracle. With the formation of the Bellete Russes de Monte Carlo in 1932 he returned to his real work, first with Col de Basil's company and later with its competitor organized by Serge Denham.

symphonies. Tchalkovsky, Braisms and Beethoven were smong those used in this way, and although the argument at the time was mainly on the propriety of fitting a programme to abstract music, in remospect it is possible to see Massine's echievement as having ing been an attempt, at least party successful to find more serious themes for ballet than were then generally acceptable. The war years were spent in

tion with Dali in some surrealist works proved not especially notable, but for Ballet Theatre he created another comedy success, Mant'zelle Angot, In 1946 he returned to England to star in a play, A Bullet in the Ballet, which went on rour but never reached London, His unexpected availability led to an association with the Sadler's Wells (later Royal) Ballet which played a vital part in raising the company's standards to an international level during its first years at Covent Garden.

international level during its first years at Covent Garden.

The new works Massine created for the British company, Clock Symphomy and Donald of the Burthens, were markedly less successful than his restaging of established works, and much of his time after then was in fact taken up in reviving the most popular of his beliets for companies all over the world. One or two yentures, bowever, showed that his ambitious spirit was still active. There was a series of religious works which he created in Italy, notably Landes Evangelii which was widely shown on television. He became for a while closely associated with films, including The Red Shoes and The Tales of Hoffman; and in 1960 he formed a new company, the Balletto Europeo, which speared at the Nervi and Edinburgh Festivals.

Throughout his career, Massine had used a system of notation invented by Stepanoff for recording his own ballets, and during the final years of his life he endeavoured to derive from this notation a system which would put choreographic creation on a more systematic basis. He conduced courses in this system at the

systematic basis. He conducted courses in this system at the Royal Ballet School but it has not so far won wide acceptance or shown any firm evidence of its usefulness.

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Cario in 1932 he returned to
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Basil's company and later with
its competitor organized by
Serge Denham.
During the 1930s Massine
continued his output of successful comedy ballets, notably
Jeux d'Enfants and Gaité
Parisienne, and elso pioneered
the controversial practice of
symphonies.
Tchalkovsky,
Brahms and Beethoven were tend in every way possible the

He married three times, his first two marriages, to dancers, ending in divorce, and had two children by his third wife Tariana: a daughter, named after her mother, and a son, also Leonide but known professionally as Lorca, who followed in his farher's career as dancer and choreographer.

Marjorie Lawrence was born in the state of Victoria, studied singing in Paris and New York and made her debot with the male alto range.

He was born at Margate on. the Monte Carlo Opera in 1932 with such success that she was immediately engaged by the Paris Opera for three years. Here she sang principally Wag-nerian parts and it was Brünn-hilde in Die Walkure which she sang when she made her debut with the Metropolitan Opera New York, in 1935. She Opera, New York, in 1935. She also sang in Chicago and in Buenos Aires and thereafter divided her time between France and the Americas, among other things singing at the White House before President Roosevelt in 1939.

It was in Mexico in 1941 that she was stricken with polio. She fought it with tremendous courage and though unable to walk made her comeback as Venus in Tamhäuser

back as Venus in Tamhäuser at the Met in 1942. Thereafter she continued to sing some of her operatic parts in special productions arranged for her and during the Second World Max made archeus tropp con-War made arduous troop con-cert tours both in the Pacific cert tours both in the Pacific Theatre and in Britain and Europe. In 1949 she published her autobiography, interrupted Melody which was later made into a film in 1955. From 1960 to 1973 she was Professor of Voice and Director of the Opera Workshop, Southarn Illingie University. Illinois University.

She was appointed CBE in 1977. She married, in 1941, Dr Thomas Michael King.

Senor Federico Elizalde, the

#### Sr Federico Elizalde

composer and conductor, has died at the age of 71. Born in died at the age of 71. Born in Manila he was sent to study at the Royal Conservatory of Madrid, Later he was at Cambridge University, ostensibly to study law at his parents request but instead founding a band recruited from members of the Footlights Club, Subsequently he conducted the Savoy Borel Orchastra and composed fiorel Orchestra and composed a symphonic poem and a ballet, Heart of a Nigger, which was produced by Diaghilev in 1928.

At length he overcame parenthesis and the symphonic poem and a ballet, Heart of a Nigger, which was produced by Diaghilev in 1928. tal objections to his pursuing a career in music and in 1930 be career in music and in 1930 recame conductor of the Manila
Symphony Orchestra. In the
interim he had composed a number of symphonic poems while
conducting the Philharmonic
Orchestra in Madrid. From
1931-33 he was in Paris conducting various French orchestras. In the 1930s too, he became friendly with de Falla who always looked on him as one of his best interpreters. His friend-ship with the poet Lorca also inspired him and he set a num-ber of his works.

During the Spanish Civil War Elizalde who had been living in France, served with the Requieti troops of Navarre. At the end of that war he visited Manila but returned to France where he was confined to his Bayonne estate by the Garmans after the occupation. These years of physical constraint were his most fruitful as a composer. He finished his opera, Paul Gauguin, and composed his violin concerto later performed in Paris in 1948 by Ginette, Neven. A plano concerto and a string quartet also belong to these

years.
After the Second World War
Elizalde returned to Manila and
in 1948 became president of the
Manila Broadcasting Company.
He also founded the Manila He also founded the Manila Little Symphony Orchestra. In 1951 be conducted the LSO at the Royal Festival Hall. Though his early work showed influences from various sources, Hispano-American, German and subsequently French, Elizaide's music developed considerable individuality and strength of feature.

Mr Alfred Deller, OBE, the distinguished counter-tenor, distinguished counter-tenor, died on July 16, at Bologna, where he was adjudicating at a singing competition. He was 67 Almost single-handed he brought back into active musical life the unique sound of the devoted muc counter-tenor. Although be had many successors and imitators and encourage nooody else quite equalled the solo recitals.

the male alto range.

He was born at Margate on.

May 30, 1912, and joined the parish church choir there when he was 11. During the 1930s he was for a time unemployed, and decided to study singing. In 1937 he became a chorister at Canterbury Cathedral. During the war he was heard there by Michael Tippett, who was seeking a counter-tenor to sing the music of Purcell. Tippett was so impressed with Deller that he immediately arranged a concert for him at Morley College. His singing of Purcell's "Music for a while", which almost became his signature tune, was, as Tippett remarked, almost like a

rolling-back of the centuries.

Deller's voice was soon heard by a much wider public, He sang in the Third Programme's inaugural concert in 1946, and in the late 1940s made a series of 78 rpm recordings of Elzabethan songs and Purcell' that established bim and his type of voice in the musical that established but and us type of voice is he musical firmament. Later he was to make some hundred recordings on LP of a wide variety of music, many of them with the Deller Consort which he formed in 1950. In 1960 Britten wrote the but of them who was the second of the A Midsummer Night's Dream expressly for Deller. It proved a perfect piece of casting. He also founded and ran the Stour Festival in Kent, where he conducted as well as sang. He wrote an autobiography, A Singularity of Voice. In 1970 he was made

of phrasing, and was not afraid of shocking purists by the amount of emotional response he brought to baroque music. He believed that discrimination and experience were more im-portant aspects of interpreting early music than mere authenticity, and the communicative powers of his singing proved that he was probably right. He leaves a widow and two sons, one of whom, Mark Deller, is also a noted counter-tenor.

# Mr Walter

Mr Walter Legge, the noted director and concert impresario. in the south of France. He was
72. Legge, who was the husband
of Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, made
a major comribution before and tion of opera at Covent Garden recording during his long assosion of EMI.

Legge first came to the fore in the formation of the Hugo Wolf Society for HMV before the war. His abiding love for the composer led him to engage leading singers of the day to record, and thus bring to a wider public, most of Wolf's most important songs.

In 1937 Beecham appointed Legge his assistant director at Covent Garden, and Leggs showed his gift for engaging the right singers in the right parts there in the last seasons of the Royal Opera before the war, including a memorable revival of The Magic Flute, most of the cast of which later-recorded the work in Berlin under Beecham, a performance that remains a yardstick to this

During the war he became director of classical music for Ensa, and the experience thus gained enabled him to form the Philharmonia Orchestra in the Rolls-Royce of British-orchestras, and remained so until he gave it up in 1964. He originally wanted it for recording purposes and first under Cantelli and Karajan, then under Klemperer, it made many memorable discs, not only of the orchestral repertory but also of operas, often with Schwarzkopf in leading parts. These have set a standard as yet without peer, as recent reissues have confirmed.
Legge, a voluble and amusing

raconteur and no respecter of-reputations, was at work a hard i taskmaster, because his erustic' standards were high and he expected others to match them. Results proved the righmess of his methods.

He was married twice, first to the mezzo Nancy Evans and latterly to Elisabeth Schwarz-kopf. In recent years, he had devoted much of his time to giving her his invaluable advice. and encouragement in her many

# INCURABLE?

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# Mr Charles

Mr Charles Mingus, the modern jazz composer and hassist, died on January 6 in Cuernavaca, Mexico, at the age of 56. He had been ill with a form of sclerosis for some time. Charles Mingus was born in Nogales, Arizona in 1922 but brought up in Watts, near Los Angeles. Musically precocious he studied trombone and subsequently the cello at school before turning to jazz and the bass, at the age of 16. His

bass, at the age of 16. Its introduction to professional jazz music making came from Buddy Collette the saxophonist. In the early 1940s Mingus played traditional jazz with all the major names of the day, Louis Armstrong, Kid Ory and Lee Young Later in the 1940s has because arrange of the modern he became aware of the modern jazz of Charlie Parker and Dizzie Gillespie and after a period of apprenticeship during which he played with these and with Duke Ellington whom he skways acknowledged as an important influence, he began to come into his own as a composer and an original force in the modern jazz movement.

From the mid 1950s he began to mature as a composer Among early compositions were Pithecanthropus erectus "The Black Saint and the Sinner Lady". Later he wrote longer jazz suites. Mingus's longer jazz suites. Mingus's music always aimed at an extension of the frontiers' of jazz though it remained embedded in the gospel music and blues which had surrounded him in his childhood. He experimented with azonality and his music was in general never reckoned "easy" to listen to. But its inventiveness and vitality gave him an important place aroung Kenton created no new stir in inventiveness and vitality gave the jazz world except among him an important place among the fanatically devoted fans the second generation of expon-

ents of modern jazz. By the 1960s his position was assured and he became a popular and internationally known figure as leader of the Charles Mingus as leader of the Charles Mingus serret. His jam workshops which helped many young musicians made a notable contribution to the rising generation of modern jazz players end in 1971 he produced the striking, partly fictionalized autobiographical work, Beneuth the Underdog, a valuable record of both jazz making and black consciousness.

#### Mr Walter Gore

Mr Walter Gore, who died on April 15 at the age of 68, was one of British ballet's founding members, a man of varied and highly personal talents, although not always appreciated in his own appreciated in his own country. He died at Pamplona, Spain, where he and his wife Paula Hinton were working for

Gore was born on August 8 1910, at Waterside, Scotland. He studied at the Italia Conti School, both dance and drama, then ballet with Leonide Massine before joining Marie Rambert's company soon after their initial season at the Lyric, Hammersmith, in 1930. Initially, he also danced at times with the Vic-Weils Ballet, and during the 'thirties he spent a time working in musicals. Gore's early roles included

Fokine's Harlequin; later he was to take fomantic leads also, although only Aibrecht really suited him, thanks to its dramatic elements. It was as a character dancer that be excelled above all in comic perts. Among the many roles created on him were the droll

lover in Les Masques (1933) and the stevedore in Rio Grande (1935), both by Ash-ton, the title part in The Rake's Progress (1935) by de Valois and the third song in Dark Elegies (1937) by Tudor. But, like Massine, his gifts reached their fipest flowering in his own ballets.

Gore's first choreographic matic soprano, whose divork was Valse findle, to the age of 69 was reported for 69 was repo

Selly Gilmour, Simple Symphony (1944), which matched the youthful spirit of Britten's music, and Winter Night (1948), a passionate phonic ballet" to I In 1950 Gore left Ballet

Rambert to concentrate on choreography and direction. Besides creating works as a freelance for many companies including Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet, Les Ballets des Champs-Elysees and the Scottish Ballet, he spent periods directing companies in tish Ballet, he spent periods directing companies in pano-American, Germany, Norway and Fortugal. Twice he founded companies of his own in Britzin, the Walter Gore Ballet (1953-55) and the London Ballet (1961-63), both of which succeeded, without any subsidy, in producing some interesting works and developing several talented young dancers.

During this period, Gore continued the series of ballets with powerfully dramatic cen-

with powerfully dramatic certral roles for Paula Hinton tral coles for Paula Hinton which has begun in 1949 with Antonia. Notable among them were The Night and Silence. Eaters of Darkness and The Magical Being, all created during one inspired year, 1958. Gore's talent manifested itself just as strongly, and perhaps more lastingly, in comic ballets such as Peepshow, Street Games, Hoops and Light Funtastic, each building lighthearted fautasies on a simple theme.

For all his extrovert stage presence, Gore was a withdrawn man with uncompromis-ingly high ideals, whose enthusiasm and kindness sometimes outran his practicality. That made him difficult to work with and, consequently, his recent years were spent mainly with minor companies. But wherever he found his opportunities, Gore seized them eagerly, remaining ambi-tious and bardworking to the

Miss Marjorie Lawrence

Miss Marjorie Lawrence

CBE, the Australian-born dramatic soprano, whose death at the age of 69 was reported on January 25, overcame severe polio, which struck her down in 1941, to continue a career as a

#### Mr Michael Wilding

Mr Michael Wilding, one of the most popular film stars of the late 1940s, died in hospital on July 9 after a fall at his home near Chichester. He was

His fame rested principally on a series of romantic comedies—The Courtneys of Curzon Street, Spring in Park Lane and Exytime in Mayfair—which, set in an arti-ficial world inhabited by earls and dukes, provided perfect escapism for British cinema goers suffering the depriva-tions of rationing and aus-terity. Enormously successful at the box office, these films Wilding, usually cast as the elegant aristocrat with Anna Neagle, and they were directed by her husband Herbert Wilcox.
In 1949 Wilding was voted

the top British star and he was in the leading 10 each year from 1947 to 1950. His stay at the top however proved to be fessed surprise that his limited talents had taken him so far and brought him the sort of that was later reserved for pop singers. But while he never pretended to any great range or depth, he managed to radiate a certain romantic charm which for a time, at least, millions of film-goers found irresistible.

Wilding was born in West-cliff, Essex, on July 23, 1912, and educated at Christ's Hos-pital School. He studied art, and it was as a designer that he first entered the chema. He stablished himself in films of the early war period, such as Convoy, Kipps, Cottage to Let, the Big Blockade and Noël Coward's In Which We Serve. He married for the first time, in 1937, Miss Kay Young. The marriage was dissolved in 1952. He joined the Neagle-Wilcox team in 1946 to make Piccadilly Incident, the story of a waritime romance, and though Maptime in Mayfair was the summit of the parmership it was to continue through until 1952 with The Lady with the

Lamp—a biography of Florence Nightingale—and Derby Day. In between Wilding was in Sir Alexander Korda's lush production of An Ideal Hustral band and made two films for Hitchcock, Under Capricorn, and Stage Fright. In 1952 he gave his numerous fans the chance to share, a real-life romance when at the age of 40 he married the 20-year-old

Elizabeth Taylor.
The marriage produced two sons but both it and Wilding's film career foundered. The marriage was dissolved in 1957 and he spent an unhappy time trying to establish himself in Hollywood, returned to Britain for a succession of mostly un-distinguished pictures, and in 1963 announced that he was

He did this for three years, but later made a partial come-back in the cinema, playing General Ponsonby in the 1969 picture, Waterloo, and other supporting roles in Lady Caro-line Lamb and Dr Frankenstein. He married, in 1958, Mrs Susan Nell. This marriage was

Wilding's fourth marriage, in 1964, was to the actress Margaret Leighton, who died in January, 1976.

#### Mr Philip King

Mr Philip King, the drama-gist, who died on February 9, at the age of 74, spent some years as an actor, including years as an actor, including seven with the White Rose Players at Harrogate. In 1940 he had a first comedy produced (To Meet the Prince), and during the second half of his life he wrote—often in collaboration, and especially with Dr Falkland L. Gary—nearly 30 other plays. Among them were three of the best farces of the period, and one in particular that is likely to keep its place in the reportury. keep its place in the repertory.

King had an actor's intuitive sense of the theatrical. His plays may not be easy to read: they come to life as soon as they are spoken, especially his most celebrated, See How They Run-itself a steady runner from the time of its first London production at the Comedy early in 1945. This was King's At the time it was so steady a success that the authors tried two companion plays, Watch It, Sailor! (1960), in which Kathleen Harrison appeared, and Rock-a-Bye, Sailor! (1962): neither was fortunate. King's work was varied. Serious Charge (Garrick, 1953) was a drama about a vicar obliged to face a trumped-up accusation: and favourite: he used occasionally to appear as the Bishop of Lax (who also turned up in another, and much later, piece, Pll Get My Man). See How They Run was a clerical extravaganza, an ecclesiastic rout that one critic called "a dance of dog-collars". Everyone in it trumped-up accusation; and Big Bad Mouse (with Cary, 1964) proved in performance to be simply a useful skeleton for the improvisations of Jimmy Edwards. is someone else; and it has an endearing line when, as the third act wanes under a green-cheese moon, the Bishop ex-claims in despair: "Sergeant! Arrest most of these people!

Arrest most of these people! Two popular plays, though less likely to have the staying priver of See How They Rau, were on Monday Next [the properties of the Wilson before Sit and the staying and one of the Private Raum and The Parisienme, and at the Ringsway in Reprivation before Sit and the staying and the Private Raum and The Parisienme, and at the Ringsway in Reprivation before Sit and the staying and the Reputation of Pengry Mount as a long of the Parisienme, and at the Ringsway in Reprivation of Remarks and the Ringsway in Reprivation of Remarks and the Reputation of Remarks and the Remarks and the Ringsway in Reprivation of Remarks and the Two popular plays, though less likely to have the staying power of See How They Run, were On Monday Next [Embassy and Comedy, 1949], which

# Versatile player's success

Miss Fay Compton, CBE, the actress, who won success in almost every type of work in the entertainment world she undertook—and there were few types she did not undertake— died last December 12 at the

One of a theatrical family, coming to the theatre very course, sine saw it as her busi-ness to please the public, rather than to gratify her own ambirions, in the choice and performance of roles. She was of the material from which great professionals, if not great actresses, are made, and in her case it was enriched by beauty of face and of voice. Fav-her real names were Virginia Lilian Emmiline—was one of the five children of

one of the five children of Edward Compton, actor and founder of the Compton Old English Comedy Company, and of his wife, Virginia Bateman, actress, whose father H. L. Bateman, an American, first presented Heory Irving at the Lyceum. Born in London on September 16, 1894, she made her debut as an adult, a redher debut as an adult, a redher debut as an adult, a red-haired girl of sixteen, at the Apollo with the emerciners known as The Follies, for whom her eldest brother Compton Mackenzie, unwilling to con-tinue as an actor and aspiring to be a novelist, was writing material, and whose chief, H. G. Pelliscipt a man about 20 years Pelissier, a man about 20 years her senior, she married. Left a widow, aged 18, with an infant son Antony, on Pélissier's death in 1913, she resumed her career in a straight farce, but there-after appeared for some two years in the light-musical theatre, accompanying her second husband the comedian Lauri de Frece to the United States and on her return to wartime Loudon essaying revue at the Empire. She did not enjoy revue, and was now ad-vised to seek a foothold within the "legitimate" theatre, where her perents and both her grandfathers—to go no further back in her family history—bad

Having gained experience under such distinguished direc-tors as Charles Hawiney, H. B. Irving (in a revival of a Barrie play) and George Alexander, she was chosen for Peter Pan in 1917 and for the name part in Maugham's Caesar's Wife in the latter an oppor-tunity to play a big emo-tional role came when she was just ready for it and when her beauty gave promise of being dazzling and it was followed in 1920 by the still more conspicuous opportunity of playing the young mother who inexplicably vanished and

returned years later, unchanged, to a changed world in Barrie's first full-length play since the War, Mary Rose. Her looks, ber sense of the alusive and part, everything about her performance seemed right for it. During the long run at the Haymarket the double role of her husband and son was taken husband and son was taken over by Mr Leon Quartermaine, who again partnered her in Maugham's The Circle and a revival of Barrie's Quality Street, and whom she, now a widow for the second time, married in 1922.

During the next few years Fay Compton made a number of silent films, the best of which, were, according to her, those directed by Denson Clift for Ideal Films such as A for Ideal Films such as A Woman of No Importance and Old Wives' Tale, besides appearing in the West End. often in company with Mr Quartermaine. In 1925 she played Ophelia at the Haymarket to John Barrymore's Hamler: It was her first attempt at Shakespeare, and her by now well-known powers of suggesting that behind the ingenuousness of a lovely girl was an intuition beyond her was an intuition beyond her years of tragedy not yet under-stood made a very real success

In The Man with a Load of Mischief, Ashley Dukes's comedy set in a Regency inn, the stage partnership of Fay Compton and Leon Quartermaine was renewed later in that year, showing both players to what was probably their highest reci-

fering family.



Miss Fay Compton as she appeared in the role of Ophelia, to John Barrymore's Hamlet, at the Haymarket Theatre in 1925-her first Shakespearian part.

for the next three productions at the Haymarket including that of Mr Benn Levy's first play This Woman Business, but in 1927, with the unexpected failure in London of Mangham's The Constant Wife, which had been a big success in New York, it came to an end.

More than three years passed before a new English play brought her back into the public eye to share in the success of a new playwright. In the meantime she had had a failure in New York and a half-success in Hollywood as Adolphe Menjou's leading lady in a talking film; and although she had given Manchester and London given Magnesser and London as taste of her professionalism by following up the singing role of principal boy in a pantomine with Ophelia in Godfrey Tearle's Haymarket Hamlet, it was the popularity of Miss

was the popularity of Miss Dodie Smich's first play, Autumn Crocus, in which as an English schoolmistress on holi-day she had to fall in love with a Tyrolean inn-kesper, that once again made her name news Her position as a West-End

star, now recaptured, was held for twenty years and more. In the course of the 1930s she was principal boy in Hippodrome and Drury Lane pentonimes, leading lady to liver Novello in two of his own straight plays, two of his own straight plays, Titania, Paulina and other Shakespearian characters in Regent's Park, leading lady in another production by Mr Basil Dean of a new Dodie Smith play, and, after her debut in variety at the Colleann, Ophelia to Sir John Gielgud's Hamles—he was actually her Options to Sir Jose Gregoria frametone was actually her founth Hamletonet the Lyceum

and at Elsinore, During the Second World Werthe was Regan to Gielgud's Lear-in a production for which Gran-ville Barker was partly responsible, and in between appearances as the second wife Spirit and as the housewife whose work was never done in whose work was hever done in Miss Esther McCracken's N: Medals—two very long runs—she challenged comparison with Talkulah Bankhead and with Bette Davis as Regina Giddens of the deep South in The Little Foxes, and did yet another stint as principal boy.

After the war she was seen in London as Shaw's Candida and Emilia in Othello, two roles in which she had toured Western Europe for the British Council, in supporting roles in such frims as Mr Sidney Gillian's London Belongs to Me and in a histogram comit role in Me in a bigger, comit role in Mr Mario Zampi's film Laughter in Paradise, and as the Mother of Christ in the American play Family Portrait, which gained for her the Ellen Terry Award. As Gina in The Wild Duck she was directed by Mr Michael Registral and three years been Benthall, and three years later, after she had taken the leading part in a play of Christophet Hassall's, written for perfor-mance in Westminster Abbey during the Coronation season,

Soon after her return from the Middle East in January, 1944; she married in London, as her second husband, Com-mander Rene Kolb Bernerd, of the Free French Navy, who had heard her singing after Dun-kirk and had esked her to be

masteriy; and she undoubtedly made a coourhouton to Sir Laurence Olivier's first two sessons at Chichester, where she appeared in John Ford, Chekhov and John Arden, and to Sir Michael Redgrave's sesson at the Yvonne Arneud Theatre, Guildford, where she played, as later in the West End, the grandmother in A Month in the Country, and was the first speaker in the Miltinic Chorus in Samson Ogomine. Broadcasting, which she tool

she was engaged by Mr Benthall to play Gertrude to Mr Richard Burton's Hamler at the Old Vis.

to early in Savoy Hill days, and from 1952 onwards, television, helped to keep her name before the public. On the air she was to present her as his leading lady, long after it was too late for her to have attempted it on the stage; and among innumthe stage; and among innumerable other broadcasts may be recalled an excerpt from Macbeth in which, having already played Emilia to his Moor in his Othello film, she partnered Mr Orson Welles, and a production of The Seaguil in which because of a sudden illness the cast the doubled Mrs. the cast, she doubled Mme Arkadina and Masha—not to Arkadina and Masha-not to mention the voice of the estate-agent's howling dog. Her roles on television included Marie Tempest's old stage-role of the matriarch in Theatre Royal, a fallen star of the theatre in Mr Sidney Carroll's Cauch a Falling

Sidney Carroll's Cauch a Falling Star, and Anna Anna, the eldest living member of the Forsyte Saga.

Rosemary, a book of memoirs with a long introduction by Compton Mackenzie, published in 1926, reveals nothing of her methods, but supplies evidence of her sense of humour and of her ingrained respect for the public as the final arbiter of all work in the theatre.

Her marriage to her fourth husband, Mr Ralph Michael, the actor, which took place in 1942,

actor, which took place in 1942, was dissolved in 1946. Mr Antony Pélissier, her only child, began his career as an actor in musical comedy in 1929. She was made CBE in 1975.

touch of diablerie and a charming singing voice, assets which were to stand the Allies in good stead during the dark days of Born in Paris on March 3,

1889, Delysia was a midinette before she first appeared at the old Moulin Rouge at the age of 14 in the chorus of The Belle of New York. She was then seen in the leading French variety theatres before she went to America in 1905 to play with Miss Edna May in The Catch of the Season. She was absent from the stage from 1909 to 1912 but then returned to the Paris theatre and she had established a considerable reputation before Sir Charles

a terrain the

cal comedy Mother of Pearl at the Gaiety in 1933 gave her another big chance. The music of her songs had a premy swing, their words had A. P. Herbert's best edge on them and she sang with a kind of radiant wit that was a part of herself and certainly gnaranteed success.

The outbreak of war in 1939 The outbreak of war in 1939

changed the whole course of her life. She was playing in London when France fell in 1940. She dashed to France to see to the safety of her 84-year-old mother. She believed that the only here for her several the only hope for her country's future lay in Great Britain and in General de Gaulle and she demonstrated her faith by serv-

# MISS FAY COMPTON MR ROBERTSON HARE

# Incongruous character in farce

Ralph Lynn in the Aldwych farces, written by Mr Ben Trav-ers; and the three made an ers; and the three made an incomparable team. Hare was not of those actors who impress by versatility in widely differing roles. He had a style that was more or less set; but in its own way it was unrivalled for the production of laughter. He specialized in prim or fussy parts; and his humour arose largely from his serting himlargely from his gerting him-self into awkward situations quite incompatible with his supposed character, which was quite precise, and pernickety. Incongruity was the essence of his art.

J. Robertson Hare was born in London on December 17, 1891, the son of Frank Homer Hare. He was educated at Margate College, and was afterwards trained for the stage under Cairus James. He made his first provincial appearance in 1911 in The Bear Leaders, and was first seen on the Lon don stage in a small part at the Comedy Theatre in August, 1913, in The Scarlet Band. He then toured for some time in

The Butterfly on the Wheel

and Grunpy, taking his first

considerable part in the name part of the latter from 1914 to 1916. For the past two years of the First World War he served with the army in France.

Burton's Hamler ar the Old Vis. Gertrude was followed at the same theatre by the old Countess in All's Well that Ends. Well, Constance in King John, Volumbia to Mr Burton's Cortolenus, and, later in the First Folio cycle, Queen Margaret to Mr Robert Helpmann's Richard III. It could not be said that her technique was now less sure or that her speaking voice Here's wider reputation dates from 1922, when he opened at the Shaftesbury Theatre under the management sure or that her speaking voice with its throb and her sense of comedy were now less fresh than before, but as her looks faded, something that had once of Tom Walls and Leslie Henson. He went under the same
management to the Aldwych.
Theatre in February, 1924, and
there played with high success
in a whole series of Ben
Travers's farces for over 10
years. A Cuckoo in the Nest,
Rookery Nook, Thark, A Cup
of Kindness, and the rest, gave
him full scope for his sibilities
and espablished him firmly in
public favour. In 1936 he
joined Alfred Drayton in Vergiven, warmth and inspiration to her acting went out of it, and what remained in these later Shakespearian performances of hers was, for all their accomplishment, formel and more than a lattle acid. She had no luck in the leadpublic favour. In 1936 he foined Alfred Drayton in Vernon Sylvaine's Aren't Men Beasts? Soon afterwards he

Mr Julian

Mr Juhan Orchard, the comic actor, died on June 20 at the age of 49. He shone in several fields: a skilled revue

several fields: a skilled revue performer appearing in Penny Plain in 1951—his West End debut; in pantomime, he was an admirable Ugly Sixter in Cinderella and Dame in Robin Hood; he turned in a delightful Trinculo in the Old Vic

ful Trinculo in the Old Vic production of The Tempest in 1974, in which Arthur Lowe was Stephano; he was seen in many films including The Shaper and the Rose; the fairy take was seed by

tale written and directed by Bryan Forbes; and he stole

Bryan Forbes; and he stole many a spot in television: shows, for he was versatile, extremely funny, and entirely professional as those who watched the Harry Secombe, Les Dawson, Cliff Richard and Disk Secombe.

Emery shows

With his long, lugubrious

With his long, lugubrious face which could change quickly from dismay to delight he was a natural foil, as the much-put-upon assistant master to Jimmy Edwards's headmaster of the modern Dotheboys Hall school, Chiselbury, which was featured in the popular television series Whucko!

The son of Dr G. R. Orchard, he was born on March 3, 1930, and educated at Shrewsbury. He leaves a son.

Wee Georgie

the variety artist, whose death at the age of 83 was reported

Dick

remember.

Wood

Orchard

cinema and thereafter Hare's it seemed that he might be ralent for comedy were presented to a wider audience. As sented to a wider audience, As sented that he might be willing to rest on his laurely, our the later than audience, As sented that he might be willing to rest on his laurely, our the later than audience, As sented that he might be willing to rest on his laurely, our than a willing to rest on his laurely, our than a willing to rest on his laurely, our than a willing to rest on his laurely, our than a willing to rest on his laurely, our than a willing to rest on his laurely, our than a willing to rest on his laurely, our than a willing to rest on his laurely, our than a will be wi translated in due course to the ing "Oh calaminy!" For a rime cinema and thereafter Hare's it seemed that he might be do more than photograph the plays themselves, but the strength of the team ensured success. Probably the best was Thark, made in 1932.

After the Walls Lynn part-nership was broken, Hare con-tinued to make occasional appearances on the screen, usually with Akred Drayton or Gordon Harker. After the war, these appearances grew rater, and during the 1950s One Wild Oat, Our Girl Friday and My Wife's Family were his only film appearances of note.

Mr. Robertson hare, an actor cesses, as rine, in banada the basic character in these value of a children builder. Ridge, where he was seen in a remained the same—the printing died on January 25 at the age of 87. He was associated over a long period with Tom Walls and long period depart from medition by appearing with Wifrid Hyde White in a comedy called Crooks Aponymous in which he was seen as an old lag, with the familiar bald head covered

the familiar bald head covered by a wig.

English comedy owes a great debt to comedians such as Robertson Hare. Their function is not to play a leading part, but to provide the facial naction to the samation which is being developed around them. To a cynical and sophistizated portrain such as Tom Walls loved to exploit, full of wildly experience and with an eye for every girl, the moon face of Hare, shorthed and assonished, as he watched nefarious goings on building up, and finally seeing himself drawn inevitably into them, presented the perfect foil. Inevitably he was compromised; and fre-

the perfect foil Inevitably he was compromised; and frequently he last his trousers. Calendary indeed! That he should ultimately faild himself in the role of a clergyman was not surprising, and late in his career he took to television. with enthusiasm, and appeared in the comedy series AU Gas and Gatters, in which he appeared as the Archdeacon, with Dereit Nimme as Noote, a kind of younger edition of himself.

kind of younger edition of himself.

He wrose several plays like the wrose several plays like the bear Relations (1937) and The Dark Room (1927) the latter in colleboration with Sydney Lyan, but they were not of any outstanding meet. He was above all a supporting comedy player, and the support which he gave was often then which propped up the whole ediffice of the comedy itself.

He manufed in 1915 frene

taken her into their hearts and given her their friendship.

Soon after her return from the Middle East in January, 1944, she married in London, as her second husband, Commander Rene Kolb Bernerd, of the Free French Navy, who had heard her singing after Dunhalts of the market her soon behave property and the production. By the time, 1926, that she had never been made on one cannot be five, 1926, that she had not been commanded in London, as her second husband, Commander Rene Kolb Bernerd, of the production as the five, 1926, that she had not been commission as the five, 1926, that she had not been commission as the five, 1926, that she had not been commission as the five, 1926, that she had he five, 1926, that she had her so with the stage on one cannot have the time, 1926, that she had her formed to make her soon the five, 1926, that she had her five, 1926, that she had he ber first husband in 1938 after 10 years of marriage. Captain Kolb Bernard subsequently be-came Minister for France in Nicaragua and later held other

appearance in London was at the Shepherds Bush Empire in April, 1909, in a sketch Niesery at Beatime. Large mount year he toured South Africa and was so popular that he returned two years later. He siso played in the United States in 1915.

the United States in 1915.

"Wee " Georgie Wood's act was, however, aiready popularin the music halls before the First World War, and, at least in those early days, included imitations—on the miniature scale imposed by his own physique—of other music bell performers as various as the cockney Marie Lloyd and the Scottish Neil Kenyon.

In the Second World War Wood and Miss Harmer flew 70,000 miles in order to entertain British troops and wherever tain British troops and wherever they went they were assured of

#### Miss Irene Hentschel

tor of plays and widow of Ivor Brown, the drams critic, died on August 3 at the age of 88. For a quarter of a century she was among the most skilful and respected members of a highly specialized branch of the theatre that, when she entered it, was dominated by

Born in London on June 18 1891, the daughter of Carl Hentschel and his wife Bertha (Posener), she was in and round the theatre from girlhood. Her father had been President of the Playgoers' Club. Irene, after her education at Queen's college, Harley-Street, studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and at 20 became a professional actress, playing Sophie in The Fool and the Wise Man (March 1912) for the Stage Society. Later that year she toured with Lydia Yavorska in Thérèse Raquin and The Parisienne, and at the Kingsway in

to make her son behave property with Wood pouring out plenty of comedy and a certain disect, at various theatres both tract with Alexander fords, amount of sentiment in a battle of wits.

He was born at Sunderland and made his first appearance with a concert party in the castle grounds at Bernard with events and responsible of these was in the beginning of the beginning of the beginning of the concert party in the with events of regions of the Hemlet of Michel Ridcesses and very few failures.
Priestley's Eden Rud was the fairst piece in which people remarked upon Irens Henra-

Priestley's Eden End was the first peach in which people remasted upon Irens Hentschel's loving insistence on realism; nothing, in performance or decor, must be out of key. Companies liked string for her; she was positive, friendly, and a thorough-going professional. The work diat restified to her shrewdness and versatility sprinted the two character piece, Close Quarters (1935) the comedy, Anthony and Armis (also 1935) by St John Irvine; the celeprated libsen season of 1936 (a Hedda Gabler, at the Criterion) with Lydia Lopokova and Jean Forbes Robertson); a splendid Candida (1937); Ann Harding, the American actress, and Stephen Haggard; Priestley's touching Time and the Conwass (also 1937); and in 1939 a Stratford Tuelfth Night.

During the war, and after, her success continued: Aimée Suart's coinedy, learning (1940), a searching revival of Shaw's The Doctor's Dilemma (1942), Priestley's They Came in a City and Enid Bagnold's Lottic Dunhass (with Sybil Thorodike and Ann Todd), both in 1983, and later, two plays by Daphne du Maurier, one called The Years Between (a curious coincidence of title) in 1945, and September Tide, with Gentrude Lawrence, in 1948. Latterly, she found it harder to get the right play her regival of The Seagull (1949) proved to be more tentative than usual.

She made her last production in 1953. Though for a while she was constantly at the theare with her husband, her vivacity unimparted, she missell the old ardours and endurances, and the changes in stage fastion troubled seri-

# Mr David

and for a time was straight mate to the comedian Norman Wirdom in variety and in conserparty performances.

Bland, versatile and prefer sions he was at home in an role demanded of him and ha finished recording a fas Brush Christmas show at th time of his death. Some year ago he was treated for calce of the lung but managed to re sume his career and immed atrly launched an appear a raise money for cancer r

He was three times married

#### Miss Yvonne Mitchell

Miss Yvonne Mitchell th actress and writer, diet London on March 24.

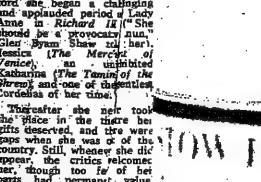
primarily an emotional playe aided by a vocal quality that critic in her youth likened rose velver; and another as consistently fresh and obse-vant novelist. Though, whi living in the south of Franç she had often to be out of tou-with the theatre her liet parts, stage, film, and television, was redoubtable. He sense of fun would alwa assert itself; but she may be remembered in particular for the floring intensity. her flowing intensity, in moy ment as in speech, and for su a performance, exact and fes dious, as her Virginia Woolf the short-lived Bloomsbury.

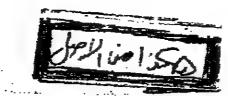
Jewish parents—her father w Bertie Joseph—she was ed cated at Battle Abbey, St Paul and the Michel St Denis actischool, and made her star debur (December 1939) as the child Estella in Great Expec-tions, at the Rudolf Stein-Hall. Lever, after varied repe-tory experience, which include a wartime season with Bat. Langton's company at Rimin Langton's company at Birmin ham, she had her first We End part (Apollo, 1944)
Tessa in the Spanish converse, The Cradle Song, directly John Gielgud, During 1946 she was Nina (The Seagt)—which ramained one of it favourité characters—and Via (Tuelfth Night) in the openic sesson of the Bristol Old lic company at the Theatre Rais.

Before going to that ras then the Shakespeare Memois! Theatre, several London parts tested her in both masedy the Stepdaughter in Six Curaiers in Search of an Autor; Embassy, 1950) and coacdy (Shaw's Risa at the Empssy, 1951; Pinero's soubrete, Monie Bunn, in Tretunny of the "Wells". Lyric, Hamneymith. 1952). When she reacledStratford she began a chalinging ford she began a chalinging and applauded period a Lady Anne in Richard II ("She should be a provocate nun," Glen Byam Shaw to her) Jessica (The Merc'att of Venice), an uniminited Katharina (The Tamini of the Shrew), and one of the entless Cordelias of her time.

the place in the there her gifts deserved, and thre were gifts deserved, and thre ware gaps when she was of of the country. Still, wheneve she did appear, the critics velcomed her, though too fe of her parts had permanet value. They moved betwee Cornelisms Denis Cannan' comedy Misery Me (Duchess 1955) and Electra in the Old ic Oresteic (1961). In 1965, aer a fout years' absence, shegave a sat beauty to Anna etrovna if Chekhov's Ivanoi (Phoenix 1965), a woman thind whom 1965), a woman thind whom 1965), a woman thind whom the spectre of her young beauty still glimmred. Young Mitchell's last bodon partwere the trappd victim of Children of the Voli (Apollo 1971), the remordes Alice in 1973), Matilde 1 Prandello Henry IV (Her lajesty's, 1974) Virginia Woolf in Boomsburg (Phoenix, 1974) and her one woman portrait of the French woman portrait of the French writer, Colene She also played Lea in the BEC 2 idaptation Lea m the BRU 2 maprized of Colette's Cheri; with two dramatizations of the Claudine" pivels and a bid graphy of Coette.

She had a steady thirty years' film :areer ifter The Queen of Spules (1947): some of her best-eccived work with in The Divided Heart (1953). (for which she had a British Film Acadeny Award), Woman in a Dressing Goun (1955). (Berlin Fessival Award), and Sapphire (1959). She wrote a dozen books among them the Family and Martha in Sunay and just before her death she





# Varied roles of the lawyer in public life

# SIR OTTO KAHN-FREUND

# Scholar who was Nazi victim

st. Our Mahryward, FBA, are university, who, first addard, handly low, and he control in the control of the con bether giving an important blic lecture or a routine first-ar class he always put up a russo performance which tuso performance which id his sudience spelloound.

s boundless enthusiasm, erg, and intellectual curios-

25. He worked for a time at Land, now in the stin edition. He continued to write and minimum essistant and it. But in the course of the years lecture into old age. His 1972 is he who awakened his the amphasis of his work. Hembyn Lectures Labour and larest in labour relations. He shifted back to labour law, the Law, went into a second so acknowledged his debt to conflict of laws and compara edition in 1977 and his selected ofessor Ham Leweld, of the tive law, to which he later writings were published in 1978.

relatively small and encoption deserved, it was saroured by standards and influence on them was born become in the control of the control of

# LORD MORRIS OF BORTH-Y-GEST

# Lord of Appeal with wider responsibility



planting of ficelised houses in the place of those damaged or destroyed by enemy action. The report of the committee was issued as a White Paper in March 1944. In the meantime he had sat as a commissioner of assize, Northern circuit, in 1942, and again, in 1944, at Birmingham as a commissioner on the Midland circuit.

In March 1945 he became chairman of the commisse

which the then Minister of Health set up to consider and report on the practicability of controlling or regulating the price at which houses might be sold as a means of checking profinering in the post-war region.

was greatly appreciated, it was his standing in the law which justified his appointment to the High Court Bench. It therefore High Court Bench. It therefore came as no surprise when that was amounced in December 1945, and he was assigned to the King's Bench Division. The soundness of his work as a Judge received recognition when, less than six years — in May 1951 — he became a Lord Justice of Appeal. It was he who pronounced the death sentence on Neville Heath for the murder of Mrs Gardner in murder of Mrs Gardner in

In 1954 he was made Chairman of the Courts of Inquiry into Engineering and Shipinto Engineering and Ship-building Wages Disputes. In-vestigations into industrial problems often raise intricate and harassing questions, and in June 1955, Morris was saddled with a responsibility which must have given him much anxiety. On June 14 the Associated Society of Loco-motive Engineers and Firemen, after agreement had been of Labour, called off a strike of more than 50,000 railway locomotive staff which had lasted 17 days. Two points, however, were outstanding, and the Minister appointed Morris

as an independent referee to determine them. All parties agreed to accept his decision immediately and without question. He gave his findings on June 21, and anyone who

the knowledge that the answer given is final. He was also Chairman of the National Reference Tribupal under the Coal Mining Industry Conciliarion Scheme.
Further promotion came in

1960 when Morris was appointed as Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (succeeding Lord Somervell of Harrow) with the title of Baron Morris of Borth-y-Gest, in the county of Caernarvon. In the following year he became Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Advisory Committee on the
Administration of the Cruelty
to Animals Act. 1876.
Though the life of a law lord'
concerned with appeals to the
House of Lords and to the
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is onerous and exacting, Morris's extra-judicial Pebruary, 1963, he chaired the committee on jury service. From 1939 to 1943 Morris was Deputy-Chairman of Caern-

ervonshire Quarter Sessions and Chairman 1943 to 1969. Morris was an honorary member of the Canadian and of member of the Canadian and of the American Bar Associations; a member of the University Grants Commistee, and Hon LLD of the Universities of Wales of which he was provice Chancellor 1956-74; and of British Columbia, and a DL of Caernervonshire. To an already full life he added the Presidency of the London Welsh Association from 1951 to 1953. He was made CH in 1975.

He retired from the service in 1921 and there followed seven

Judge he had great creative and organizational shillty.

Perhaps his most valuable service to the community, as well as to both branches of the legal profession, was rendered before his appointment, in 1954, to the High Court Fench. On behalf of the Bar Council he took a leading part in the complicated negotiations that complicated negotiations that resulted in the Legal Aid and Advice Act of 1949—a social reform of profound and per-

reform of profound and per-manent vetue.

Eric Sochs was born in 1898.

After leaving Charterhouse he-served in France as a Gunner Officer during tile less two years of the First World War. In 1919 he went up to Christ-church. He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1921 and took Silk in 1938.

On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 he was re-On the outbreak of the Second Work! War in 1939 he was recommissioned as a second lieutenant and rapidly rose to the rank of Brigadier in the Adjutant General's branch at the War Office. For the last two years of the war he was seconded to the Foreign Office to work out plans for the administration of territories that were to be occurred. He was

made an MBR for his war work in 1941.

After the war he returned to the Bar and became Leader of the Oxford Circuit and in 1947 a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was appointed to the High Court Bench in 1954 and served in the Probate, Divorce and Admirably Division until 1960, when he was transfered to the Queen's Bench Division. He was elevated to the Court of Appeal in 1967. He was knighted in 1954 and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1958.

Eric Sachs possessed great

Eric Sachs possessed great mental and physical stuming. It is a measure of his vitality that in 1967 when he was 69 years of age he took his seat in the Court of Appeal for the first time and also served as Treasurer of his Inn—and a very active and reforming Treasurer at that. He married, in 1934, the Hon Margaret, the late Lord God-dard's second daughter, a beautiful and witty woman who brought laughter and much

happiness into his home. She and their son and daughter survive him.

Judge Griffith-Jones

His Honour Judge GriffithJones, CRE, MC, Common Serjeant in the City of London
since 1954, died on July 13 at
the age of 70.

John Mervyn GuidnieGriffith-Jones was born on July
1, 1909. He was educated at
Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (that prohific breedingground of eminent lawyers) and
was talled to the Bar by the
Middle Temple in 1932. He entered the chambers of the
redoubtable G. D. ("Khaki")
Roberts and Galikky began to Reperts and quickly began to

Griffith-Jones returned to his prectice in 1946 and quickly forged shead. He had many of the forensic qualities which make for success at the criminal her—a handsome presence, a strong distinctive woice, a talent for clear exposition and a capacity for cross-examination with effective and almost removedees pertinacity. Far removed from those advocates who boast of their ability to pack up the details of a case as they go along, he was immensely diligent and painstaking in the preparation of his briefs. He specialized in prosecuting rather than defending; for 18 rather than defending; for 18 years he was one of the counsel for the Crown, at London Sessions and, later, the Old Bailey. This was the work for which he was temperamentally best suited. Griffith-Jones had a deeply-felt hatred of evil; a man of the highest standards himself, he regarded disbonest, crue) or other criminal conduct as an offence against the moral law as well as against the law as an offence against the morat law as well as against the law of the land and regarded himself as having a mission to crush it. This meant that he could be a very formidable prosecutor. It could also lead to disaster—as it did when he appeared for the Crown in the famous case concepting Lady Chapterley's

cerning Lady Charterley's Lover, when his emotions got the better of his judgment, and when he proved less than a match for Gerald (later Lord) Gardiner, whose brilliam hand ling of the defence secured a celebrated acquittal.

celebrated acquittal.

In 1959 Griffith-Jones became the Senior Treasury Counsel at the Old Bailey, and in this capacity he led for the prosecution in many important cases. He was earning a very large income, and there were those who thought that the prospect of judicial preferment would not have much attraction for him. But in 1964 the Common Serieant, Carl the Common Serjeant, Carl Aarvold, became the Recorder of London, and Griffith-Jones was offered and accepted the vacant position which is that of the second senior judge at the Central Criminal Court. His heavent hemselden of criminal courts. thorough knowledge of criminal less and procedure, and his im-mense experience of criminal trials, ensured his mastering this new work. He proved a good judge-courteous, patient, thorough—end in consequence rather slow. Predictably, he felt and demonstrated little sym-pathy for professional criminals. but he could show great lenience (almost startling com-

lenience (almost starting coming from such a source) towards those whom he considered to be unlucky rather than wicked. In general, in legal and criminological matters Griffith-Jones would have placed himself among the traditionalists rather than the reference. He was not than the reformers. He was not attracted to the view that all crime is a symptom of disease, or that criminals, being pro-ducts of their heredity or environment, deserve understand-ing and help rather than con-demusion. In the Criminal Law Revision Committee, of which he was an assiduous and valuable member from its for-mation in 1959, he was con-mation in the string largest the string stantly advocating legislation of procedural changes to make it more difficult for criminals (especially "big-time" ones) to escape conviction and thus to make a scarecrow of the law.".

Mervyn Griffith - Jones conired the reputation, inside

the profession and beyond it

There was this side of him, but it was very far from being the whole man. He was a loyal under nam turing the war.

It came as a surprise, to those who had only known him as a lawyer, when in 1969 he gave an exhibition of his pictures in a West End gallery. It was apparent that he was an artist of man more His work was

of real merit. His work was praised by discerning critics and sold well.

In 1947 Griffith Jones mar-ried Joan Clare Baker. She sur-vives him with two sons and a

#### Sir Geoffrey Streatfeild

Sir Geoffrey Streatfeild, MC, who died on October 7 at the age of 82, was a judge of the Righ Court from 1947 to 1966. A sound lawyer and a good judge of fact, his work on the Bench rarely brought him into the limelight, but his name became more widely known to the public after the publication in 1961 of the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on the Business of the Criminal Courts, of which he was chairman.

Practical and valuable sug-

Practical and valuable suggestions were made for reducing delays before trial by extending the number of sittings, and increasing the jurisdiction of inferior courts; by appointing more High Court judges; and by holding supplementary assizes during the Long Vacation. The committee recommended that for those who ecommended that for those who have to pass sentences, a stand-ing booklet—" a first step towards a text book in sentencing "-should be pub-lished. Though the committee suggested the appointment of suggested the appointment of four new judges to the Queen's Bench, more than twice that number have been made High Court judges in a determined attempt to keep abreast with both civil and criminal work. Geoffrey Rugh Benbow Streatfeild, MC, was born on July 28, 1897, the younger son of Major H. S. Streatfeild. He was educated at Rugby School. In 1914, when 17 years old, he

In 1914, when 17 years old, he joined the Forces, serving first with the 4th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, and later with the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Air Force. He was pro-moted captain in 1917 and awarded the Military Cross. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1921, he joined the North Eastern Circuit in the following year. He held the Recordership of Rothernam from 1932 to 1934, and of Hudderstield from 1934 to 1943. He took silk in 1938, a successful step which justified his con-fidence in himself (though essentially a modest man) and that of those who briefed him. He held his third recordership, Kingston-upon-Hull, from 194; to 1947. From 1939 to 1947 he was made Solicitor-General, and then Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Durham. In the Second World War he received the tank of major 1940 and sat as a Deputy Judge Advocate, and, from 1942 to 1943, as Assistant Judge Advocate-General with the runk was made a Bencher of his Inn. He was appointed a Commis-sioner of Assize on the Western Circuit in 1946, which proved

following year.

. Though not

the strains imposed by bis made a Doctor of Civil Law, honoris causa, of Durbam University in 1957, he was presented in a speech which included the words: "We in the counties of Stowell, Eldon and Wright easily take to our hearts our able lawyers, and it would be very difficult for us not to warm to Mr Justice Streamfeild. He is a judge of proved excellence and a gentleman of great kindliness and helpfulness, which makes envy of his success impossible and our own pride in him inevitable

Streamfeild married in 1918 Majorie, the younger daughter of Charles Booth. They had

#### Sir Andrew Clark

Sir Andrew Check, Bt, MBE, MC, QC, who was throughout his career a colourful and latthe Chancery Bar, died on May 19 at the sge of 80.
He possessed a powerful and vigorous style which if it lacked something in elegance and finesse was so well sup-ported by fertility of resource and judgment as to make him a most formidable opponent. His unusual appearance, a military moustache, a buildog appearance, winged collar without the butterfly fold, an aggressive and sometimes believed aggressive and sometimes bellicose manner, while they inspired fear, even in judges, belied his real qualities. These were of great and thorough industry—nobody prepared his cases more carefully—a natural intelligence which led him straight to the centre of a problem—he seldom consulted law books and hardly possessed any—and an unerring tactical sense. His success rano was high and enabled him to command and justify probto command and justify probibly the highest fees obtain-

ably the highest fees obtainable at the bar.

Andrew Clark was born on July 18, 1898: he was the som of Sir James Clark, Bt, CB. CMG, and the grandson of the "our dear Sir Andrew".

(Sir Andrew Clark, the eminent physician) of Queen Victoria's letters. He was educated at Etoo but the war of 1914 deorived him of a univer-1914 depriyed him of a univer sity education and be joined the regular army as a second lieutenant RFA in 1916. He served in France and Belgium

would find it hard to document but which certainly enlarged his horizon and experience. Nobody could more effectively strip the wrappings off a doubtbar at the Inner Temple in-1928, and after a pupilage with Raymond Evershed started prac-tice at the Chancary Bar. This decision since he appeared more adapted for the rough and tumble of the common law, courts. In fact it was a brilliant choice for while he was never far behind his colleagues intellectually, he far outguined them in the conduct of litigation and soon established for himself a special place as consuitant and advocate. By 1939 he was becoming well known when he was recalled to the Army. He served throughout the war in a number of senior administrative posts, was accorded to ARE.

awarded the MBE and pro-

moted Brigadier. On resuming practice On resuming practice in 1945 he very soon attained the highest reaches. His practice, covered a wide range: he was particularly strong in contested litigation, especially that with a financial side. Inchambers his realism and fearlessness made him a valued. ndviser to the eminent indiscreet in such affairs as the Back Rate Tribunal and Profume case. A critical event occurred in 1953, when he was invited to hold an inquiry into invited to hold an inquiry into ithe affair of Crichel Down.

After a long inquiry, conducted with characteristic papache, he produced a report (still excellent reading) which led to the resignation of a Minister and the promotion of civil servants. It is to be feared that its uncompromising that its uncompromising character made him persona non grate with "authority" certainly he did not serve refused an appointment to the Bench and continued in successful practice. Outside the law Clark had

many interests; in philately. where his reputation was international, as a grower of orchids, as a versifier and translator, and in Church affairs. His religion was both deeply felt and actively mani-fested. He was twice married and had two daughters. His first wife died in 1922 and the second, the mother of his daughters, survived him by a few mouths.



# Home Secretary and law officer Lord Stow Hill, PC, QC, whose Sir Frank Sosiace was the one Secretary responsible for aposing tiginer immigrant, arror in 1965, died on musry 1 at the age of 76. His action had many kronic verberations: he immself was immigrant and althought althought and althought althought and althought altho

immigrant's son; although the Cabinet shared the collec-re responsibility for it. Sos-te was personally blamed; his dical critics used it as one of te grounds to press for his moved from office. His decision over the reopening the Tanothy John Evans se was due to his adherence. me was due to his adherence the letter of the law. His dical cruics used it as to the ground for attack space, who in opposition had smanded an inquiry into the vans case, now thealy gave ay under Lib-Lab pressure, he Race Relations Bill he ronsored under pressure was hastily compiled that it had be radically altered after it as tabled. Soskice also failed make the completion of the make the completion of the w security prison at the Isle W security prison at the Isle.
Wight a top priority after
e escape of one of the train
bers from another prison.
As Home Secretary, Soskica
is in a valuerable exposed
sition as far as the party
Bs concerned. Although he d succeeded in placing two sicrepeasi reforms (on juvencourts and adult offenders)
the Queen's Speech, Societies as still labelled a "reactionme when the fight against ime was becoming a sharp arty issue, Soskice was re-



LORD STOW HILL

committee on winter emergency. committee on winter emergency powers. He was elevated to a life perrage in the disolution honours of 1966. He had been Rome Secretary from October, 1964 to December, 1965.

His legal expenses had been invaluable to the Autee government in which he had served as Novimber Central (194561) ment in which he had served as 'Solitivit Ceneral' (1945-61) and Amorney General (April October 1951). He knew how to steer controversial legislation through stormy all-night sittings. In opposition, Sockies was a member of the steadow cabinet. He aligned hamself with his leader, Canskell, on Clause IV and the defence issues. His upponents had such a regard for him that in 1959 they intimmated that he and he alone, in the Labour Party, could if he wished have the Speakership, but he turned it down. When Gaitskell died in 1963, some wished to draft laced by a younger, more dickl minister who had reely succeeded up his brief 1963, some wished to draft. Soskice as a compromise caudi-

isament in the Labour land-slide of 1945, winning the safe Liberal sear at East Birken-head. This constituency was later abbilished through redis-ribution; and Soskice was found a safe seat—the Neep-send division of Sheffield— which he held from 1950 to 1955. A new redistribution de-prived him of that seat. He failed to wis the nomination for Gorton in Manthester, but in Gorton in Manchester, but in 1956 was returned at a byelection as member for Newport, which he held until 1966 when he did not seek re-election. In 1968 he became Treasurer of the Inner Temple.

Frank Sostice, born on July 23, 1902, was the son of a Russian Jew, who emigrated to England in the 1890s. His father was one of the early Mencheviks who burried back to Russia in 1917 to join the revolution, but when the Bolsheviks won had to escape back to Britain. Through his mother, Soskice was linked to the ore-Raphaelites: Ford Madox Brown was her grand-Medox Brown was not grant-father; the Rossettis were rela-tives. Soskice was educated at St Paul's School, and Bailiof College, Oxford, where he read PPE. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1926, became a Bencher, and a KC in 1945. At the Bar he became known as an authority on hirepurchase law. During the Second World War, Soskice served in Africa and the Middle East with the Oxford and Bucks Light Infentry. He was knighted in 1945, became a privy coun-cillor in 1948, and was a United Nations delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1950.

f renousing the sineralt Soskice as a compromise cardinate in 1940 substry. Mr Roy Jenkins date. But Soskice, who sup Isabella Choudesley Hunter oskice, became Lord Privy ported Brown, denunred. Isabella Choudesley Hunter oskice became the College Soskite had entered for they said two substraints and change the College Soskite had entered for they said two substraints. He married for 1940 Super Isabella Cloudesley Hunter, and

# Scientific research and discovery

Professor P. W. Brian

Professor Percy Wragg Brian CBE, FRS, who was Head of the Cambridge Botany School from 1968 to 1977, died on August 17, 1979, at the age of 68. After a period as assistant mycologist at the Long Ashton Research Station from 1934, he spent the firstly on various diseases of crops. In 1946, he was transferred to their new Akers Research Laboratories at Welof Microbiology; he and his staff pursued there a pro-gramme of fundamental reearch with a freedom worth butions of outstanding importance in their studies first of antibiotics and then of the plans

and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham. whence he went to King's Col-lege, Cambridge, in 1928. After taking the Natural Sciences Tripos he graduated with firstclass honours in 1931 and was later awarded the Frank Smart studentship in botany as the best student of his year, He obtained the PhD degree in 1936, and the ScD in 1951. He

period in research was at Wel-wyn, from 1946 to 1962. There wys, from 1946 to 1902, there
he and his associates discovered
a wide range of new antiblotics produced by fungi. The
one of greatest interest was
griseofulvin; Brian himself
showed that this antibioric captible fungi by dislocating the normal development of the fungal cell-wall. As griseofulvin was non-toxic to mammals and acted specifically only against chitin-walled fungi, it was the ideal antibiotic for the control of fungal skin-infections of fungal and antibiotic for the control of fungal skin-infections of fungal and antibiotic for the control of fungal skin-infections of numans and animals; by the his associates in the early fifties to the study of gibberellic acid; earlier work in Japan had shown that this substance was produced by the fungus causing the bekanse disease of rice, one symptom of which is the abnormal elongation of infected plants. Intensive investigation of the functions of gibbarallic and a semantic because berelic scid as a growth hor-mone in various cultivated plants led eventually to valu-able applications in agriculture and horriculture. This work aroused immediate interest in botanists all over the world, and it was no surprise to those in this country when Brian was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1958, at the early age

words remained characteristic of him, though less marked, even when he became an administrator. In later life, however, this sensitive, warm and friendly man became more overtlygenial. As an agricultural administrator. In later life, however, this sensitive, warm and friendly man became more overtlygenial. As an agricultural scientist, Percy Brian was much in demand; he was elected president of the British Mycological Society in 1959 and again in 1965; of the Association of Applied Biologists in 1961; of the Society for General Microbiology in 1965 and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1978. He served as a member of the Agricultural Research Council from 1966 to 1976. In 1978, he was created CBE and in 1978 received an honorary DSc from the University of Hull.

His marriage in 1935 to Iris Hunt, by whom he had a son and two daughters was dissolved in 1947 and in 1948 he married Margaret Gilling.

1963. This last work was conceived as a vehicle to make available a complete range of the late George Lodge's fine paintings. With ample space at his disposal, he was able to bring together in these volumes much modern information as well as much now forgotten from the great naturalists of the nimeteenth tectury, and his discursive, easily readable style, free from scientific jargon was adminably suited to the task. No soner had he completed The Birds of the British Isles than he embarked in collaboration with his wife, on Birds of the Admic Islands, a work in several volumes, dealing with the Canaries, Madeira, the Azorea and the Cape Verdes. The books on the various groups of Atlantic Islands were partly based on personal visits, paid in his late 70's with his wife.

At the outbreak of the Second World War. Banner.

#### Dr D. A. Bannerman

Dr D. A. Bannerman, OBE, who died on April 6 at the age of 92, was a distinguished orni-

thologist.
David Armitage Bannerman
was born on November 27,
1886. He was at school at Wellington and went up to Pembroke College, Cambridge, in
1905. His passion was for natural history, but his health was not good and he had to be contest with a pass degree. In 1910 he joined the staff of the British Museum (Natural History) as Museum (Natural History) as an increase an inoutry an honorary assistant, and was president of the Scottish Ornithologists' Club. He served on the councils of the and, in particular, to make a Zoological Society of London and, in particular, to make a zoological survey of the Canary Islands. pological survey of the Canary slands.

Society of London and of the Royal Geographical slands.

Society of London and of the Royal Geographical Society of London and of the Royal Geographical slands.

Society of London and of the Royal Geographical slands.

Society of London and of the Royal Geographical slands and interpretable of councils and of the Royal Geographical slands.

the First World War, he worked national committees for the first as a driver and later on protection of birds.

# SIR ERNST CHAIN Nobel prize for penicillin

Professor Sir Ernst Chain, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Bio-chemistry, Imperial College, University of London, died in Ireland on August 12 at the age

Ernst Boris Chain, who shared a Nobel Prize with Alexander Fleming and Howard Florey in 1945 for work which led to the exuberance combined to make to be forgotten. Chain was born in Berlin on

June 19, 1906, the son of a chemist and industrialist of in chemistry and physiology at the Friedrich-Wilhelm Univer-sity. For three years he did research in the Institute of Pathology at the Charité Hospital. He later made a point of stating that he then left Ger-many, as a Jew, because of racial persecution and realism was added to these statements by his display, during the war, of a printed Gestapo list on which his name appeared. After a short stay in University Col-lege Hospital Medical School, Gowland Hopkins and obtained a PhD in 1935. In the same year Howard Walter Florey

(later Lord Plorey) took up the Chair of Pathology in Oxford and the coincidence of these two events was responsible for a major turning point in Chain's life. For some years Florey had believed that experimental pathology would benefit from the collaboration of pathologists with chemists, but the finance required for bian to act on this belief only became available after his arrival in Oxford at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology. He then inquired in Cambridge for a suitable biochemist end Hopkins suggested Chain.

suitable biochemist and Hop-kins suggested Chain.

In Oxford Chain began to work on the biochemistry of snake venoms, but later, at Florey's suggestion, he took up a study of lysozyme, an enzyme discovered by Fleming which dissolves certain bacteria. This study led him to look into the elready extensive literature on other naturally-occurring anti-



a joint decision, in 1938, to make these substances the sub-

Fortunately, one of the first to be studied was penicillin. Fleming had discovered the ensibacterial properties and low toxicity of penicillin in 1929, but had never tried to find out whether it could cure systemic infections, even after studies of the sulphonamides had shown that some bacterial diseases were susceptible to treatment with these drugs. Chain's interest in penicillin was groused by its instability, which had defeated previous attempts to purify it. Florey's interest was stimulated by the fact that penicilin killed the staphylococcus, on organism respon-sible for lethal infections against which the sulphons-

the work of a group of people of whom an important member was N. G. Hearley. But Chain's role in the initiation of the project gave him a special place, with Fiorey, which was recognized by the Nobel Committee after the remarkable chemotherspenic properties of penicillin had been established.

While Ebrery depress much While Florey devoted much time in the early nineteen forties to ascertaining how penicilian could be used most effectively, particularly in war medicine, Chain was engaged with others on chemical and blochemical studies of the drug.

mides were ineffective.

The first extraction and

that he would be demed the recognition he believed to be his due, and persistent in his demand to be provided with a pilot plant to continue the study of antibotics, for which there was no sign of money being forthcoming, he became incompatible with Florey's very different personality. In 1948. different personality. In 1948 he left Oxford to organize a set up a fermentation plant in Rome, where he remained for 13 years as Scientific Director of the International Research Centre for Chemical Micro-

During this time he was partly responsible for the initiation of a line of work which colminated in a further which culminated in a rurner important advance in chemotherapy. When consulted in 1954 by the chairman of Beecham, who wished the company to enter the field of satisfactions, he suggested that attempts should be made to modify the penicillic replectly. attempts should be made to modify the penicilian molecule rather than to search for entirely new antibiotics. Four members of the company went to work in Rome in 1955 and obtained evidence for the presence of a new penicillinities substance in penicillin fermentations. On their return home they characterized the substance as the nucleus of the penicillin molecule. 6-aminopenicillin molecule, 6-amino-penicillanic acid, whose exist-ence had earlier been reported, unknown to them, in Japan. By the chemical coupling of different side-chains to this nucleus a series of important new penicillins were produced, effective against becteria which were resistant to penicillins obtainable by fermentation.

In 1961 Chain returned to in 1961 Chain returned to England to become Professor of Biochemistry at Imperial College, London, a post he held until 1973. He obtained finan-cial support through Sir Isaac Wolfson, who provided funds for a new building which contained a fermentation plant. He was senior research Fallow 1973 76 and made a Fellow in 1978.

# PROFESSOR DENNIS GABOR

Work on the electron microscope

Professor Dennis Gabor, CBE, FRS, who won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1971, died on February 9 at the age of 78. Dennis Gabor; son of a Hungarian businessman, was born on June 5, 1900. After his studies in Hungary, Cabor entered the Technische Hochschale Charlottenburg in 1921 and received his Dipling, in 1924 and Dr. Ing. in 1927. A brief period working for the German Research Association for High Voltage Plants was followed by his first major appointment, as a research engineer in the physics laboratories of Siemens & Halske, A.G. The use of high pressure gas discharges as lamps was in its infancy and Gabor's work was directed towards obtaining a clearer un-

canor's work was notecien to-wards obtaining a clearer in-derstanding of the complex physical processes in gas dis-charges. The first of his many inventions emerged from the period at Stemens & Helske, a pervolusi sements of sealing high pressure lamps by using a tape of molybdenum or tantalum. This sealing technique is still used on high pressure quarts

By 1933 the political situa-tion in Berlin made it evident that he should move elsewhere, that he should move elsewhere, and after a brief return to Hangary he accepted in 1934 a post with the British Thomson-Houston Co., Rugby, B.T.H. had interests both in gas discharge lamps and in electron microscopy and it was natural that Gabor should work on these. The first electron microscope, was constructed at Charlottenburg, using some of the principles of the oscillograph which Gabor had built for his own work. During the war-time period, 1939-45; B.T.H. were one of the major manufacturers of radar and had responsibility for the development of the magnetron, the ingli-power transmitting tube which made centimetre radar possible. Gabor was excluded from this work as he was registered as an work as he was registered as an enemy alien. Perhaps this was fortunate for it gave him the

The electron microscope is



because of the poor quality of the lenses used to focus the electron beam. The obvious section was to improve the quality of the lenses but Gabor had the vision to recognize an alternative and much more funalternative and much more fundamental approach—to accept the poor quality of the electron micrographs but to reconstruct the original object by optical lenses compensating the electron lens defects. The resulting picture, the "hologram", was a seembly of diffraction patterns which when illuminated by a light beam, recovered the original object as a three-dimensional image.

The original aim of improving the performance of electron microscopes was not realized until recently, but the invention of the laser, ten years after Gabor's papers, provided a powerful coherent optical source and interest in holography was reswakened. The holography was primitable to make the provided with in novating a complete new field.

electrical communication is limited range of frequencies. Nyquist in 1928 bid the foundatime samples by introducing the concept of the logon, a basic element, represented in ainty in attempting to define time and frequency simul-taneously. Like holography, this was work ahead of its time.

In 1948, Gabor was invited to fill the post of Reader in Electron. Physics at Imperial College, London. He became

tits limits. His appetite for work was prodigious en eighty-hour week was standard. In his later years Gabor was In his later years Gabor was greatly pre-occupied with the problems of the future, and his inaugural lecture in 1959 had contained a prediction of the possibility of constructing machines to simulate thought but coupled with the warning "Absolute power will corrupt not only men but machines". His book leventing the Future (1963) identified three dangers—self destruction by war, over —self destruction by war, over population and instability aris-ing from too much leisure. He approached these as a social approached these as a social vision of the developments which came rather than as a social engineer seeking a personal vision. A more detailed commentary on the future was provided in Innovation.

Gabor's contributions to science

Although his main subje

molecular weight tion. After setpacks whit would have discouraged a le man, Adair d

#### Dr Sidnie Manton

Dr Sidnie Manton (Mrs. J. P. Harding), who died on Jasoary 2, aged 76, was one of the most distinguished invertebrate 200logists produced in British this centery. Graduating at Cambridge, where she was at Girton College, she began studies on the great group of snimels that comprise the Arthropode, many attributes of which she was destined to illuminate, No marrow specialist, she studied a wide range of arthropods? from many standpoints, generally with their evolution and affinities in mind, subry ology, functional morphology, locomotion and habits of dife being some of the fields in which she pursued her investigations.

Her early work on crustacead. embryology, which set new standards, remains unsurpassed. She also studied development She also studied development in members of a curious group the Onychophora, some of whose peculiarities were felt by some to exclude them from the Arthropoda but which she showed to be related to specialized ways of life that confer upon their owners the ability to perform feats denied to more orthodox representatives of the group.

The Onychophora also provided the starting point for a long series of studies on arthropod locomotion which involved the elucidation of such complex manters as how centipedes and millipedes organize their easts.

the elucidation of such complex matters as how centipedes and militipedes organize their gaits, the force they can exert under different conditions, the mechanisms of leg extension and many related matters. These, like other studies, were beautifully illustrated by drawings, office of great complexity, for she was very skilled in the use of her hands. This skill she also employed in portraying the distribution of corais on part of the Great Barrier Ref, visited as a participant in an expedition in 1929. Her sturopod work culmanated in the publication of a large book in 1977. She also wrote a blok on the breeding of colour point the breeding of colour point

of Entomology, a department that did not come into being until 1913—then with a staff of 20 compared with nearly 100 today. He, more than anyone air of command which did not in instead of at the age of 82. He was son authority on invite disturbance. What he berhaps did not realize was the depth of the affection which they came to feel for him.

Stead was also associated with seat with the stage of search and was always keer of search and was always and was always keer of search and was always and was always keer of search and was always and was always keer of search and was always and was always keer of search and was always and was always and was always keer of search and was always and

# PROFESSOR OTTO FRISCH

# Outstanding successes in nuclear physics

the headquarters staff of the British Red Cross Society at Boulogne. He was made MRE in 1918 for his work with the BRCS. After the Armistice, he returned to the museum, and from 1919 onwards published a remarkable series of books as well as numerous scientific papers which established him as one of the foremost ornithological. elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1958, at the early age of the foremest ornithologists in the country. His Birds of the Served on its council (1968-70), and he delivered the Lecuwenhoek Lecture in 1966.

Britan's time for personal research was cut short when he was appointed Regius Professor of Botany at Glasgow in 1962, and this was followed by his translation to Cambridge in 1968. Nevertheless, he continued to exert a powerful though unobtrusive influence on the general direction of research in both these departments. Tegion.

Professor Otto Robert Frisch, OBE, FRS, Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Control Stands expeared in 1919-20, and a more general work of the Canary Islands expeared from 1947 to 1972, who died on September 22, at the age of 74, was best known for the identification of the nuclear fission of the realization of the September 22, at the age of 74, was best known for the identification of the nuclear fission of the realization of the september 22, at the age of 74, was best known for the identification of the nuclear fission of the realization of the september 22, at the age of 74, was best known for the identification of the nuclear fission of understanding and instruments and instruments and discussion of its based almost axclusively on study of museum specimens and the standard work on the general direction of research in both these devart.

search in both these departments and also as honorary director of the ARC Unit of Developmental Botsary.

As a research student at Cambridge, Percy Brian had been noted for his lack of volubility, and this economy of words remained characteristic of him, though less marked, even when he became an administrator. In later life, however, this sensitive, warm and friendly man became more region.

his wife.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Bannerman characteristically insisted on doing something useful and served as a censor at the War Office as well as doing a sergeant's job in the Home Guard In 1952 he retired into Kirkouthrightshire and en

Kirkcudbrightshire and en-gaged in stockbreeding with-

out detriment to his ornitho-logical research. This research

brought him many distinctions
—an ScD of Cambridge, an
honorary LLD of Glasgow, the
vice-presidency and the Gold

Medal of the British Ornithologists Union, and

many honorary fellowships of foreign societies. He was for a term (1942-45) chairman of

the British Ornithologists' Club

and he became an honorary

Solucated at the Plansten-Gymnasium and at the Univer-sity of Vienna, where he graduated as doctor of philo-sophy in physics and mathe-matics when hardly 22 years of age, Robert Frisch moved to Berlin where he worked in the

nuclear physics that took place results were published in the middle 1930s. He found a third (sodium 22) in Copena inconvenient noun, having hagen, where he spent five years in the Institute for Theoretical to become almost a household

Professor Otto Robert Frisch, Reichsanstalt (the world's first Physics, a distinguished centre word because a few physicists, BE, FRS, Jacksonian Pro-national laboratory of physics) of experimental work also. Frisch among them, realized Reinsansialt (the world's tirst national laborators of physics) and then for a few months at the University.

Miles Bohr, the Director of the that details of the fission protecting in research began in 1930 when he joined the department of physical chemistry at the University of Hamburg. Within that atoms of helium behave as waves when they are reflected from the surfaces of crystals but had also made an elegant measurement (by a method basically invented by Stern and Walter Geriach) of the magnetism of the nucleus of hydrogen. When Hitler's racial law compelled his dismissal, he had commenced an entirely original investigation of the recoil of individual codium atoms when he was a distinguished ceotre of experimental work also.

Niels Bohr, the Director of the that details of the fission protective influence upon Frisch's development. For Bohr, nothing was scientifically a highly explosive chain reaction could be achieved. Frisch's aneng them, realized that details of the fission protective influence upon Frisch's development. For Bohr, nothing was scientifically a highly explosive chain reaction of Hamburg. Within that atoms of helium behave as simple but effective equipment work also.

Niels Bohr, the Director of the that details of the fission protective influence upon Frisch's development. For Bohr, nothing was scientifically a highly explosive chain reaction could be achieved. Frisch's a highly explosive chain reaction could be achieved Frisch's a highly explosive chain reaction could be achieved. Frisch's a highly explosive chain reaction to the ensuring but the protective of the possibility were worked out with R. E. Pejeris single but effective equipment in worked out with R. E. Pejeris in Birmingham, whence he were admirably suited to the ensure at Europe but of the protective of the prote phenomena and was characterized by a deep simplicity of understanding.

He was born in Vienna on October 1, 1904 and was the only son of Justinian Frisch, a printer and publisher, a passionate rationalist and a famous wit. His mother's family was also brilliant; she was a concert plants who had been a child prodigy but gave up the profession on her marriage; and her younger sister, Lise Meitner, was a distinguished her nephew in his best-known discovery.

Educated at the Piaristen-sity of Vienna, where he should make the University of Vienna, where he should make the University of Vienna, where he should response the mandal and the middle 1930s. He found an in the middle 1930s. He found an inconvenient noun, having heard of restrict where when hardy 22 years of having a third (sodium 22) in Copenhagen came when they are reflected to from the surfaces of crystals but they are reflected to had also made an elegant measurements of various properties of neutrons, but the surfaces of heurons, but the surfaces of heurons speciacular outcome of his surfaces in whater and compelled his dismissal, he had commenced an entirely original in-unitation of the recoil of individual sodium atoms when a child prodigy but gave up the profession on her marriage; and her younger sister, Lise at the vent light.

He went to London in the automatical this with special physicist who collaborated with ment, he discovered two of the prodigit of the trecoil of individual sodium atoms when hards the profession of the recoil of individual sodium atoms when hards the profession of the recoil of individual sodium atoms when hards the profession of the recoil of indinterior of the magnetism of visited Lise Meitner in Sweden and th

the Atomic Energy Authority until in 1947 he became Jack-sonian Professor at Cambridge, becoming a Fellow of Trinity in 1948. In that same year he was elected FRS.

Frisch's years in Cambridge were scientifically less fruitful than those he had spent working in a succession of other laboratories; but after 1968 he had a remarkable success in developing without any significant financial aid from outside,

Regiment from 1914-1939 and was mentioned in dispatches. On his return to civilian life he resumed work on butterflies at the Natural History Museum. His administrative ability became evident and he was promoted Deputy Keeper in 1931 and Keeper in 1932—a post he retained until his retirement.

retained used his retriement at the age of 65 in 1955.

His tenure of the keepership covered the period during which the importance of insects to man was highlighted both in the medical and the agricultural fields. He saw the collection growing tast, the staff expanding and the new entomology building being occupied. During the Second World War many of his staff were acconded elsewhere or joined the Services, but he retained his office in South Kensington, though he arranged for much of the collection to be evacuated for safety, some as far ewey as the Lake District.

Riley was an energetic and sociable man who played a large part in the organisation of various enounological societies, especially the Royal Entomological Society of London to which he was elected a Fellow in 1912. He was council member, hon treasurer, hon secretary and president, his total service to the society adding up to more than 25

years. He was the senior mem-ber of the British Entomological years. He was the senior member of the British Entomological and Natural History Society, having joined in 1908. He became its president in 1923/4 and was elected special life member in 1959. Other important posts included commissioner on the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and one of the editors of the 1961 Code of Zoological Nomenclature, secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, chairmen of the Entomological Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences and of the permanent committee of the International Congresses of Entomology. In his very busy life he also found time to edut the monthly journal The Entomologist for nearly forty years and to publish about 100 scientific papers on butterflies of the world.

He married Edith Vaughan in

He married Edith Vaughan in 1920 and they had a son and a

Mr G. S. Adair

ject, David Bannerman was the anuthesis of a highbrow. He would talk to you with enthu-siasm about his birds if you were interested, but he would never bore you with them. At never bore you with them. At any gathering, domestic or col-legiate, he was essentially con-vivial, and it is probable that many of his old friends of undergraduate days never realized what distinction he had achieved in his chosen field.

# **Prof Gilbert**

Professor Gilbert Stead, who died on July 5, 1979, aged 91, will be remembered at Cambridge and at Guy's Hospital Medical School as an outstanding teacher and more widely for his contributions to the

He was at the Cavenus Laboratory when the Cambridge Diploma in Medical Radiology Plactrology was in-He was at the Cavendish and Electrology was in-augurated in 1319, and in 1924

Learned as he was in his subject, David Bannerman was the
antithesis of a highbrow. He
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The two posts in 1933 he was
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The two posts in 1933 he
was appointments, inter alia. as
honorary consulting physicist to
the hospital, as President of the
British Institute of Radiology in
1947-48—he also delivered the
Strand

Thompson Memorial
Lecture in Professor Maxstrator at Imperial College,
London committees and as
a governor of Guy's Hospital
Medical School from 1948 to
1953. for the newer radiological diplomas which had by then

been established, eg, that of the Conjoint Board, and he also acted as an examiner for them.
As well as these maturer radiology students, during his thirty years at Guy's some 3,000 first year medical students had to "do" physics—often reluctantly—under Steading guidance. They all found in him establishment of medical in manner he nevertheless re-radiology as a recognized tained in his lecture room an air of command which did not

a governor of Guy's Hospital Medical School from 1948 to 1953.

Mr Norman

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well Lefroy in 1911. Later in 1911 he joined the staff of the British Museum (Natural History) as an assistant in charge of butterflies. He was the last of those who

He was the last of those who remembered the museum from before the First World War and fortunately has preserved his memories in "Rrief Historical Sketch" of the Department of Entomology, a department that did not come into being until 1913—then with a staff of the compared with nearly 100 today. He, more than anyone else, saw the evolution of the



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# AINFUL BUT NECESSARY

passed that test. The decision increase Minimum Lending e to 17 per cent will be pain-

for many individuals and inesses, but in the long run vill do far less damage than alternative would have done. here are two questions which a to be answered about the ncellor's actions in imposing ew curb on credit. They are ther the goals he is seeking. chieve are the right ones and ther the means which he has sen are likely to be effective. re can be no doubt that if are to defeat inflation the libility of its commitment to the growth of the money ply. That credibility had been ded by clear signs that bank ing was continuing to rise idly thus defeating the Gov-ment's object in seeking to irol the total amount of ney in the economy. It is now er that not all of the blame with the private sector. The borrow had been exceeding Chancellor's target, adding own impetus to the monetary.

tring presses. he Chancellor's actions ought ectify the problem of private become positive. It will no zer make sense to borrow ley from the bank on the unds that its value is being ded by inflation faster than. sibly restricting hire purchase

its first test this week and ment's philosophy and of the true nature of money markets in the modern world.

The Government is committed to control of the money supply but it is also pledged to restore to its proper place the use of markets to regulate activity. It is the job of Government to con-trol the total quantity of money; it is no part of that job to decide how the money is allocated within the market place between various forms of credit

An attempt to use quantitative controls would, in any case, be neffective. The abolition of exchange controls makes plain the extent to which the United Kingdom economy and its financial markets are now integrated into world financial markets. In an open economy an attempt to impose quantitative restrictions on one sector will simply lead to the springing up of activity in other unregulated sectors. This is as true of banking activities as enything else. If controls are placed on one kind of lending, activity will switch to other forms of credit.

This is as true on an international as a national scale. If batiks in London are prevented by quantitative controls from lending to customers, the customers will be able to go to banks in Paris or New York Private appeals by the Bank of England ting and go some way to deal in Paris or New York. Private with the problems caused by appeals by the Bank of England lic borrowing. With Minical have only limited success, in Lending Rate at 17 per it is only the determination that t, the real cost of borrowing the price of tredit will be kept high which can effectively impose restraint on all forms of bank lending and thus on the money supply itself.

Two conclusions follow from rest payments are being this. The first is that the Gov-rged. There have been sug-ernment has to recognise the tions in the City that the earnment ought to have used action which it is determined to nutrative controls on lending, pursue. There will be a tendency for funds to be attracted to dir or putting controls on the London by the high interest rates of credit cards. To suggest which are now obtainable here.

Government's determination such policies shows a misunder. If the Government were to seek outrol the money supply has standing both of the Govern to hold down the value of the pound by intervening in foreign exchange markets it would end up printing money again. It must thus be prepared at least in the short term, to see sterling appre-ciate against other currencies including the dollar.

The second conclusion is that those vestiges of quantitative control which still remain will have to be removed in the reasonably near future. The banking corset is an example of the sort of quantitative restriction which no longer has a useful role to play. It is understandable that at a time when the Chancellor is seeking above all to gain control over the money supply he should not be prepared to abandon any weapon, however meffective. But the current six months extension should be the last of its kind,

The Government's policy on interest rates is thus the right response to the short term crisis which if has faced in recent weeks. But interest rates at this level pose a burden on industry which it should not be expected to shoulder indefinitely. At the time of the Budget it seemed that the scale of public borrowing was very near the upper limit of financial prudence. It is now more clear than ever that one of the prime tasks facing the Government is to reduce that borrowing and even more importantly to show a commitment to keep reducing in the years shead. That is a reason why the public should support expendimre cuts. The Chancellor should suppress any doubts that his colleagues and officials may have and publish a firm mediumterm financial plan for the future. Such a plan could chart the way to-monetary stability and with it the conquest of inflation, something which is necessary if any of the other economic goals which the Government has set itself are to be reached.

#### MOST DISTINGUISHED TRAITOR

inial figure, then the other service in 1940 was very lax in the admission of unsuitable liby are able men but no more the admission of unsuitable assistants. That is now history in that, while Burgess was at From 1951 onwards, Blunt was nt is one of the most dis-\_uished art historians of his s, a men who has made a or contribution both to his ject and to its academic elopment. Many people who y knew him as an art historian nt be assonished and dissed that a man of such gifts, ld have been guilty of such. duction and and an investigation

rofessor Blunt spied for isia before, during and after. war. He left the Security vice in 1945 on being minted as Surveyor of the g's Pictures, but he was still ficiently active as a spy to ist in the arrangements for the ht of Burgess and Maclean 1951. He only confessed in 4, after some thirty years of

"he matter seems to have been shandled by the authorities at nost every stage. When Blunt s admitted to the Security vice in 1940, he was well two be, both a Marxist and homosexual, both of which tracteristics are normally arded as grounds of unsuitlity for such work. It was not not the time of Russian popuity during the war. On the trary, he was admitted during informed of the situation. For period of the Nazi-Soviet whatever reason it was decided

hony Blunt is a more sub- Pact. Unfortunately it is already rtial figure than the other well established that the Security

attalented phoney. Professor, under suspicion of having been not is one of the most dis- a Russian agent. The Security Services were sufficiently suspicious to interrogate him on no Jess than 11 occasions. On each occasion he asserted his innocence. During that thue, despite the notoriety of the defection of Burgess and Maclean, they did not think it necessary to warn the Palace. That can only be regarded as a very serious misjudgment. Suspicions were substantial, they were not with-ent evidence and they proved to he correct

After the further defection of Philby in January, 1963, Blunt still remained under suspicion but with no sufficient evidence against him, Early in 1964 new information directly implicated him. He was then offered immunity from prosecution in return for cooperation with the Security Services, which he accepted. He made his first confession and thereafter worked with the Brifish Security Services apparently to the disadvantage of his pre-vious masters. It is not clear what precise form the immunity bargain took. Did the Security Services offer him tenure of his post as Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, in order to keep him

hampy? Only after his confession was the Queen's Private Secretary informed of the situation. For

that he should not be required to resign his appointment in the royal household, which he had held for 19 years, and was to hald for another eight.

That was an extraordinary decision. It ought to be a cardinal inciple so protect the Queen. in some ways perhaps the matter. is not quite as bad as it looks. After his confession, Biunt was phased out from Palace activities. He had no access to papers of any significance and he was seldom if at all seen at the Palace. It cannot be supposed that the Oueen wished to see him. Nevertheless he retained at least a titular office, and retained a residual advisory post down to this very week.

In such matters the Oueen acts under advice. The responsibility for that advice is that of the Government, not of the Queen's Private Secretary, let alone of the Queen herself. The Government of the day, of which Lord Home was Prime Minister, and subsequent governments must have decided that the supposed advantages to the Security Service justified leaving a traitor on the Queen's staff. That was a wrong decision, putting secondary matters first. It is hard to forgive those who put the Queen in a faise position, for minor reasons of state. It must be supposed that the governments were concerned to avoid embarrassment in the end, embarrassment has come. It is a bit late to strip a man of his honours when he has been knowingly permitted to hold royal posts as a retired traitor for 15 years.

#### HE MAYOR OF NABLUS

en Israeli officials are called of this, and have on occasion to defend the record of their. ainistration in the occupied itories they usually start by nting out that such adminitrion is inevitably a thankless and that it is no good ecting the population to like enemy occupier however ightened. That is quite true, it only makes it the more plexing when the Israeli horities take action which is once wholly gratuitous and population's active hostility; there is no other way to cribe the decision to arrest, 1 the proclaimed intention of orting, the mayor of Nablus,

Eassam Shakaa. ablus is the largest town in occupied West Bank outside isalem, and a historic centre Palestinian Arab nationalism. Shakaa is one of the bestwn and most generally ected of the mayors elected he West Bank in April 1976, of whom have consistently en the line that the Palestine eration Organization is the y body qualified to represent Palestinians in any political fessed supporter of the PLO, in an informal sense also a rescinative of it. The Israeli-

made use of it. There was therefore nothing to surprise them in the fact that Mr Shakaa, in a private conversation with General Dany Mart, the Israeli "co-ordinator of operations," in the occupied territories, should have refused to condemn last year's terrorist raid on the Israeli coastal highway, which the PLO at the time had officially endorsed, or indeed that he should have justified it on the ground that Palestinians must be expected to te obviously bound to-provoke use violent means to assert their rights so long as self-determination even in a part of their homeland is demed to them. One may disagree with such a view, one may indeed deplore it, but one can bardly regard its expression by a Palestinian official in a private conversation as criminal. It was General Mart himself who chose to make the matter public, thereby provoking a storm of indignation among Israelis and particularly within the parliamentary majority, in response to which the defence minister, General Ezer Weizman,

against Mr Shakaa. General Weizman almost certainly regrets giving that promise, but has been unable to retreat from it, probably for fear of alienting his actual or potential supporters which the Herut torities are very well aware . party, on whom must depend his

promised to take stern measures

hopes of eventually succeeding Mr Begin as prime minister. He is quite intelligent enough to see that action against Mr Shakaa can only execerbete an already difficult situation on the West Bank, and that widespread unrest on the West Bank will in turn affect relations between Israel and Egypt, and will render less likely any successful conclusion of the talks on Palestinian autonomy. It is almost certainly for that reason that he has now removed General Matt from his post, although officially a quite

different reason has been given. But General Matt's action in leaking the conversation was probably not mere clumsiness. He is known to be a close associate of the agriculture minister, General Ariel Sharon, who is the leading proponent within the cabinet of extensive Jewish settlement throughout the West Bank, General Sharon and his friends view the proposed autonomy with strong misgivings, fearing that it will limit the possibilities for further settlement and perhaps even lead eventually to Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. Their actions may well be deliberately calculated to reduce the chances of any effective autonomy ever being implemented. The Palestiniaus, in their justifiable indignation at present Israeli policies, should be very careful not to play into the hands of these

people.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

forced on us. The Central Policy Review Staff, the Advisory Coun-cil for Applied Research and De-velopment, Sussex University Science Policy Research Unit, the

Department of Employment, the TUC, among orders, are all busily researching into the employment effects of new technology. A continual stream of television re-

searchers comes into Computer Weekly's offices seeking enlighten-

One futurologist at IBM had six different film crews in his office in

one week recently, and all from the BBC! The one thing that these pro-

grammes have in common is how much they agonise over "the social impact of the microprocessor". Most

are pessimistic; a few are optimis-tic. If disaster does befall the earth

through the invention of the integrated circuit, it won't be because we haven't talked about it enough.

A blessing for Britain?

Urachstrasse 27, D≥7800 Freiburg (Breisgau),

Marxist endeavour

From the Reverend W. E. C.

Sir, Your leader (November 13)

the real nature of the quarrel; not first a matter of politics, but of this built-in atheism which taints everything they touch. God is a God of order, not of disorder, therefore those who fight against him will introduce disorder.

with us last winter.

If you deny God, you downgrade man, treat him as something less

he really is. When

than he really is. When you belittle man, you corrupt human society. And so (in the words of your leader), "the Soviet Union, with wholly regimented labour, is (even) less efficient than Britain". The root of this inefficience is in the denial of human freedom. Men are not allowed to be fully men. This, in turn, springs from the denial of man as a creature answerable to His Creator.

answerable to His Creator. Yours sincerely,

Vicar of St Barnabas's.

The top league

this home. Thus:

3 Sunnyside, Wimbledon, SW19.

Carried away

PATRICK CROSS.

November 13.

Underhand

Yours faithfully,

Sevenoaks,

KENNETH LAMBERT,

141 Marlhorough Crescent.

From Dr Patrick Cross

France

From Mr Peter Vintner

Sir, One point should be added to your powerful leader (November 13), namely, this country is in the

13), namely, this country is in the top league for dependence on foreign trade. This is implicit in all

you say, but specific figures ram

Exports as per cent of the gross domestic product (1977, market

Japan 11.7
USA 6.4
This is the world we live in: it cannot be changed much either way in the short or medium term. It is against this that policies—and policy changes—must be judged. Yours, etc.
PETER VINTNER,
3 Suggestide

Sir, I was gratified this morning to

observe that of those passengers in my section of the Jubilee Line carriage, 25 per cent were reading

The Times. I personally became so

engrossed in my copy that I failed to alight at Green Park as intended.

return by wearing a buttonbole. Yours faithfully,

20 Buckingham Mansions, NW6,

Sir, Interest in the welcome re-appearance of The Times has mani-fested itself in an unconventional

I bought my copy at the bookstall on the up platform for London and put it under my arm whilst I was preparing to make another purchase. At the same time a crush of people

from a local train was making for

From Mr Kenneth Lambert

German Federal Republic

The Vicarage, 36 Woodsrock Road,

BILL LOWNDES

Balsall Heath,

Birmingham. November 13.

From Professor F. A. Hayek, FBA

Yours faithfully,

Britain.

Loundes

Yours faisboully, F. A. HAYEK,

West Germany. November 14.

RORY JOHNSTON, Public affairs editor,

Computer Weekly, Dorset House, Stamford Street, SEL. November 13.

Unfair share of EEC budget

From Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow, East (Conservative) row, East (Conservative)
Sir, I am confident that a study of
the reasons why the United King
dom now finds itself paying a disproportionate share of the EEC
budget will convince my four colleagues (November 18) that it is the result of a combination of cer-tain structural characteristics not found elsewhere.

There is nothing sinister about it.
When the Wilson Government renegotiated our terms of entry prior to the referendum in 1975, they failed dismally to malyse and have the matter put right. Hence it now falls to the present Government to

We all support the Prime Minister in her objective. It will not help her, however, to have colleagues in the House mattering darkly about withdrawing from the Community "poless". There is no future for Britzin omiside the Community.

In Luxembourg on October 18, the Prime Minister herself confirmed this when she pointed out that the Community occounts for one quarter of the world's trade: that it is a market of about 250 million needle.

that it is a market of about 200 million people. "It ought." Mrs Thatcher said, "to provide for its members vital support in coping with social, economic, and financial problems both during what I have called the dangerous decade and beyond. These problems, like those of military security, howe long since passed the problems, take those of mattery security, have long since passed the point of which any European state could hope to cope on its own."

Mrs Thanher is right. The case for Britain swying inside becomes daily more, not less, with to sussein. Yours faithfully,

HUGH DYNES, Chairman, Conservative Group for Europe, House of Commons.

Abortion law reform

November 13.

From the Reverend Richard A. Lindley

Sir, It seems that, in the matter of ebortion law reform, considerable weight is being given to the viewal of the British Medical Association of the British Medical Association and the medical profession. That their views and expertise count is obvious, but I question at what points in the argument their views are of particular pertinence. Doctors alone can assess visibility in an unborn child or the medical risks involved in carrying to full term as opposed to termination, of course. Bur I do not see that doctors or the BMA per se have any particular right to make judgments as to the propriety of abortion under particular social conditions (as the present law permits) or, more importantly, law permits) or, more importantly, to make moral judgments about the general propriety of abortion at all. That is the concern of us all.

MPs in the Cheshire area already in that area is unbappy with the present law. The Chester Diocesan present law. The Chester Diocesan Synod recently supported overwhelmingly (unanimously by the bishops, ununimously by the clergy, and with only one or two abstentions among the laity) a motion I proposed calling on MPs in the diocese to work for revision of the law along the lines of the recommendations of the 1976 parliamentary select committee (i.e. reducing tary select committee (i.e. reducing the limit to 20 weeks' pregnancy except in grave circumstances; streng-

cept in grave circumstances; strengthening the conscience clause; and a review by Parliament of the grounds for legal abortion etc.l. In 1974 and 1975 the General Synod of the Church of England called for curtailments of the present abortion licence. Now, last Wednesday, the General Synod has urged the Government to make parliamentary time available during this session for a full review of the law, from which it is not unreasonlew, from which it is not unreasonable to infer that considerable disquiet remains.

The BMA must not be allowed to rule the day. These are matters for all our informed consciences. Gov-ernment backing for Mr Corries Bill or no Government backing, it is loped that Parkament will note the views of the two major churches of this country.

R. A. LINDLEY The Rectory, Beckingham Road, Guildford, Surrey

Commons refreshments From Mr. William Russell and Mr

Sir, The current debate about how much MPs' meals are subsidised by the targayer has resulted in the suggestion that the parliamentary press my he enjoying similar benefits. The signation is that cives 1969.

lits. The situation is that since 1969 the newspapers and broadcasting organisations represented in the Press Gallery have paid a catering lery to the House of Commons Refreshment Department. The levy is calculated by the de-

pertment and represents the loses made by the facilities used by journalists after account has been taken of the use made of them by Hansard and Government information officers. This means the tar-payer is not subsidising journalists mean. It is important to stress that these facilities are not provided exclusively for the use of journalists.

The liability of each organisation is based on the number of Reporters Gallery nickets issued to it by the Serjeant at Arms Department. This means the charge is a notional one since it is not based on actual use. and therefore the employers' con-tribution must be larger than it

might otherwise be.
At present no hills issued by the ment Department in respect of the levy are outstanding. The Parliamentary Press Gallery jour-nalists cooperate in the collection of this levy, but the debts are owed by the organisations authorised by the House to report Parliament, and by the Parliamentary Press Callery

Callery. Yours sincerely. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Honorary Secretary. PETER SIMMONDS, Honorary Treasurer, Parliamentary Press Gallery, November 14.

#### Return of 'The Times'

From the Editor of The Observer Sir, It is a piry that your happy return should be soured by the birreaurn shound be soured by the bu-terness you show towards other newspapers (leading article, Novem-ber 13). One remark in particular—about The Observer's failure to publish an article by you—is un-incritised justified.

You may recall that I rang you in May to ask if you had any general thoughts, after six months of eral thoughts, after six models of non-publication, which might enable us to keep The Times's situation in the public mind without simply re-peating the well-publicised details of the dispute. We then discussed the failure of British management, unions and Government to develop any institutional machinery to faculi-tate industrial change, especially into higher technology. I encour-aged you to develop this theme, which you agreed to do.

which you agreed to do.

I then wrote to you, before the article was due, to say that I had decided to delay its publication, in the interests of a member of staff employed by both our papers, whose position might have been adversely affected by the them gear adversely affected by the them of help). A week later, while I was away, your article appeared in the Daily Telegraph. I had not seen it until I read it there.

Furthermore, it was not the

until I read it there.

Furthermore, ir was not the article I had expected you to write for us. It was a classic, though familiar statement of the Times management's view of the dispute (and had to be followed by the NGA's reply). Even if I had seen your article first, I would not have wanted to publish it—not out of cowardica, which is an unworthy charge, but for the old-fashioned editorial reason that we'd heard it all before. before.

I hope this canard about The Observer may now be laid to rest and that we can all get on with our prime business of reporting the wider world beyond Fleet Street.
Yours faithfully. DONALD TRELFORD, Editor, The Observer. 8 St Andrew's Hill, EC4. November 14.

New technology

From Mr Robert Sadler Sir. How nice to have you back. I was particularly interested in your explanation and analysis of the new agreement reached between your agreement reached between your menagement and the print unions (leading article, November 13). I would have felt happier if the comments made had been less restrained regarding the scale of historical anarchy that still prevails in other houses in and around Fleet Street and also the hypocrisy of their managements, who have preferred to acquiesce for far too long in the hope that others may win costly hope that others may win costly barries on their behalf, while taking some small short-term commercial

Some of your readers may not be aware that the provincial press have ware that the provincial press have been operating the "new techno-logy" successfully for many years, particularly the smaller and medium-sized companies.

My own very small company, 11 years ago, was just getting by with a wreck of a model one Linotype and two hand-fed Wharfdales, one driven by a donkey engine! Our only hope of survival was the "new technology"—with the complete only hope of surviva was the technology — with the complete cooperation and enthusiasm of all our staff, eight years ago we trained ourselves and became adept and confident with computer typesetting confident with computer typesetting and web offset. We have all benefited within the company and we now produce more and, hopefully, better newspapers. My regret is that due to our rural location and the necessarily small size of our operation, no way will we ever be able to match the earnings in Fleet Street.

Nevertheless, we find this large differential in earnings easier to hear when we have again one nation bear when we have again one national newspaper that truly reflects a standard of typographic competence which we can admire and which we will always humbly try to emulate. Yours sincerely, BOB SADLER, Chairman, South Hams Newspapers,

101-103 Fore Street Kingsbridge, Devon. November 13.

Telling the union side From Mr Rorp Johnston

Sir. Barry Fitzpatrick of Natsopa complains (November 13) that the unions' viewpoint is not sufficiently nired in the media. Having been reporting on The Times dispute for over a year I can explain to him why. It is not because journalists have been falling down on their duty to present both sides of an account to the because the unions argument; it is because the unions do not organise their public relations properly, while manager

"Public relations" has a distasteful ring to it; it smacks of trying to pull wool over the eyes of the public; it is the sort of thing the Tories do in hiring Saarchi and Saatchi. In fact it is none of these things. It is simply an administrative task that recognises the prac-tical problems involved in running news media and makes sure a particular viewpoint is heard by seeing that there is always someone ready to talk to the press and give the facts as they see it. Many journalists will confirm that trying to get in-formation out of some of the print unions is like trying to get blood

This partly stems from suspiclon of the press, based on the feeling that it has a right-wing bias, and so the problem snowballs. If the deadline comes around and a statement has been obtained from management and not from the unions, then the story gets into print inevitably one-sided.

Another union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, is currently carrying out a public relations exercise to recruit new members. Posters proclaim, "Any job you can do. chips can do better." Now, present-day computers are estimated to have IOs roughly on a par with earwigs. The sense of telling your prospective members that that is their level of intelligence cludes me.

An another note Barry Fitz-patrick claims that there is no real discussion going on of the social

Where will the students go? impact of microtechnology. I can only assume that he has been readonly assume that he has been reading no other newspapers during the suspension of The Times, nor has he been watching television. The British public has been deluged with articles, books, conferences, all about the "silicon chip" and what we are going to do with all this hypothetical leisure that is to be forced on us. The Central Policy

From Professor Norman MacKenzie Sir. The question is not whether overseas students will find it cheaper to study in the United States, France, Germany or Japan. It is whether they will find it cheaper, easier and more attractive to study in the Soviet Union. East Germany, Czechoslovakia and, say,

If we think it important for the BBC to shape world opinion with honesty and accuracy, how much more important it is to give tomorrow's leaders of the Third World forthand consistence of academic. first-hand experience of academic integrity and reasoned argument, let, alone professional and technical

Yours faithfully, NORMAN MACKENZIE, University of Sussex,

#### Defensive medicine

From Mr Austen Spearing

From Mr Austen Spearing

Sir, Sums exceeding a quarter of a million pounds recently awarded to victims of negligence should now be questioned on four grounds.

The sufferer might be cared for through the unpredictable span of remaining life in ample ways which do not involve the speculative management of a large capital sum-All concerned might be spared the mental agony which can alise in mental agony which can arise in legal proceedings of uncertain out-

come in negotiations and appeal.

A defendant should not be exposed to such Meany financial disrup-tion as those which follow recent

The medical and nursing professparks (leading article, November 13). If The Times has learnt all that and will persist teaching it, its calamities may prove a blessing for sions should not be compelled to orient their activities to creating defensive mechanisms for four of legal actions instead of devoting. their talents, as now, to the utmost interests of the patient as viewed at the time of treatment. Yours faithfully, AUSTEN SPEARING, 4 High Street, Foxton Cambridge.

Routine indecency?

November 10.

From Mrs. Mary Whitehouse Sir, Last evening I switched on the relevision set in my home at the moment when, in the BBC 2 programme, "Not the Nine o'clock News," a man asked a woman: "What is your hobby?"

"Screwing", she replied.

seems to be skating round a central point which it is improper to mention. The Marxists do not wish our society, our free way of life, to survive. In every walk of life, high and low, they are working against it, if not directly against, then in such a way as to clog the works. They are dedicated men, out to smash society. Lies and deceit are "What would you most like to do?" he then asked. smash society. Lies and deceit are their ordinary way of working. Truth means nothing, since they are Godless. And this brings us to She answered: "Get you on top-of me," as she flung herself at him, reached for his crutch and showed:.

"Show me your little willy!" "A fine way to start a letter to The Times!" I accept the rebuke. An insult to your readers? Of course, But not, apparently, to EBC example of fairly rourine indecency in some desperation to underline the urgency of what is a thoroughly

unsatisfactory situation. I refer to the Government's apparent insistence on the exclusion of broadcasting from Dr Brian. Mawhinney's Private Member's Bill to control indecent display which will have its second reading on Dec-ember 7: to the exclusion of broadcasting from the terms of reference of the Williams Committee doe to report shortly on the future of the obscenity laws; to what looks-like being the sad failure of this Government, like its predecessors, to grasp the nettle of broadcasting standards in relation to public decency, whether in the realm of-violence, sex or language.

The extent of public concern was powerfully illustrated in the Mar-plan poll (The Sun October 26) in which 73 per cent of men and women of all ages (avoured "a censorship hoard to control the amount of sex and violence shown on TV" censorship board would not beour solution but something has to be done now, not hast because it hecame clear at this year's Royal Television Society's Convention that there is a nowerful mood amongst certain television producers to claim-total control over what they tronsmit, and none shall say them nay.

The Prime Minister, in relation, to the recent Panorama controversy, has rightly made it quite clear that broadcasting must remain independent of government as regards the selection of news and programmes. But this is not at all the same as saying that broadcasters should be: above the law in relation to matters of common decency.

And I trust no one will hasten to point out that the Television Act.
1954. With which the EEC has identified itself by what was called a "gentleman's agreement". docs. bring broadcasting under the law in this regard. That would be another very tasteless joke.

One's only hope is that De Mawhinney, even at this late stage, could be persuaded, either directly or through his colleagues, to add? the necessary clause to his Bill. Yours sincerely. MARY WHITEHOUSE

Honorary General Secretary, National Viewers' and Listeners' However, I have been disappointed that throughout the day I Association, have failed to identify any other person who has celebrated your Colchester.

Essex. November 14.

Human qualities

From Mr Christopher Fry Sir, When, on Tuesday morning, 1 was basking in the light of your newspaper's return, I came across: this description of the Mayor of Stuttgart in Loadon Diary. Herr Rommel, who is 50, bespectacled:

pipe-smoking, yet arrusing. . . . I should be interested to knowwhich of these things, his acc, the spectacles or the pipe, made his amusingness so unexpected, or way it, perhaps, that three such human-weaknesses should be found in one man.

Yours touly CHRISTOPHER FRY East Dene. Chichester,

the adjacent exit. During the ensuing melee my copy of The Times was defile removed. "Our times are in his hand". November 14

#### COURT CIRCULAR -

BUCKINGHAM PALACE November 15: His Excellency Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (Minister for Foreign Affairs), on behalf of The President of the Republic of Indonesia, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace received Mr Jerry Wiggin, MP (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food).

Mr B. A. Flack was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to the

Republic of Uganda.

Mrs Flack had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

General Sir Peter Whiteley had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as Lieutemant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey.

Lady Whiteley had the honour of being received by Her Majesty. Air Marshal Sir Anthony Selway had the honour of being received by The Queen upon relinquishing his appointment as Registrar and Secretary of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath and delivered up to Her Majesty the Insignia of Office.

Rear-Admiral Colin Madden had Rear-Admiral Colin Madden had the honour of being received by The Queen, delivered up to Her Majesty the Insignia of Office as Gentleman Usher of the Starlet Rod, and received from The Queen the Insignia of Office upon his appointment as Registrar and Secretary of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-Milling bad the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his appointment as Gentieman Usher of the Scarlet Rod when The Queen handed to him the Insignia of Office.

of Office.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by The Prince of Wales, were entertained at a Banquet this evening by The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Then Speharto at Claridge's. The Duchess of Grafton and the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore were

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, the British Association for Com-mercial and Industrial Education (President, Professor Sir Frederick Warner) this evening delivered the Willis Jackson Lecture at the (Frestures) this evening occurrent Warner) this evening occurred the the Willis Jackson Lecture at the Royal Institution, Albemarie

Koyai insurinon, Albemarie Street, W1. Wing Commander Antony Wing Commander Antony
Nicholson was in attendance.
The Prince of Wales this morning at Buckingham Palace recelved Professor Sir George

ceived Professor Str Georga Porter. His Royal Highness, Duke of Cornwall, presided at a meeting of The Prince's Council at 10 Buckingham Gate, 5W1 and after-wards, at Buckingham Palace, gave a luncheon for Members of the Council.

Kensington Palace November 15: The Duke of Glou-cester opened The Friends of Dul-wich Picture Gallery Silver Jubiles Exhibition this nt-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE November 15: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were entertained at a Banquet this even-ing by The President of the Re-public of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soebarto at Claridge's.



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The Earl of Rosse

Queen Elizabet the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and Viscount Linley attended a memorial service for the Earl of Rosse held yesterday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The Rev J. S. Westmuckett officiated, assisted by the Bishop of Limerick, the Bishop of Leeds, Canon R. W. H. Phillips and the Rev Desmond Parsons. Sir Harold Acton read from The Prophet by Kahil Gibran, Sir John Pilcher read from Revelations 22 vs 1-5, and Lord Gibson, Chairman of the National Trust, gave an address. The Prime Minister was represented by Mr Colin Peterson. Among others present were:

Among others present were:

Aunon Countess of Rosse (widow). the Sari of Rosse and the Hon Martin and Wiscountess of Rosse (widow). The Sari of Rosse and the Hon Martin and Wiscountess of Westl. the Hon Thomas and the Ron Catherine Vesey, Mr John Farmen, Mr and Mrs Norman Pursons. Mr Gibss Parsons. Miss Mancy Fursons, Mr and Mrs Norman Pursons. Mr Gibss Parsons. Miss Mancy Fursons, Mr and Mrs Countess of Akear-Douglas, Mrs Misson Mancy Fursons, Mr and Mrs Countess of Carlton Land Gruech. Mr and Mrs Countess of Carlton Lord and Mrs Chairman Pursons. Mr and Mrs Countess of Carlton (Society or the Potential of Aucton, Bulletings) and the Duckess of Gratton (Society or the Potential of Aucton, Bulletings) and the Potential of Aucton, Bulletings and the Duckess of Carlton (Society or the Potential of Aucton, Bulletings) and the Duckess of Gratton (Society or the Potential of Aucton, Bulletings) and the Potential Norwick, Viscountess Esher. Viscount Norwick, Viscountess Esher. Viscount Norwick, Viscountess Esher. Viscount Norwick, Viscountess Esher. Viscountess Lord and Mrs Lord and Their fingers are their eves and so by a HOW THE delicate sense of touch the sightless are able to read the embossed Braille and Moon books which this Library supplies free on loan. Spare a thought for the BLIND READ Blind and help us to meet their needs, LEGACIES. DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS are urgently needed and will be gratefully received by the Secretary.

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#### Science report

# Obstetrics: Intensive care risk

By Our Medical Correspondent The high mortality rate among small, premature bables has been reduced substantially in hospitals with specialist units for their intensive care. By no means all maternity hospitals have special care baby units, however, and one of the criticisms of the National Health Service is that it. reduced substantially in nospitals with specialist units for their intensive care. By no means all maternity hospitals have special care baby units, however, and one of the criticisms of the National Health Service is that it has falled to reside the service is that it has falled to provide such units in adequate numbers.

Despite the impressive reduc-tion in mortality achieved by in-tensive care techniques, one seri-ous doubt has remained; resuscitation of extremely premature bables could lead to an increase in the numbers surviving with serious mental and physical handicaps. A report just published from Melbourne University suggests that that may indeed be the bleak outcome, at least in some

The Melbourne doctors attempted to answer the question in the classic way by setting up a controlled trial. All 238 infants born from 1966 to 1970 in the Royal Women's Hospital, Melbourne, and weighing between 1,000 grams and 1,500 grams (2.21b)

The 158 survivors were reexam-The 158 survivors were reexamined regularly and detalled psychological assessments made when they were two, six, and eight years old. Of those given intensive care, 17 were assessed as having severe handicaps (IQ below 70 or serious deafness) and a further 31 had significant handicaps—IQ between 70 and 84, epilepsy, or serious visual difficulties.

In contrast, of those given routine care only six had severe handicaps and 28 had significant handicaps. In simple terms, the improvement in mortality figures attributable to intensive care tech-ulques seems to have been made at the expense of a higher propor-tion of severely handicapped sur-vivors.

Clearly an eight-year follow-up must be based on techniques that are now eight years our of date,

and many prediatricians will claim that their present results are better than those quoted. Some units in Britain have recently reported lower rates of handicap among survivors of intensive care, but none has claimed a fully satisfactory outcome in as many as half the babies treated. Some degree of handicap is detectable in most infants whose birth weight is benlants whose birth weight is beimants woose pirm weight is be-low 1,500 grams.

What, then, are the implications of such gloomy statistics? First, more long-term-studies are needed to assess the value of new, alter-

native techniques of intensive care.
For the foreseeable future, however, the outlook for infants of extremely low birth weight will reremely low birth weight will remain poor, no matter how closely
supervised their care.
Secondly, then, more efforts
must be made to improve the
health and care during pregnancy
of expectant mothers and so to
try to reduce the numbers of
bables at risk because they are
born too small. As is so often true
in medicine, the answer lies in
prevention.

prevention.
Source: Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology (21, 582; 1979).

The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr G. S. Burrows and of the late

Mrs Burrows, of Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. W. Lymposs, of Bramley, Surrey.

The engagement is announced between John Everitt, son of Mr and Mrs A. Dawes. of Moor Park, and Patricia Jane Crofton, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. M. C. Dodwell, of Putney.

Mr N. H. E. Millard and Dr H. V. Sykes
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Sir Guy Millard, KCMG, of Southrop, Gloucestersbire, and the late Mrs Anne Millard, and Helen, daughter of Professor L. C. Sykes and Mrs D. Sykea, of Laicester.

and ht c. I wakesield
The engagement is announced
between David Charles, son of the
late Mr C. Oram and of Mrs D.
Oram, of Marple, Cheshire, and
Catharine Jane, daughter of Mr
J. Wakefield and of the late Mrs
P. Wakefield, of Collingham,
Yorkstire.

Mr M. G. Morris and Miss S. A. Lloyd-Roberts The engagement is announced between Michael George, son of Colonel and Mrs W. E. M. Morris,

of Crofton House, Varm-on-Tees, Cleveland, and Susan Ann, daughter of Mr George Lloyd-Roberts, of Cheyne Place, Loudon, SW3, and Mrs Catherine Lloyd-Roberts, of Hesper Mews, London, SW5.

Mr T. Pircle and Miss B. M. A. Musters

The marriage took piace on November 10 at Stockbridge between Mr Thomas Pitris and Miss Bridget Musters.

Dr D. C. Oram and Dr C. J. Wakefield

Mr J. E. Dawes and Miss P. J. C. Dodwell

Mr C. G. S. Burrows and Miss A. J. Lymposs

#### **Forthcoming** marriages

Mr G. Wharton and the Hon Frances Edmondson and the Hon Frances Editionson
The engagement is announced
between Geoffrey, elder son of
Mr and Mrs Wharton, of Grand
Forks, North Dakota, United
States, and Frances Mary, second
dangiter of the Rev Lord Sandford and Lady Sand-ford, Smith

Mr P. D. Coopman and Miss P. M. McDonnell

The engagement is autounced between Peter David, only son of Mr and Mrs G. E. Coopman, of Woking, Surrey, and Patricia Mary, second daughter of His Honour Judge and Mrs Denis McDonnell, of Burgess Hill, Sussex.

The angagement is announced between james, eldest son of Mr and Mrs G. Martin Graham, of Tremham, Stoke-on-Trent, and Amanda, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Michael Roper, of Wei-hurn, Vock.

Mr A. J. Miller-Bakewell and Miss M. J. Campbell Adamson and Miss M. J. Campbell Adamson
The engagement is announced
between Archibaid MillerBakewell, The Blues and Royals,
younger son of Mr and Mrs John
Miller-Bakewell, of Barusdale
House, Great Easton, Market Harborough, Leicester shire, and Mary,
youngest deughter of LieutenamColonel and Mrs W. J. Campbell
Adamson, of Careston Castle,
Brechin, Angus.

Marriages

Viscount Alexander and Miss Communeror Prince and Princess Michael of The and ex-Queen Ame-Marie the Council.

The Prince of Wales, Patron,
The Man of the Trees, this afternoon in Windsor Great Park
planted a tree to commemorate
National Tree Week.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in
attendance.

By command of The Queen, the
Lord Treefgame (Lord in Waiting)
inls afternoon called upon The
King and Queen of Tonga at the
High Commissioner for Tonga's
residence in London and welcomed
Their Majesties on behalf of Her
Majesty upon their arrival in this
country.

VENCEUCEUM TALLET

ing.

The bride, who was given in and Miss R. A. Ballantyne marriage by her father, was The marriage took place on July attended by George and John and Miss Christopher's Gates Haddpaters and Diana and Wills, Ohio, of Mr Douglas Roy Victoria Focke. Ex-King Con-Munro, son of Mr and Mrs Roy

Birthdays today

Latest wills

Memorial service

The Earl of Rosse

Mr C. B. Berkeley
and Miss S. M. Leggett
The engagement is announced
between Christopher, eldest son of
Mr and Mrs B. R. Berkeley, of
Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and
Susan, younger daughter of Mrs
D. G. A. Leggett and the late Dr
Leggett, of Wimborne, Dorset.

Mr N. J. F. Dalrymple Hamilton and Miss S. A. How
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Captain and the Hon Mrs North Dalrymple Hamilton, of Bargany, Girvan, Ayrsbire, and Selly Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. B. How, of Ladies Lake, St Andrews, Fife.

Mr S. C. Hall and Miss K. E. Stott and Mass K. E. Stott
The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of the late Captain A. K. Hall, Royal Navy, and Mrs N. C. Hall, of Swannore Park, Hampshire, and Karen, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs J. S. Stott, of Exton, Hampshire.

Mr M. G. Shumonds and Miss S. Prigent
The engagement is announced between Meyrick George, eldest son of Mr and Mrs T. T. Simmonds, of Hampstead, London, and Susan Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Prigent, of Port Greet, Guernsey.

Mr C. Prescot and Miss J. Heald The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Prescot, of East Grinstead, East Sussex, and Julia, daughter of Mr Mervyn Heald, QC, and Mrs Heald, of Loxwood, West Sussex.

stantine of Greece and Mr R. Hamilton-Stubber were best men, Munro, of Edinburgh, and Miss Rebecce Anne Bellantyne, daughter of Mrs William Haw-good, of Chesterland, Ohio, and Mr Ross Bellantyne, of Cleveland, Mr P. J. Chenery and Miss A. B. Faulder The marriage took place at St Mark's, Bromley, on Saturday, November 10, between Mr Peter James Chenery and Miss Alico Bianche Faulder.

Rajah J. Rama Gopel and Mrs J. Blow The marriage took place in Las Vegas, Nevada, between Rajah J. Raina Gopal, of 7 Queen's Avenue, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka, and Mrs Jonathan Blow, of Hilles House, Stroud, Gloucestershire,

The marriage took place on October 20 of Mr Chive Woodward October 20 of Mr Cive woodward and Miss Parsy Thomas at Oswestry Presbyterian Church. The bride, who was given in mar-ringe by her father, Mr Eric Thomas, was attended by her nieces, Nerys Jones and Juse Moss.

#### **Oueen Mother** rose walk fund launched

The Right Rev Dr C. R. Clenton, 76; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Conrad Collier, 84; Sir Alan Hitchman, 76; Dr R. M. B. MacKenna, 76; Mr Norman Marshall, 78; Sir Manrica Oldfield, 64; Lord Redmayne, 69; Professor R. C. Sutcliffe, 75; Sir Edward Tomkins, 64; Professor B. A. Wortley, 72. Donations are being invited towards planting a rose walk in St James's Park to commemorate the eightieth birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, next Mrs Elaine Bishop, of Worthing, Sussex, left £123,193 net. After personal bequests totalling £40,000, she left the residue of her estate to Dr Barnardo's.
Countess Maria Benckendorff (Maria Korchineka, the harpist) left £65,360.

The walk would border paths leading from The Mall, opposite Clarence House to the lake, and should be in full bloom for her birthday on August 4. Surplus funds will go to the National Gaz-

iClassifier Granam Lemans.

Mr Michael Holland-Hibbert, Mr
Stafford Howard, Mr Poter Scott
(Abbot Hall Misseum), Lieutenani-Calonel John Starten, Mr A. Mitchell,
Mr A. Benson, Mr T. Suthers : Naseum
and Art Calliers Service? Mr J. M.
McCloy, 'Postefract and blatrict Civic
Trust Historical Society, Miss D.
Liowell (Society of Yorkshiremen in

25 years ago From The Times of Wednesday, Nov 17, 1954

Britain has now joined the United British has now joined the United States in sarmarking definite quantities of fissionable material for the proposed international agency for the peaceful use of atomic energy. These practical offers, limited as they still are, breathe more life into President Elsenhower's plan than all the resolutions, speeches and discus-sions which it has provoked since it was first hunched last year.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Mark Wrightson was christened Barnaby Thomas Garmondsway by the Rev Nicholas Horton at St Mary's. Eryholme, Yorkshire on November 4, 1979. November 4, 1979.

The Sodparants are Mr Phillip
Havers, Mr Kenneth Lubbock,
Mrs Charles Barrow and Mrs John
MacTaggart.

Treasures, 6 Duke Street, St. Irreasures, 10 Duke Street, St. Irreasures, 10 Duke Street, 10 Duke

A memorial requiem Mass for Mr Robert Anthony Gilbert O'Brien was conceilerated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the hierarchy of England and Wales in Westminster



Monument restoration: Mr Bill Martin, coordinator of the Little Oakley Monument Restoration Training Centre, examining a statue in the centre which has been established in a redundant church at Little Oakley, Northamptonshire.

Luncheons

Greater London Council
The Lord Mayor and Lady
Mayores of London were the
guests of honour at a luncheon
given by the Chairman of the
GLC and Mrs Vigars yesterday at
County Hall. Others present included Mr Sheriff John Hart, the
Chief Commoner and the Town
Clerk of the City of London and
their ladies.

Lord Mayor of Westminster Lord Mayor of Westminster
The Lord Mayor of Westminster
gave a luncheon at City Hall yesterday for the Duke of Westminster, the trustees of the
Grosvenor Estate and members of
the city council, after the presentation of the Grosvenor Estate
Archives to the city council.

Dimers

Anglo-Brzzilian Society Anglo-Brazilian Society
Air Commodors and Alderman the
Hon Sir Penar Vermeck was the
guest of honour at a diamer given
by the Anglo-Brazilian Society
yesterday at the Savoy Hotal. The
guests were received by the
Brazilian Ambassador, president
of the society, and Senhora
Campos and the Earl of Dartmouth, chairman. Others present
included:

Campos and mouth, chairman, Others present included:
The Spanish Ambessador and the Spanish Ambessador and Spanish Argentine, the Charge of Arthres of Argentine, and Spanish Spanish Argentine, and Spanish Argentine, Lady Wallinger Ser and Mrs C. W. Springer, Mr Ben T. Forth Spanish and Spanish Rocks de Abnesies and Mr and Mr. Chartered Institute of Public

Finance and Accountancy
The annual dinner of the
Chartered Lastitute of Public
Finance and Accountancy was held
last night at Vintners' Hall, Mr
W. O. Jolliffe, president of the
institute, was in the chair. Other
guests included senior representatives of government departments,
the Civil Service and presidents of
professional institutions.

Today's engagements The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, visits: The Guards Depot, Pirbright, 12; later attends Royal Yacht remained dinner, Portsmouth Guidhall, 7.

Exhibitions: Bird and Flower Prints Interpret Callery News

Prints, Japanese Gallery, Kes-sington Church Street, W8, 10-6; Dancing in the Street, Photo-papers and aldes of festivals and carnivals, ICA Gallery, Nash House, Carlton House Terrace,

Law Report November 15 1979

English-Speaking Union
The Dartmouth House ditting was held last night at 37 Charles. Street. The guest of honour and speaker was Mr Alvar Lidell. Mr John W. Libby, chairman, presided and Dame Mary Green, deputy chairman, English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, also spoke.

Business Graduates Association
The Business Graduates Association held their twelfth annual
dinner last night at the Institute
of Directors. The chairman, Mr.
Smart Thom, presided and the
guest of honour was the Hon Sir
Marcus Sieff. Middlesex County Aughy Football

Middlesex County Rugby Football Union.
The centanary dinner of the Middlesex County Rugby Football Union was held last night at Grosvenor House. The president, Mr A. E. Agar, presided and proposed the most to the Rugby Football Union. Mr A. W. Ramsay, president, RFU, replied. The other speakers were Mr C. W. Ralston, Mr P. G. Yavranton and Mr A. C. Hemming. Among those present were gnest from the Rugby Football Union, county unions, the Referees Society, the press and other friends of the county union and representatives of member clubs of the union.

Receptions

Voluntary Service Oversess Viscount Garmoyle, vice-chirman of VSO, was host at a Innichima reception, held yesterday, to cele-brate the twenty-first anniversary of the organization, at VSO head-quarters, Belgraye Square, Mr Malcolm MacDonald, OM, presi-dent, and Mr David Collect, direc-British Moroccan Society The British Moroccan Society gave

a reception last night in Kommr of M Azeddine Guessous, Moroccan Minister of Commerce and Endag-try, on the occasion of his official visit to the United Kingdom.

12-8 : Exhibition of signed limited editions, including work by David Shepherd, Eric R. Sturgeon, Beryl Cook, Helen Bradley, Meltone Callery, 32 Barton Street, Bath, 9-6; Alison Britton: recent caranics, Crafts Advisory Committee Gallery, 12 Waterioo Fface, 10-5;

Concert: Mosart, Mercadente, Orchestra of St. John's Smith Square, St. John's Smith Square, 7.30.

#### **OBITUARY**

#### PROFESSOR GYULA GERMANUS

# Notable Hungarian Orientalis

Professor Gyula Germanus, distinguished names he is the Hungarian Orientalist and Frofessor of Islamic History at King Ibn Saud. He became King Ibn Saud.

the University of Budapest, has died at the age of 95.

From 1903 to 1907 he studied Turkish and Persian under the renowned gaveller and philologist. Armidius Vambery, and Arabic under Ignaz Goldziher.

Moving to the University of Islanbul when Suitan Abdul Hamid II was still ou the throne, Germanus was caught up in the 1908 revolution, and 1966), not yet transiered if up in the 1908 revolution, and 1965), not yet translated if at one time narrowly escaped a lengtish.

death sentence. His friendship Meeting this sprightly with Kemal Ataturk dated from agenatian was an illuminate with Kemal Ataturk dated from this time, From 1908 to 1911 be studied at the British Museum vitality of his youth, and a li

experience. He retained studied at the Eritish Museum vitality of his youth, and a li (Oriental Department):

Between the wars he younger man would en stavelled extensively and Fluent in many languages worked in Scandinavia, Germany, France, Morocco, Egypt, an audience entirelled with ly Turkey, Iraq, Syria, India, and Saudi Arabia. Among the many eight decades.

#### MR GEORGE SPIEGELBERG

Sir Robert Perr. KBE. CMG.
who had a distinguished career in the Consular Service, has died at the age of 85 Born on ham Green, KBE, CB, DSC, in the First World War, not initially wish the British forces in 1887, he served with distinguish but with the Service as in 1887, he served with distinguish but with the Service in the

Mr George Spiegeberg, who back to Washington and go died in New York on November impressive evidence—the 5, was an American to whom this country owed much. this country owed much.

He was a New York lawyer of some eminence, essentially a trial lawyer, and a very persuasive one. During the war he joined the US Army and was stationed in London, dealing with supplies to the Army, and particularly with those provided by the British under Reciprocal Aid, the counterpart to Lend-Lease. He was strongly anglophile (it was somehow typical of the man that, after the war, he would never drive anything but Jagoars) and while he was in London he made many friends in the British Army and civil service.

In January 1943, anxious to use his powers of persuasion in the good, cause, he flew suffered, for us.

#### DR STEPHEN WHITTAKER

Dr Stephen Whittaker, who was a distinguished physician, died in Leanington Spa on November 1. He was the son of Professor Sir Edmund Whittaker, FRS. Professor of Mathenatics in the University of all the two hundred hospital matics in the University of all the two hundred hospital matics in the University of in the West Midlands Region Edinburgh, and was educated in the West Midlands Region Edinburgh, and was educated in the West Midlands Region He served on the Salmon Committee on Nursing on the Committee on Distincting awards and on the Pharmaceutical and Medical Whitigy the Middle East as a Lieumenant Coulously in the RAMIC, and the had taken great interest in the University of Warwick and had served on its Council for the Council for the consultant state of the matics in the West Midlands Region He served on the Salmon Committee on Nursing on the Committ Dr Stephen Whittaker, who Chairman of the Consulting physicisus.

Por two decades lie was for his services to medicine. He was unmarried.

SIR ROBERT PARR

Army which he joined after First World War, winning an applying at the Serbien Consulted in London After service in being mentioned in dispatches. Serbia he was given a British Commission and served the remainder of the war with the Dritish Military Mission to the on the NW Frontier. Between the war with the contract of t

He was appointed OBE in 1927, CMG in 1943 and was created KBE in 1950. He married, Cacely Emily, daughter of E. D. Shaw.

LT-GEN SIR

W. W. GREEN Serbs.

In 1919 he encased the Levant staff of the Royal School of Consular Service rising to be come a Consul-General in 1940.

After the Second World War he was Commandant of the Military College of Science. After spending most of 1941 as by whose undersity he was Deputy Governor of Maits he honoured with the degree of Dest, honoris causa, on his after a number of anti-encast retirement in 1956. after a number of anti-aucratic approximents he succeeded Six Frederick Pile as GOC in C. Anti-Aircraft Command in April 1945. He was Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery from 1947 to 1952.

Queen's Bench Division

# Blair Peach inquest to continue without a jury

Regima y Her Majesty's Coronber 18 a specime was strong on the type of simulation where, for Hammersonith, Ex. parter 18 and 18

The facts of the present case as possibility that a police officer was no suggestion that it was police policy to issue such weapons or, still less, to employ them so far as to endauger the public.

His Lordship would not go so far as to accept Mr Rown's submission that section 13(2)(e) could not ever be used with and ordered to use weapons at a police officer were issued with and ordered to use weapons of a police officer were issued with and ordered to use weapons of the decased is identity and how they calling a jury. But that was nowhere sear the present case.

It was no independent officer were issued with and ordered to use weapons causing serions risk, there might be chromasances which would justify calling a jury. But that was nowhere sear the present case.

It was no independent officer were issued with and ordered to use weapons causing serions risk, there might be chromasances which would justify calling a jury. But that was nowhere sear the present case.

It was no independent officer were issued with and ordered to use weapons causing serions risk, there might be chromasances which would justify calling a jury. But that was nowhere sear the present case.

It was an isolated occasion of a police officer possibly using a weapon he should not have used and litting too hard, and that

being so it was not a case which fell within section 13(2)(e).

Their Lordships also refused at application by Mr Peach's family-for an order for judicial review requiring the coroner to haid over to their legal advisers copies-of statements made to the police by 67 witnesses.

The LORD CHAPTE THEORY.

New Arbitration Act appeals

Pioneer Shipping Ltd and Armada Marine SA v B.T.P.
Tioxide Ltd

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by owners from an order made by Mr Justice Robert Coff, granting the respondent charterers, on what was and to be the first application under section 1 of the Arbitration Act, 1979, leave to appeal to the Righ Court from an arbitration award published by Mr Doneld Davies, sole arbitrator in the reference.

Section 1(1) of the Act, which came into effect on August 1, supersedes the case stated procedure under section 21 of the Arbitration Act, 1950, but by sabcsections (2) and (3) "an appeal to the Court of Appeal in stall its to the Righ Court on any question of law arising out of "an arbitration award either with the consent of all the parties or "with the consent of the court of appeal from a was Jurisdiction, figs court world; and all the court of all the parties or "with the consent of all the parties or "with the consent of all the parties or "with the court of appeal from a was Jurisdiction, figs court world; and all the court of all the parties or "with the court of a grant of the court of a grant of the court of appeal from a ward. Assuming that the court of a grant of the court of appeal from a ward. Assuming that the court of a grant of the court of appeal from a ward. Assuming that the determination of the court of appeal from a ward. Assuming that the determination of the court of appeal to the first of the court of appeal from a ward. Assuming that the determination of the court of the statistics of the determination of the determ



# **BUSINESS NEWS**



Stock markets ET Ind 406.3 down 3.7. FT Gilts 63,31 down 1.57

Sterling \$214.35 up 3 cents Index 68.9 up 1.2

Dollar Index 87.2 up 0.2

\$384 au ounce down \$6.5

3-month money Inter Sank 164 to IX. Euro \$ 151 to 151

#### IN BRILE hell third uarter icome leaps ) £720m

let income of Royal Dutch/ he same period of last year he figure, which has been sted by massive holding as on oil stocks following 20 per cent Opec price rise, as the nine monitis comb.

lotton concession

he first sign of a creck in trade union defence of a ure for the Shotton steel. kers emerged light piget in craftsmen at the plant ad to start negotiating reidency terms with the
itian Steel Corporation
but 1,100 of the 1,800 crafts
a belonging to four unions he works are due to lose. rton starts running down at

rending falls sharply one u men spending fell rply between the second and disparents of this year. A p of nearly 4 per cent was firmed by the Central distinct. Office yearerds, une of spending by the last quarrer of this year. It is the last quarrer of this year.

#### profits improve

Mish industry improved their liability over the three a 1975.78, with electronic ponent distributors taking lead with a 51 per centure on capital. The figures, spiled by ICC Business in show that the ios show, ther the highest fit margins in the chree rs were schieved by dis-ers (13 per com) and phar-certical manufacturers (123)

sel production up right steel production, uding British Steel and the ute sector locreased to 74 cent over the first 10 this of this year. Average kly output for the period-unted to 417,300 tannes.

ctric research pact. new motor and control en leading to chesper tric vehicles is being developed to the Chloride Company, the Department of Fidustry teds and Noningham Unities. A 1250,000 research ract was amnounced for the rizble reluciance motor drive, for the dext getera-of Chrysler / Chloride

hn glass investment : nited Gless has announced on investment programme 1980. The money is to be it on rebuilding four glass naces new moniting n aces, new moulding nines, additional wavehous, the start-up of a recycling t and extension of the com-s data processing systems.

n plan for Chester

chin construction group i a £3m development on ten's historic riverside renade. It includes a 100 restaurant on a one and a restaurant on a one and a restaurant on a one and a restaurant on a

ield Field 10p to 327p

7p to 28p 20p to 248p 15p to 250p 3p to 21p 13 to 221

PRICE CHANGES

THE POUND

Rennies Cons

S. A. Land 10c to 330c Stocktake Rings 9p to 113p Ingrimer 8p to 358p Zambia Copper 2p to 154p

Bank buys buys buys 10.58

Norway Kr 11.08 10.58

Fortugal Esc 109.50 104.50

South Africa Bd 1.89 1.76

Spain Pes 145.50 133.50

Sweden Kr 9.27 8.37

Switzerigan Fr 3.68 3.45

US \$ 2.36

150 to 705p 3p to 20p 8p to 44p 25c to 665c 15c to 428c

Richardson's warning against borrowing from overseas 17: MINIMUM As a key part of the mon 16 LENDING RATE

As a key part of me monetary parkage emounced by the Chempellor yesterday, British clearing banks have been wathed not in frustrate monetary policy in Britain by horrowing funds overseas and retembing those in the domestic market.

Mr. Gordon Richardson

Governor of the Bank of Bogland, has asked the clearers not to make use of their new freedom as a result of the lift-ing of exchange controls last month to make use of overseas ing of exchange controls last mouth to make use of overseas sources of money, such as the Eurosterling market, to get round the controls on bank lending that the Supplementary Special Deposits acheme the cortes presently imposes. Ever since authorage controls were lifted there has been widespread concern that the corset would no longer be affective if hanks borrowed abroad and so could escape being penalized for exceeding their interest bearing liabilities as is the case at present. Although the Governor's request is not end could not be with the lifting of exchange countries on actual directive, it has the same effect.

Hopes an one clearing banker, that plans would be announced for an alternative to the corset scheme were also directed by the corset scheme were also directed the

announced for an enermative to the corser scheme were also dashed by the Chancellor's announcement that the supple-mentary special deposits scheme would be extended for a further six-month period

The base for the scheme continues to be the average of each banks interest bearing eligible liabilities outstanding on the make up days for the six mounts November 1977.

December 1978:

The excession of the scheme will scar from the everage of eath benice IBEL's on the makeup days for November

and December 1979 and January 1980, and end with the average of the make of days for April, May and June 1980.

There was however some relief unongs; bankers that there was no tightening of the corser copicals to plug the india that have a live a dy appeared, such as the growth of acceptance credits.

Meanwhile the banks yesterday held their fire on base deposit rates, preferring to wait and see how money market rates servied today after the three-point MLR rise. A rise to 164 or perhaps even 17 per cant is feared leaving National Westminster's rise to 154 per cent on Tuesday looking out of line.

#### Strong demand for sterling

Foreign exchange markets were dominated by the pound yesterday in the wake of MLR's larger-than-expected incress, Caroline Atkinson writes. Sterling was in strong demand in Europe and the United States and by the end of the day had risen 3 cents above its close on Wednesday to finish at \$21435.

and its trade-weighted index, based on an average of curren-cies, rose sharply during the day. After opening a little weaker at 67.6 per cent of its end-1971 value, the index leaped to 68.9 per cent by the close. Most dealers expect the pound to stay strong today, and there is some feeling in the early next week.

#### 'Setback' for co-operation

First reactions from senior TUC soucres last night indicated that it will seirously set back the prospects of union cooperation, aul Routledge writes. Union leadesr have drawn up

a plan to improved erlations with Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet, an juddging by top Cougerss House comments this is now in jeopary." Tdhis is now the Last Chance Saloon for the Government," said a top official.
"Unless they go into erserve,
it will become increasingly
difficult fo rany agreement to
be possible."

#### Small companies hardest pressed

The greatest pressure will be on smaller companies and those relying on overdrafts to finance stocks. But it is likely to cause big companies to delay invest-ment plans and accelerate closures of unprofitable units, Patricia Tisdall writes.

While privately, industrialists have considerable apprehension about the impact on business, their public reaction was muted and broadly supported the Government's action. Sir John Methyan, director-general of the Confederation of British In-dustry, described it as "a neces-The pound also gained dustry described it as "a naces against other major currencies, sary part of the Government's

# MONEY SUPPLY 1979-1980 TARGET TARGET 8-12% 1979 AMJJASOHOJEMA

determination to get the money supply under control".

#### Confusion among gilt dealers

Confusion reigned among gik edged dealers yesterday, Peter Wainwright writes. Many felt that the authorities bad made a big mistake by setting the new rate at 12.30 pm and ribbling out at 12.30 pm and 12.30 pm an dribbling out the rest of the package in pieces afterwards,

From 12.30 pm to 1.45, dealings in gilts were suspended to let dealers appraise the sinustion. Immediate reaction was a crash in long-dated gilt which edged by as much as £41. Short-dated stocks fell by £12.

When dealings resumed, the Government broker cut the price of the medium tap Tressury 111 per cent 1989 by nearly 13 to 15, while the long tap Exchequer 12 per cent 1999/2002 was autousted after e small amount was sold. Just after 5 pm, the Government issued £1,000m of Treasury "A" 131 per cent stock dated 2,000-2,006.

# Tough package from the Chancellor and a stern reminder to banks on the need for restraint N Sea oil companies prepare to pay their taxes a little earlier

By Nicholas Hirst Energy Correspondent Oil companies operating in the North Sea were yesterday tak-North Sea were yesterday taking calmly the announcement in
the House of Commons by Sir
Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor,
that production taxes were to be
accelerated to provide the Government with an extra £700m
this year and £300m next year.
They are farr more worried
that, as a result of the 100 per
cent increases; in all prices over

cent increases in oil prices over the past 12 months and the certainty of further rises to come, an increase in the rate

come, an increase in the rate of North Sea taxes might be made in the April budget. Yesterday's decision brings forward the payment date for Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) by rwn months to March 1, in place of May 1. The effect will be to bring the payment relating to the second half of 1979 into the current 1979/80 tax year instead of 1980/81. Although into the current 19/9/80 tax year instead of 1980/81. Although the Government will have the use of the money for so extra two months only, saving little in interest charges, it creates a marked reduction in the Public Sector Borrowing Require-

An increase of £300m to government revenue in 1980/81, when there will again be two half-year psyments instead of the three which will now occur in 1979/80, illustrates the speed with which petroleum revenue payments will be building up next year.

For the oil companies paying PRT at 60 per cent, raised from PRI at 80 per cent, raised from 25 per cent in the last Budget, the effects this year will be to remove two months' interest on money already received on ement was being perfectly production during July to December. Only the Forties have received mony for proand Piper fields are paying significant amounts in this period. fore having to pay their taxes, BP, which owns most of the oil from Forties is expected to amount of time.

make a £400m payment for the second half of this year. The two-month acceleration will lose it around £10m of cash

on good figures despite the pews. Shell finished 4p up at 324p and Ultramar 8p up at 358p. BP closed 4p off at 354p, the market was generally

A spokesman for BP said:
"Obviously we will have to
wait to see the fine print
before we will be able to calculate the full effect on our business, it must have an impact on our cash flow, but not to an ambarassing extent. It will increase our capital requirement but not substantially, but it will not affect our capital expanditure programme".

An official of Shell said the company had not yet studied the implications, but it would make little difference to plans. Even a small impact on cash flow, however, is an extra problem for United Kingdom companies with large spending programmes in the North Sea, suffering shorter credit terms from OPEC countries and having between them to raise £500m for the forward sale of oil by the British National Oil Corporation.

Financial Editor, page 17 oil from Forties, is expected to amount of time.

#### Bankers puzzle over Carter's money war' From Peter Norman

in Brussels and
Frank Vogl in Washington
A general air of confusion
reigned in European capitals today as governments, central banks and commercial bankers continued to ponder the impli-cations of the "money war" between Iran and the United

Concern stretched from the Carter's action as it involves United States banks operating on foreign soil, to the effects that the move might have on the future investment policy of

the Opec states.

On the other hand fears that European exchanges would be swamped by Iranian dollars—if the United States freeze of Iranian assets thawed suddenly -subsided as the conviction gained ground that the Iranian assets ground the the the deposits of deposit and time deposits that would take some time to upwied.

One of the trickiest areas involves the United States decision to freeze Iranian assers held in United States banks based abroad. It is thought most of the Iranian assets held with United

States banks ourside the United States are in London, Zurich and Luxembourg.

A spokesman for the United States treasury estimated that American institutions hold

just under \$6,000 million of Iranian assets.
As these banks are subject to the lows of their host countries it was felt that the Iran-

ians could resort to local courts to\_free their assets. To prevent such action the United States authorities would presumably have to appeal for

supporting action from the host country governments sithough Americans could hold the chief executives of the porent banks responsible for the release of any assets by a subsidiary But any escalation of the dis-pute could halt paying interest and repaying the principal of

dispute drags on other Opec states could began a gradual shift of their assets away from the dollar into other currencies such as the DeutschMark, the Swiss franc, the French franc This would accelerate the de-velopment of a multi-currency reserve system and could threaten the domestic monetary policy of many European nations. The dollar would be

subjected to prolonged weakness which would induce a leapfrog-ging of oil prices among the Opec states. Mr Laurence Krause, an international economics authority at the Brooking Institute in Washington warned that Iran could start demanding oil payment in German marks or Swiss france, refuse to accept dollars and bluntly tell foreign nations that it would only receive Iran-ian oil in exchange for solid

assurances on the security of Iranian bank deposits.
Several New York bankers said they fear that the organization of petroleum exporting countries will look again at the whole issue of pricing oil in dollars and that they might now be more supportive of a call by Iran, for example, to switch to some other currency. The latest more is bound to make some Opec monetary authorities reconsider the security of their assers in the United States—amounting to at least \$20,000 million.

The United State's banks yesterday souther to surread the

terday sought to unravel the implications for their operations of the White House decision. There is little doubt that some banks may face bitter legal battles

# in any

By Kenneth Owen.
Technology Edinor
The Fairey Holdings group
should remain Intact and companies Should not be sold off
pictomesal to the highest bidders, Fairey said, yesterday.
Commenting on the Government's litternion that the Natboast Enzerprise Board should
distribute of certain NEB sharedespose Emergrise Board should despose of certain NEB share holdings, to realize £100m by the end of near March, the group said that much had been achieved at Fairey since the acquisition by the board in January, 1978, but "there is still a lot to be done before the group realizes in full growth potential"

rial

Fairey (wholly owned by the NEB), Ferranti (50 per cent) and international Computers (25 per cent) are regarded as prime candidates for the NEB Mr Peter Ellis, a deputy man-

Mr Peter Ellis, a deputy managing director of International Computers, gave a qualified welcome on behalf of ICL—so long as the NEB's 25 per cent holding does not go to any of the company's competitors.

It was to ICL's advantage to have the widest possible spread of shareholders, said Mr Ellis. We find it acceptable, therefore, that the NEB should sell its 25 ner cent shareholding on its 25 per cent shareholding on the open market, always pro-wided that the placement is handled skilfully so that the new spaceholders are widely

Stread. The NEB had been a good shareholder, Mr Ellis commented. It was concerned with the interest of ICL as a total com-pany and not with any sec-tional interest. It had sought no part in day to day manage ment of the company and did not have direct representation on the RCT board. Earlier, Ferranti, a third major tandidate for NEB dis-posal, had urged a two-stage disposal of the board's 50 per cent Ferranti holding.

# Fairey fights BSC may sell iron to to stay intact the private sector

By Peter Hill Industrial Editor Confidential discussions have begun between the British Steel Corporation and a group of private sector steelmakers on plans to buy large quantities of iron from the BSC's direct reduction plants at Hunterston.
The negotiations are at an early stage, but the corporation is anxious to secure a

hons term supply agreement with private sector steel-makers for the directly reduced from from one of the two 400,000 tonne a year capacity plants. If agreement is reached the deal would provide BSC with £20m a year additional The iron produced in pelletized form from direct re-duction plants represents an

alternative feedstock to scrap alternative feedstock to scrap for electric arc steelmaking— widely used by "mini" steel-works in the private sector. The two direct reduction plants were built at Hunterston after a controversial BSC boardroom meeting and are almost completed. The cost is put at about £65m and it is believed that they would require a commissioning period of at least nine months before becoming fully preparational. fully operational.

Apart from the heavy capital cost, the BSC is faced with a high tariff from British Gas for supplies essential to operate the

The view taken by the private the view taken by the private sector over the requirement for large quantities of directly reduced from against the likely availability and price of ferrous scrap is critical, as is the price at which the BSC intends to deliver material to the independent deliver material to the indepen-

iron overseas—notably Vene-zuela and Holland, whose prices are likely to be below those offered by the Corporation.

The BSC recions that the cost of supplies from the Hunterston plants will be about £70 per toune, while the price to private sector steelmakers will be around £77-£78 per

But one private steelmaker involved in the discussions has booked a 1,000-tonne trial ship-ment from one of Venezuela's direct reduction plants at a delivered price of 865 a tonne, The negotiations are between the British Independent Steel Producers' Association and the BSC. The number of private steelmakers interested is limi-

Companies involved include GKN, Duport, Round Oak, Manchester Steel, Lloyd Cooper and Sheerness Steel, If an agreement is reached supplies are expected to be channelled through Steel-making Supplies, a BISPA subsidiary, whose main activities in the past bave been the bulk buying of alloys for the special steels industry. Present BSC plans would involve one of the Hunterston plants delivering around 250,000 tonnes a year of iron to the private sector, the balance being used by BSC at its own works. It is unlikely that deliveries would start before

Industry sources indicated esterday that the proposed yesterday that the proposed deal would be attractive to the private sector provided that the quality could be assured, but it is feared that the BSC-because of the high capital costs and the burden of the gas

#### BL pay ultimatum rejected

By Clifford Webb Midland Industrial Correspondent Full-time officials of the 12 manual unions representing BL's 90,000 car workers yester-

day launched a factory cam-paign to force the company to modify its "all or nothing" pay They are calling on workers

to urge management to drop its ultimatum and enter into meaningful negotiations. BL is demending acceptance of drastic changes in established

work practices in return for a 5 per cent basic increase plus an incentive scheme which could provide up to £15 a week Shop stewards claim that the

demands contained in 95 fools-cap sheets, are a blatant attempt to remove them from the nego to remove them from the nego-tiaring process. The changes include full mobility of labour, the end of demarcation boun-daries, full access for industrial engineers to set work standards and manning levels. After an all-day meeting at

Coventry yesterday the union officials will report to a meeting of 200 shop stewards to be called for next Tuesday at Jaguar's Radford, Coventry Private sector: The possibility

of private sector finance being deployed to provide the extra cash BL is seeking on top of the £225m already earmarked is among options being con-sidered by the National Enterprise Board The NEB has still to receive

the detailed proposals for EL's corporate plan; the NEB's recommendations to the Government are not expected for some

#### The BSC is under growing contract—may demand too pressure from other suppliers of high a price. Peace plan may mean pay-off for patient investors

ment sagas in British stock market history could be reaching a happy conclusion as a result of the latest agreement in talks on Zimhabwe Rhodesia. Prices of Rhodesian bonds, which have been rising steadily since the Conservative election victory, added a few pence more yesterday on hopes that an eventual full settlement will produce a repayment bonance for United Kingdom investors. The dozen or so bonds listed on the London market have not been serviced since Mr Iau Smith declared UDI in 1965.

Since then, speculative fingers have been burnt with monotonous regularity as periodic hints of a settlement have turned to However, news of the latest agreement and bitting of Section 2 sanctions has convinced the professionals in this quiet stock market backwater that stock market backwater that full repayment of Rhodesian debts of at least \$55m could be only months away.

The amount of money owed to British investors by way of capital and interest is officially put at £45m, but this figure could rise by as much as £20m if the new Zimbabwe Rhodesia

long since matured. In fact, the British Council of Foreign Rondholders has already given notice of its intention to press for compensation on debts outstanding.
This in the eyes of some

market dealers means that, despite recent increases in stock market values, several of the bonds still have considerable upward potential. A case in point is the most widely-traded South Rhodesian 21 per cent 1965-70 bond. This was trading last night in the 112p to 115p range—a few pence above the capital and rolled-up According to Mr Roger international an

Abraham, an international partner at Simon & Coates and cknowledged expert on foreign bonds, the minimum true value should be at least 165p. This would allow for compensation at the rate of 6 per cent a year since 1970, the minimum at which the Rhodesian government has been able to raise money—domestically and from South Africa—since that date.
Sceptics in the market, who have seen Rhodesian bonds soar and plummet over the years,

Ready to reap Rhodesian reward One of the quirklest invest-government agreed to pay com-are still not entirely convinced pensation on bonds which have that the bonds will ever be hon-long since matured. In fact, oured. However, Mr Abraham oured. However, Mr Abraham said last night: "As soon as a British Governor sets foot on Rhodesian soil, I'm sure payment will be on the way." He added that the new Zim-

habwe Rhodesia government and the Bank of England, which is srill effectively trustee for some of the bonds as a result of arrangements dating back to the 1920s, will be anxious to clear the affair up as soon as Should payment be forth

coming, some surprising windfalls could be on the way. London dealers reckon that several trusts and individuals have doggedly held on to bands some of them inherited from dates before the dissolution of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1963. Even holders at the time of UDI, who have long since sold bonds, usually at a substantial loss, could benefit. Under arrangements made when sanctions were first introduced, the original holders will be due the first six months of interest.

Richard Allen

# Fierce rivalry over gold futures contract between markets

By Michael Prest Rivalry is growing between the London Gold Market and the London Metal Exchange over which should offer a gold futures contract. Both are drawing up proposals, both expect a decision next year and both admit that two separate con-tracts would be undesirable.

A gold futures contract works on the same lines as other commodity futures contracts. Gold is bought on margin for delivery in a set period. The gearing effect of price increases during the contract period can lead to high profits, but there is also a corresponding risk of loss.

Contracts of this kind are very popular in the United States. Activity by small inves-tors, in New York and Chicago especially, has been intense in recent mombs as the gold price soared. The same factors, with the abolition of exchange controls, have made gold futures attractive in the United Kingdom.

Mr Jack Spall of Sharps Pixley, one of the members of the LME's bullion ring, expects a futures market to be set up sometime next year. He thinks that the terms of the contract could be similar to

those prevailing on the New York Commodities Exchange. One need is to widen the marker. Lots will probably have to be traded in less than the minimum 400 ounces on the London Gold Market which, at around \$80,000, is beyond the small investor. There is also the question of VAT. Bullion attracts VAT, though coins such as Krugerrands do not. Mr Spall says stockbrokers and soft commod-ity dealers might be brought

into the market.

childs, a member of the Lon-don Gold Market, which fixes the daily gold price, points out that the LME has no experi-ence of handling gold. If the LME offered a futures contract it would need a clearing arrangement, Mr Guy believes.
Both parties have been discussing the idea of a futures contract in gold for about a year. Decisions on who is to run the market and on the structure of the contract will have to be taken soon. One vital condition is that a Customs and Excise waiver on VAT should be obtained. The LME and the Gold Market are anxious that no business is lost

But Mr Robert Guy of Roths

# Hill Samuel Group

#### Interim Statement

The profits of Hill Samuel Group Limited for the six months to 30th September 1979, before taking account of exchange differences and extraordinary items, are approximately the same as those of the corresponding period of last year.

The Board has declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st March 1980 of 1.834 net pence per share (last year 1.834p net) payable on 2nd January 1980 to shareholders whose names appear in the register of of members on 16th November 1979. (For the year to 31st March 1979 there was a final dividend of 3.4858p net, making for the year as a whole 5.3198p net).

Hill Samuel Group Limited 100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AJ

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#### Italians rationalize fibre market

ENI, Italy's state energy group, with salvage a troubled fibres company which it owns jointly with Montedison, a leading private chemical conglomerate, it was announced in Rome by Signor Biro Lomhardini, the Industry Minister-In return, Montedison could not withdraw from its responsi-bility to salvage its remaining fibre operations, Signor Lom-bardini told a parliamentary

bardini told a parliamentary committee.

Italy's fibre industry has suffered from excess capacity. However, recent talks among three leading producers have resulted in a rough division of the market. Montedison will concentrate on polyesters; ENI will produce acrylics and Suia Viscosa, another private com-pany, will manufacture viscous fibres.

Boon oil imports rise ing the shipping industry from the provisions of the Competi-tion Bill was given by Mr Nor-man Tebbit, Under-Secretary West Germany imported 9.01 oil in October, up 5.17 per cent from October, 1978, according to preliminary figures released by the Federal Statistics Office. The average price for a ton of imported crude oil climbed to Dm321.40 (more than £80), in

US car sales slump Domestic made new car sales 26 per cent in early November from the same time in October a decline worse than expected by some Detroit analysis. This follows a 7 per cent fall in October.

Nissan output up Motor vehicle production in October for Nissen, Japan's second largest car maker, totalled 208,469 units, up 4.9 per cent from October last year. Exports were 94,859 units. Toyota claimed that its productivity was up by 11.9 per cent from a year ago.

Peace plan for the construction industry

By John Huxley

A national working agreement to come into among the reasons given for mula Such an agreement had no satisfy the aspirations of ment aimed at ending a history of labour disruption, delays, and soaring costs on large industrial construction sites could be operating by the beginning of next year. It is seen as a positive step in tackling problems which cost milling problems whic Board /CEGB) alone estimates performance has been cated as that building delays on power a deterrent to large-scale interest the sites. themselves, led to frustration and ill will, promoted wage leep-frogging—and two employers' organizations who have been groping towards a pact for almost a decade meet Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment. They will tell him that prospects for a sentiment have been station lave end up costing around £300m in order to the industry. Mr more than originally estimated the scheme is rational and sentence of a sentiment have being out the scheme is rational and sentence of a sentiment have being out the scheme is rational and sentence. They will tell him that prospects for a sentiment have being out the scheme is rational and sentence of a sentence of existing agreements. The working party has now produced a report setting out the all-industry working party, said that, although obstacles of the caused administrative problems are mained, it was hoped to compeletor. The proportion of the caused administrative problems of finding a satisfactory for-

competition

Government will give sympa-thetic consideration to exclud-

gation and control of practices which restrict competition. The

legislation

#### Ships may be Massey Ferguson exempt from launches company to use closed plants

By Geoffrey Browning Parliamentary Staff A strong indication that the

Massey Ferguson said yesterday it was setting up a company to attract new industry to its factory at Kilmarnock, Scotland, which is to close in February with the loss of 1,500 willing to go into joint venforts.

The new company would be willing to go into joint venforts and Massey Ferguson would be and Massey Ferguson would be a manufactured.

The Canadian-controlled agri-cultural machinery group has been forced to end production in Scotland because of cumulaman Tebbit, Under-Secretary for Trade, yesterday.

Mr Tebbit said at a meeting of the Standing Committee considering the Bill that the Government had the greatest sympathy with the plight of the industry, and its case would certainly be borne in mind when it came to consider what extive worldwide losses amounting to \$9.5m (about £4.8m) in the first nine mombs of this year. The new company, as yet un-named, will have as chairman Mr Harry Hebden, United Kingit came to consider what ex-emptions should be made by order when the Bill had re-ceived Royal Assent. The Competition Bill pro-vides for the selective investidom managing director of Massey Ferguson Two other Massey Ferguson directors, in-cluding the financial controller, will also be on the board.

The Scottish plant built com-bined harvesters. In its attempt to attract other companies to take over all or part of the factory, the new company is prepared to offer attractive terms for the plant and machinery to any firm with rational proposals to secure

which restrict competition. The smendment to exempt international shipping services was moved by Mr Alistair Goodlad (Northwich, C), who argued that it would be difficult for any shipping company's legal adviser to say whether a particular practice would be considered uncompetitive. sidered uncompetitive.

"The companies would play safe, and many activities which would have promoted British shipping and increase its enormously valuable contribution to the environment could not be taken To the factory's credit is an excellent record of industrial relations, a stable workforce, a

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT

ABOUT WHAT ACTION TO TAKE YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR

STOCKBROKER, BANK MANAGER, SOLICITOR, ACCOUNTANT OR

**MINET HOLDINGS LIMITED ("Minet")** 

AND

CORROON & BLACK CORPORATION ("Corroon")

The following joint announcement by Minet and Corroon, a New York-based

insurance broking firm, was made on 14th November 1979. A circular has been posted to all Shareholders of Minet setting out the text of the announcement.

"The Board of Corroon announces that Corroon proposes to increase its

proposed investment by Corroon and the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers has

own approximately 4.8 per cent of such share capital. Corroon intends to increase its interest by purchases in the market over a reasonable period of time

interest in Minet to 20 per cent of Minet's issued share capital. Corroon presently

The approval of the Committee of Lloyd's has been sought and obtained to the

The Board of Corroon has indicated that it is its belief that this investment in

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISER IMMEDIATELY.

prepared to put up the machine tools in the factory as their contribution towards the equity. They see the ideal solution as a three-way parmership between the new company, the Government (probably through the Scottish Development

the Scottish Development Agency) and a third perty.

Through industrial consultants a "work search" had begun to identify new uses and users for the factory. Internationally this search had already sported two vehicle companies, an aerospace company, a mechanical handling design group and a company already in Scotland seeking extra capacity. extra capacity.

Results locally had been even more encouraging. Sixteen of 70 companies in Strathchyde, which could have uses for the factory press shop, had already been approached. Seven saw ways in which the plant would be valuable.

rivity was up by 119 per cent from a year ago.

French deficit up

France recorded a seasonally adjusted trade deficit of F2,869m (about £322m) in October, up from a deficit of £1,787m in September, according to the External Trade Ministry.

Safe, and many activities which would have promoted British shipping and increase its enormously valuable contribution to the economy could not be taken for fear they might be subject to a reference under the Bill of sub-contract work worth a grade of engineering machinery with a wide variety of possible with a wide variety of possible shop stewards, said that the ment had rejected the idea of special development: area and trade union cooperation. Massey of the track for sub-contract work worth a british in of sub-contract work worth British. The top priority about £1.5m and providing must be to save jobs and we about 130 jobs would be are willing to co-operate with the management and Government in doing that ", he said."

Minet

Minet Holdings Ltd Registered England 687877



#### Docks board profits down despite rise in turnover

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent
Profits at the state-owned
British Transport Docks Board
are expected to be £2m to £3m
down on last year's record
£29.5m, cheirman Sir Humphrey
Browne disclosed yesterday.

He blamed the 17 per cent
fall on gloom over recession,
inflation and subsidizing lameduck rivals such as London and
Liverpool; lorry strikes and
other difficulties at the beginning of the year were also to ning of the year were also to

Despite this, the board conin a static industry, with a 12 per cent increase in turnover in the first half of the year to 135m, and a 5 per cent rise in

Higher tonnage was mainly imported bulk goods rather than manufactured exports which performed "disappoint.

Newport, a car terminal at Newport, a car terminal at Southampton, a coal terminal at Garston and widening of the dock entrance at Lowestoft.

Sir Humphrey said that BTDB's quarter share of the BTDB's quarter share of the sources of wealth. They are subject to tax. This schieved by allowing be sold tax free production of wealth. What we registered farms es in I could not support his idea of want to tax is the consumption of the purchase tax. Sir Humphrey said that BTDB's quarter share of the industry would probably grow, especially in container and car

traffic, but thet it would slways be a minority.
In contrast to London, where redundancy is financed by the taxpayer, the board's "problem port" of Hull had made a £3.5m profit after last year's £1m loss.

#### Local plans 'nightmare' for business

By Patricia Tisdali Management Correspondent

Local authority planning procedures can be-a nightmare of cedures can be a nightmare of complexity for small businesses, Mr David Nickson, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's Scottish office, said yesterday. Speaking at a conference on "Construction for Industrial Recovery", he called for greater flexibility by local planners towards the needs of industrial.

deal at the same time with both regional and district councils, regular and unsuita countries, and a maze of complex and some times incomprehensible building regulations,", he said.

regulations", he said.
"Many of these seem to the manager of a business quite manager of a business quite irrelevant to the prime purpose of achieving a return on an investment, improving productivity, securing and creating employment and above all. Simply getting on with the job."

German, French American and Australian industrialists were astonished that it took British businessmen so long to British businessmen so long to move from the planning stage to commissioning, said Mr Nickson. "We need more urgency and less bureaucracy in our

#### Iran asks Japan to postpone oil payments

fran has asked Japanese trading and oil companies to postpone their oil payments, a government official said yesterday in Tokyo. The move follows Iran's announcement on Wed-nesday that it would pull out reserves from United States banks and President Jimmy-Carter's declaration that the United States would freeze

Iran's request for postpone-ment of payments until today was made apparently out of fear that oil payments from Japan, made normally through United States banks, may also be frozen, according to

# Employment protection law and its affect on small companies

Sir, In recent months there has Sir, In recent months there has been a lot of discussion about employment protection legislation and its possible discouraging effect on employment especially in small companies. Frequently I have seen it stated that the present legislation is no disincentive because "the majority of industrial tribunal cases are won by the employer." Cases are won by the employer. My company has just "won" a case before an industrial tri-

interested to know both the facts and the implications. We recently opened a new store in the Isle of Wight and interviewed many applicants for, among other jobs, the post of stock controller. We had six interviewers who interviewed 61 people at the Job Centre, 57 women and four men.

An applicant alleged subsequently that one of our interviewers whispered to him that the job he was applying for was for women only ". He com-

claim under the Sex Discrimination Act.

The Advisory Conciliation and
Arbitration Service appointed a
conciliation officer and serile
ment figures were mentioned

we had to provide four of it
with the description of its conciliation of its con conmission officer and settle-ment figures were mentioned tion given by co-from £620 to £200 which were rejected by us. The claimant then referred the matter again to the Equal Opportunities to the Equal Opportunities Commission who, I understand, has been considadvised him to proceed with the

So far you may feel the sequence of events was under-standable. It might have been had there been any truth in the claim. But the facts were thet not only was the job not restricted to women but one of the only four men who applied was appointed and he had five years' relevant experience. How could the EOC possibly believe that the unsuccessful applicant had a claim in the face of those

We determined we would fight the case. The tribinal was held today at Southampton, 70 plained to the Equal Opportuni-nies Commission who, I under-stand advised him to submit a nel manager also extended and

The cost to the company. and wasted management time

have done with it?

We believe that as a major retailer we cannot give in a demands of this sort and that we were to do so, there would be even more frequent vertious claims than we experient at the moment. But when new of this absurd case is reporte in the local press, I wonter his many small employers we decide that the recruimenmore staff is a hazard \*\*

Yours etc. J. W. SHABEL MFI Furnitur

#### Why Post Office telephone A case vans were painted yellow

From Mr I. II. Slae

Sir, Mr Sellars (November 13)
has got it wrong about the Post
Office's colours. The decision past but having decided that
to change the colour of the telecommunications vehicles from
green (not red) to yellow had
intle to do with the change in
the shen General Post Office's
status, but it had a lot to do
with safety.

Yellow vehicles are much
easier to spot on the road than
to change the post of the existing boxes are satisfactory, have many years of use
ful life left and would cost
amoney to replace, they leove
well alone.

The lesson for us here, in
these days of financial stringency, is clear,
Yellow replace these remuch
the axisting boxes are satisfactory, have many years of use
the existing boxes are satisfactory, have many years of use
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the existin

Yellow vehicles are much easier to spot on the road than green ones or those of any other colour except, in my view, white. It was for the same reason that British Reil decided to paint the front of its trains yellow. As telephone klosks are static why should they not with the present exceptions, stay red?

Yours sincerely,

1. H. SLEE,

2. Kennard Road,

New Milton,

New Milton, Hants, BH25 5JR. November 13.

From Mr Jack Griffiths From Mr Jack Griffiths

Sir, Mr Sellars' suggestion
(November 13) that the colour
of telephone boxes should be
changed to yellow may be wellintentioned but falls into what blue one. I suglaw would describe as the "ideal
but not vinel" tategory.

In Make recently, I noticed
that many of the British made
post boxes remain in use (still
proclaiming E II R) some five November 13.

replace these reminders of the past but having decided that the existing boxes are satisfactory, have many years of useful life left and would cost money to replace; they leave well alone.

The lesson for us here, in these days of financial stringency, is clear.

Yours faithfully,

LACE CRIPPITERS.

JACK GRIFFITHS. Worthing, West Sussex

From Mr A. J. Pretions
Sir, Your letter from Mr Sellars
(November 13) concerning the
desirability of vellow relephone
boxes prompts me to write to
you (and him). If he cares to
travel the few miles from
Bracknell to Reading General
Railway Station its can see two
yellow and operational tele
phone boxes on the man't west
bound phatform There presence,
however, is as mysterious as the
cohemeral absences of Di Wino's
blue one. I suppose these meet

be a reason.
Yours sincerely,
A. J. PRETLOVE
10 Brunswick Hill

frequently claim trast to its pro-a sound under in markets. Y Budget speech,

for and capital only anduce weal might wish to d abandoned. This rex changes will active to a certain anyone explain in the Chancellor for Yours faithfully, KURT KLAPPHOL Reader to Economic

# Developments this year in Developments this year in Clude a banana terminal at Making VAT a discriminating

VAT has limbe to do with the classic canons of equity, economy, convenience and certainly, though they do spell EEC, and we must not forget that a percentage of VAT goes to the Community, as its "own" revenue. So if we got rid of VAT we would be reducing the amount we paid to Brussels very considerably. That would be something.

However, if we then had an EEC tax on energy we would

EEC tex on energy we would be making the same incredible error because we are the biggest source of energy in the

Community.
In any case it would be quite uneconomic to tax energy. Energy and rew materials are

eaith. That means that we must have a discriminating tax. Supporters of VAT somely claim that its lack of discrimiration is a virtue, but we should not tex things like the repair and maintenance of property, nor should we tax things like farm fertilizer when the tax is invariably reclaimed in the end.

in the end.

The first thing to do with VAT is to reduce drastically the number of figure who are registered for the tax. Retailers should normally not be registered.

Next we should make a very big reduction, in the number of transactions which are

be soid tax free registered farms as in for repay

We should also end cepts of "zero" ratio one concept only—" exe Having simplified and fied the tax, the tax staff he able to give more be carried the burden for the fire and back into frying pan.

Yours sincere I. R. BRUMMELL White Cottage, 127 Staplers Road,

Association angry at court challenges to its rules

# Government keeps out of ABTA restrictive practices hearings

The Government has made

clear to the British travel industry that It will not interfere in the reference of the rules of the Association of. British Travel Agents, which govern the activities of the majority of United Kingdom retail agents and tour operstors, to the Restrictive Prac-Court.

According to senior ABTA representatives, the Government's view, expressed during informal discussions, is that the case should take its course and that ministers want to be seen to be impartial.

ABTA will join the Stock Exchange as the first service organizations, as opposed to traders or manufacturers, to

traders or manufacturers, to face scrutiny under the terms of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1976. This was designed to toughen competition policy by extending legislation to services as well as goods.

The ABTA rules will be the first of the two cases to come to court, although the hearing is not expected to take also

to court, although the hearing is not expected to take place until the spring of 1981.

Mr John Nott, Secretary of 1 State for Trade, announced in the Commons three weeks ago that the Stock Exchange could not be exempted from the legislation and ABTA leaders feel that there is little point in further attempts at convincing the Government that theirs is a special case.

Both bodies are angry at have ing to defend in court what they consider to be proper and

travellers in the event of a Funds for the bond are cel-

lected and administered by ABTA which also requires members to submit their annual accounts for examina-Travel industry leaders say

that the only elternative is for the Government to take on this responsibility and establish a mechanism Such a move, they feel, would contradict the present Government's policies of disentanglement with industry and cutting public spending.

One senior ABTA member stid: "If there was a major disaster such as the Court Line collapse of a few years ago, since the Acr came into force, nobody in the Government would have the know-how or the facilities to mount such a hope that amendments can be accepted in the facilities to mount such a hope that amendments can be accepted in the facilities to mount such a hope that amendments can be accepted in the facilities to mount such a hope that amendments can be accepted in the facilities to mount such a hope that amendments can be accepted in the facilities are in the facilities to mount such a hope that amendments can be accepted in the facilities are in the facilities to mount such as the facilities are in th rescue operation and bring agreed instead of referring the all over the world:

"There is so much constant protection built into the Stabilizer that having become accustomed of our own protection, we are now entremely worled about what would replace it."

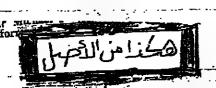
against the public interest.

The ABTA case will revolve around the operation of "Stabilizer" the set of rules which forbids a member tour operator from selling his products other than through an ABTA travel agent and vice versa. The association argues that only through such rules can it effectively operate its bonding scheme which protects travellers in the event of a state of the growing practice of a state of the growing practice of the office of Fair Trading the issue to the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury the OFT, to notify all ABTA members and the operation the issue to the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury the OFT, to notify all ABTA members and the office of Fair Trading the issue to the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury the OFT, to notify all ABTA members and the operation the issue to the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury the OFT, to notify all ABTA members and the operation the issue to the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury the OFT, to notify all ABTA members and the operation the issue to the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury the OFT, to notify all ABTA members and the operation the issue to the court in December, 1978. It has taken almost a year for the Treasury the OFT, to notify all ABTA. ember, 1978. It has takent almost a year for the Treasury, solicitor, who acts on behalf of the OFT, to notify all ABTA members and the association.

The growing practice of travel companies selling pectoge holidays directly through their own ouslets and bypassing ABTA travel agents is sing ABTA travel agents is seen by some as evidence that the travel industry is in the throes of change and that ABTA may be forced to adapt; because of market pressures. Certainly there as body of opinion within the in-dustry that would prefer ABTA Certainly there is a small to bow to the inevitable and spend funds it will use on defending itself—conservatively estimated at £100,000 on help ing to ensure that the associa

A large number of other so been registered with the OFT since the Acr came into forts

Among the bodies who gated are the Nerional Association of Bookmakers, the Society of West Kind Theories, the Bittish Poster Advertising Association, and the Association of



Minet will greatly solidify its increasingly productive relationship with Minet and that the investment is an indication of Corroon's strong confidence in the Minet management team. The Board of Minet welcomes this interest by Corroon and proposes to invite

two representatives of Corroon to join the Board of Minet as non-executive Corroon has assured the Board of Minet that it will abide by the regulations of

the Committee of Lloyd's regarding foreign control and that it will not use its holding to elect more than two non-executive directors to the Board of Minet nor increase its percentage shareholding without the prior approval of Minet's Board.

been consulted.

The Boards of Corroon and Minet are both confident that they can identify many areas of opportunity where together they can better serve their respective clients and at the same time benefit their respective shareholders. They plan to continue their discussions on the development of a profit-sharing arrangement as

jointly announced earlier this year, and it is the view of both Boards that this investment will be complementary to the proposed profit-sharing arrangement".

The Board of Minet has requested The Stock Exchange to suspend the listing in their company's shares until Monday, 19th November 1979 in order that shareholders may have time to consult their professional advisers.

commencing on Monday, 19th November.

#### BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Punch-drunk in the City

nishing with the announcement of a new 1,000m rap stock. In between, there was a tvage fall in the gittedged market; and at Oils te end a feeling of uncertainty as to where te day's events left us.

What is clear is that the Government is stally committed to taking whatever action, considers necessary to control the money ipply. There may be some quibbling about ie heavy reliance being placed on interest. ates, but at least action (not necessarily ne most desirable, but certainly the easiest) as been taken to bring this year's PSBR ack on target, while those who are worsted bout the effectiveness of the monetary tood of mechanism may find some comfort in the Governor of the Bank of England's user word to the banks on the diversion of credit transactions via the offshore.

Moreover, the fact that the Government rushing its new tap stock straight into the market this morning certainly suggests that there is some urgency in getting stock way before the close of the next banking money supply) month on Wednesday.

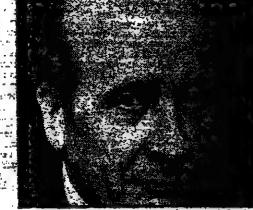
Together with the shought that the yield

not especially generous, could make for-esitation. Against that, the fact the authories have chosen not to tap the short-end f the marker may send the bears running or cover and help after the negative shape f the yield curve in favour of the longer

A thought arising from a 17 per cent ILR. GEC's cash balance of 1730m at the ist balance sheet should now yield interest f over 1120m a year—putting the 198m it is ffering for Avery, into proper perspective.

## In a longer

stimates for Boots' 1979-80 period started to be downgraded some while ago, and pro-ress at the interim stage duly turns out to a dull; profits, under heavy cost pressure, re static at £50.5m after a 13.4 per cent tles gain to £545m. In retailing, where sales gained 161 per



r Gordon Hobday, chairman of Boots : cost

ant of which about a quarter was volume owth, not margins were droded by a 15.3 er cent rise in the payroll; heavy distribuon and hearing costs due both to the low ivers' post-strike pay-sextlements, and fuel ivers post-strike pay-sextemants and their ice increases and finally Boots own decion in the face of a weak post-Budget sales cure to delay VAT increases until July 2. Exchange rate movements the mabilities get important new drugs into the North merican market and dislocation in Nigerian and Iranian business all contributed to a uggish profits performance overseas. Nevertheless, Boots does expect to make

some ground by the end of the year and retailing one can see the absence of the AT factor, which probably cost first half of its up to £1m, together with the tradi-onal resilience of chemists sales to recos-

But the main oush should come from the dustrial side. Again there are imbuilt fensive qualities in thermaceuticals and ager term there should be the entry of oots' new Froben drug, which has achieved ajor success in Britain, France and Japan, to the United States and other major

ity people went home fairly punch-drunk. At 1489, down 6p yesterday, then, Boots' ist night. It had been a long day, starting shares look attractive against the retail ith the 17 per cent level in MLR, continus section and, given its pharmaceutical potening with the Chancellor's statement and rial, sound against, say, Beecham, where the risk sound against, say, Beecham, where the risk of a grown field of around 6 per cent is matched. yield of around 6 per cent is matched.

#### Accelerated PRT payments

The Government's move to bring forward petroleum revenue tax payments by two months was taken badly in the oils sector, though an extra £700m revenue, which the Government estimates this will bring in, is a once and for all event and unlikely to do

much damage to earnings.

PRT is currently only being paid on the Piper and Forties fields and so does not affect the smaller fry like Tricentrol and Lasmo which need their cash flows to pay

for hefry development costs.

Hardest hit will be BP—making the recent sale of its shares look even more -whose PRT payment on Forties is thought to amount to some £300m this year. The interest it will sacrifice then from paying early will be only around £10m which is hardly material in its total earn-

Against the trend however, Shell managed a 4p gain to 324p with its third quarter results showing net income up from £293m for the same period last year to £720m. As usual valuation of stocks on the FIFO basis and the effects of currency translation confuse the underlying position and this quarter a further joker in the pack is the release of £161m in deferred tex. Stripping out these influences net income

for the quarter was up 35 per cent and 30 per cent for the nine months. And the picture that emerges from trading, even ignoring the expected good results from Shell Oil in the United States, is that product margins are continuing to improve, especially in chemicals.

A continuation of these trends in the fourth quarter will lift full year net income to about £2,600m for earnings of around 90p a share. Around 35p of this arises from exceptional profits this year from FIFO and currencies but even excluding this the p/e ratio is an undemanding 6.

For the present private investors are better off in Shell UK though the advantage has now shifted to Royal Dutch for gross

British Sugar

### The state's

asset

It has been a good year for British Sugar; profits are up nearly 27 per tent to E32.4m, and earnings per share were 50.7p against 40p, Moreover, having virtually completed a £150m, five-year investment programme, BSC claims the lowest costs for any sugar producer in Europe.

That said BSC is a curious concern

three reasons. Most intriguing is the Government stake of 24 per cent. Despite election assumptions that it would sell, the holding has made to move to do so, and the company still his no idea of the Government's intentions, save to say that it would feel a lot happier were a sale to

be pushed through as quickly as possible.

The second oddity is BSC's dependence on the EEC. Production capacity for an average beet campaign is now 1.25m tonnes; 76,000 tonnes fewer than the company's BEC quota. Those quotas are currently inder revision and if changed in the way the Commission has proposed would lead to enforced lower output by

BSC is lobbying Brussels hard, and does not expect the EEC proposals to be enacted. In any event, it is confident that with low production costs, very modern plant, and rising sugar prices, it can meet most com-

And, finally, there is the dividend. The shares yield 7.3 per cent, and despite raising the payment 45 per cent to 7.7p for the whole year, cover is still 4.9 times.

BSC has retained high cover for many years citibg heavy investment. Now that ogramme is more or less complete, sharehölders may expect more—perhaps along-side an offer—for sale of the Government

Business Diary: GKN's Borlenghi • Sed semper quango?

#### Frank Vogl

# The intricate arithmetic of gold

Estimating world gold supply is very much a guessing game and predicting demand is an even less exact science. All the same, many South Africans spend a lot of time engaged in clusion, not surprisingly, is that the price of the vellow metal will surge to still more dizzying

expectation of a significant de-cline in supplies of gold to private markets next year. private markets next year, combined with greater demand than ever. The seven major South African mining companies, coordinating their efforts through the powerful Chamber of Mines, are spending £15m this year to promote demand and ensure the validity of their demand forecast.

demand forecast.

Mr Michael Brown, the chamber's chief economist, expects global gold supply to the markets to fall to 1,650 tonnes next year, compared with an estimated 1979 total of 1,750 tonnes. mated 1979 total or 1,750 totales. This view is based largely on a possible further cut in Soviet sales and cuts in official sales by monetary authorities, such as the United States Treasury. as the United States Treasury.

The South African mines, which together are the single largest supplier of gold, are now the most stable and predictable element in the shifting and uncertain world supply picture. Once again these mines are unlikely to produce much above 700 tonnes in 1980. With today's high prices the mines have a direct incentive to strive to produce lower grade ores and to produce lower grade ores and so extend the lives of the nines. Some productivity increases are also possible.
But the results are bardly

But the results are hardly encouraging to those looking for greater overall South African output—so far this year the grade of ore mined has fallen by 7.7 per cent. which means that much more rock must be milled to produce the same gold output as before.

Improved technology and the possibility that same new mines possibility that some new mines may be opened should mean in-



Loose rock being cleared in a South African gold mine: improved technology and the possible opening of new mines should mean increased production in coming years.

Mines in Pretoria, sees output rising during the 1990s towards 730 or 740 tonnes a year and holding this level to the end of the century. There certainly seems to be no prospect for decades ahead of South Africa running out of gold.

But will South Africa continue to supply all its gold output to the word market now that it has a balance of payments surplus and now that prices are moving ahead so

The mining companies are allowed to market Krugurrand coins directly up to an volume of one third of total gold output, but all bullion sales to world markets are handled by the South African central bank.

Mining industry leaders in Johannesburg believe the cen-tral bank will continue to sell may be opened should mean increased gold production. in one Chamber of Mines official coming years. Dr D. C. Neeth-ling, director of the minerals becoming more sophisticated and the minerals becoming more sophisticated becomes total output to the markets. But directors, at least, expect little increase next year.

Africans, at least, expect little quite convinced that the United increase next year.

The biggest sources of uncertainty on the supply side are more it has made so far has

they'll start playing the mar-

Another factor on the supply side is the position taken by Russia. The prime aim of the Russians, it appears, is to set a n n a l foreign exchange income targets in deciding how much said to sell to the marmuch gold to sell to the mar-kets. This year they appear to have aimed for roughly \$2,000m from gold sales and they may well have reached this figure in

September.

As the gold price rises the Russians might be expected to sell less builion, unless, of course, they suddenly have a pressing need to obtain far more foreign currency than

ever.
Total sales from communist countries, it is estimated, might be no more than 250 tonnes this year, compared with 410 tonnes last year and the South Africans, at least, expect little increase next year.

The higner courses of uncer-

the official monerary authorities, mainly the United States Treasury and the International Monetary Fund, which this year will provide 16 million ounces to the market (assum-ing an American sale of 750,000 ounces before the year's end) compared with 11.6 million ounces next year. Here one really enters the realm of

The IMF is expected to coninue regular sales, possibly justifying a new series of sales starting in the spring on the grounds that it needs funds to support poor countries or the special substitution account scheme it is promoting—a scheme that would, in effect, offer central banks the chance to exchange dollars for an asset the change dollars for an asset the change dollars for an asset to exchange dollars for an asset to exchange dollars for an asset to exchange dollars for an asset the change of the change like speciel drawing rights offering a high interest rate return.

guessworl

South African experts

failed to savage the speculators or sharply depress the gold

The Treasury's gold sales, it is widely agreed, have served no purpose other than deplete the stock in Fort knox. As this view creeps into the Treasury, so South African experts expect a cut in United States of Italian bullion sales.

One may disagree with many of these detailed points, 3 ct most analyses point unmistakably to a situation next year of less supply possibly 100 tonnes less. Meanwhile, it is difficult to muster arguments convincingly to assert that demand is likely to fall.

The key here is confidence in paper currencies and the prospects for greater global price stability. There seems to be little cheer on the horizon to make one bullish on this account and to a degree the gold price is an anxiety index, rising as fear of price instability mount.

Beyond this there is a multi-rude of technical factors strengthening gold demand. Some American banks have started gold accounts for small customers; coin sales are booming and attracting small investors and the growth of the futures markets is tending to boost physical bullion demand. There is also no svidence of declining jewelry demand.

rectioning jewelry demand.

Increasing numbers of wealthy individuals have developed gold accounts in London, Zurich and Frankfurt and even American peosion funds are now considering gold investments for the first time.

The mining houses in South Africa look forward to 1980 with some confidence. This year their gross gold profits could

their gross gold profits could amount to 3,500 million Rand, after a record of roughly 2,000 million Rand in 1978. A severe global recession, which cannot be torally discounted for 1980, could see slumping demand and prices for all metals including gold and this, the South Africans admit, is the main challenge to their cheerful fore-

# Where is Opec's money going?

between coupries can change dramatically almost overnight.
We are linked to the Middle East not simply by our need for oil, but by the requirement of the oil-rich nations to find home for their ever-incressing revenues.

The current account surplus this year of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) is likely to be about \$45,000m, bringing the cumula-\$230,000m, at current prices. The National Institute of Economic and Social Page 1973 to expertise to handle such massive external investments. They omic and Social Research, which calculated these figures, elso forecasts that next year's surplus will be at least

The current account surplus is by definition an investible surplus and since most oil revenue accrues to Opec goveruments, disposal of these assets is as much a political as a financial decision.

as a financial decision.

The truth of this has been demonstrated beyond doubt by the events of the last few days events which make it increas-ingly important to know how the Opec nations are using their surpluses. The available information

suggests that the preference of the Opec countries is for domestic investment in order to fuel development. But since oil revenues began to accum-mulate rapidly in 1973, the capacity of many oil exporters to absorb them domestically has exceeded expectations. With total Opec external assets now worth about \$160,000m at purchase prices, we are talking of domestic investment of

The rapid deterioration of scale of Saudi Arabis's American-Iranian relations is a reminder that the political (and the consequential economic and industrial) ties have so far had no choice except to invest no choice except to invest overseas. In this they have been encouraged by western governments and international banks which are anxious, under the guise of "recycling", to offset some of the cost of oil imports by attracting invest-ment in their countries.

At the same time, in the early surplus years at least, few Opec members had the administrative apparatus or technical were much too busy concen-tracing on domestic spending and on tackling subsequent problems of inflation and bottlepecks caused by infrastructural inadequacies.

A lot of Opec external investment has therefore tended to follow patterns enforced by circumstances rather than rational choices. Overwhelmed by the volume of funds, de-pendent on the conservative and not entirely disinterested advice of foreigners, limited by the need not to upset governments in whose countries they invest, and obliged by the international currency system to accept most oil payments in depreciating dollars, the exporters have rarely been able to consider their foreign holdings in the wider context of national

These assets are concentrated a dollars and in the United stes. About three-quarters of all Opec external assets as absorb them domestically all Opec external assets are denominated in dollars and half with total Opec external assets on worth about \$160,000m at the carry understandable presurchase prices, we are talking of domestic investment of the carry understandable presurchase prices, we are talking ference for government securities and bank deposits has to some extent given way to direct investment and equities, with

> There is a piquancy about the National Consumer Council

#### FOREIGN ASSETS BY COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP 1972

6.996 12,266 22,000 2,562 Saudia Arabia 7.570

of Chicago.					
DEPLOYMENT	OF AS	SETS	BY TY	E	
_	1974	1975	1976	1977	191
		(0	el SDOO	m)	
Banks and Euromerkets	29.7	10.1	13.1	15.0	- 3
Gilts and govt securities	9.1	2.0	0.6	3.5	-2
Direct investment, aid and multinational institutional	14.7	19.6	19.9	18.1	11
Source: Bank of England Quarterly Bu	iletima 197	5-7 <del>9</del> .	_		

maturities. Longer maturities are the outcome of regarding external investments as national "pen-sion" funds, to provide provide revenues oj lio income when oil revenues decline. Kuwait has taken this policy to its logical extrame by setting up in 1976 a Reserve Fund for Future Generations, into which the government is constitutionally obliged to pay 10 per cent of all its annual second of the fund is revenues. Most of the fund is invested abroad.

Saudi Arabia, whose external ssets amount to some \$65,000m, officially treats them as short-term and has an agreement with the International Monetary

consequent lengthening of Fund to that effect. But so big are its annual revenues that reserves are unlikely to be drawn upon, so the official view is a little ingenuous.

The pension fund theory is easily criticized and Opec holders of external investments

are increasingly sensitive to arguments which point out that no fund can hope to keep their citizens in the style to which they are accustomed and that foreign assets are highly vulner-able to political and financial movements beyond Opec's con-trol. Even now, it is pointed out that inflation and currency depreciations are probably causing a net negative real rate of return of hetween 2 per cent

nominal return on the whole Opec portfolio of 7 to 8 per

But where can Opec turn? It can diversify into other countries and currencies — to Germany, Switzerland, the Far East, South America, Zold. It can donate even more than the present aid total of more than \$5,000m a year. It might reach agreement with foreign governments on allowing country stakes ments on allowing equity stakes bigger than the 5 per cent in any one company to which most Opec members have limited

None of these measures, however, will absorb more than small proportion of the likely surplus over the next few

The problem is that unless the leading Opec surplus coun-tries take swift action, they are going to find their assets being steadily dissipated. The NESR, for example, rackons that the of 1978 was worth \$185,000m at current prices, but only \$148,000m at 1975 prices. But the room for remedial action is limited, by both political sensi-tivity in the West and the rigidities of the international

financial system. It may be in all our interests that preent international discussions are started to resolve the problem. What has happened in Iran should alert us to she danger of failing to come in terms with this issue.

Michael Prest

#### Technology

# Time for the talking to stop

In only one respect is Britain ahead of the rest of the world in the new technologies of microelectronics and that is in the public discussion of the subject. Government, industry, bave all helped to keep the pot of public debate boiling, while the United States and Japan have been busier consolidating their pechnological lead.

Now the Department of In-dustry has been advised by a leading American research institute to stop talking and start doing. If Britain does not em-brace the technology with vigous, her position in the world economy will suffer.

Much of the debate has the

tone of resistance, the authors of the report note, as if re-sistance were constructive. It is time, they urge for the analytic foundation of Britain's continuing debate to shift from the issue of whether or not to proceed to how best to move

Commissioned by the Department of Industry from SRI International (formerly Stanford Research Institute), the report looks at both the underlying technology and the implications for the United Kingdom. "Intelligent" eectronics, ex-

emplified by the microproces-sor, will be a critical element in tomorrow's world economy, t notes. The dramatic advance of microelectronics will conrinue through the next decade, with a significant change emerging in the mid-1980s with the advent of very-large-scale integration, or VLSI (micro-circuits holding the equivalent of over 100,000 transistors on a

iny chip of silicon). Britain has a reasonable technical base in microelectronics on which to build and can point to isolated examples of the suc-But in general in the penetration of microprocessors into pro-ducts, Britain is clearly behind

### Kenneth Owen

the United States and Japan. There is no single industry in which Britain enjoys a position of world leadership based on technology, in the view of the SRI authors. And there are nor enough skilled people to satisfy today's demands, let alone the growing demand of the near future for skills in engineering, planning, manage-ment and decision-making.

Social and economic effects of the technology will be as great as if not greater than those of the motor car, aircraft or television, the report pre-dicts. One reason for this is pervasiveness, arising from cost reductions and the general utility of microelectronics.

Another is the all important new factor that, while previous advances have extended human physical abilities—moving faster through transport; "seeing further" through television microelectronics can extend human mental capacity.

Much of this is familiar, but the SRI report raises some important questions which are all too often ignored.

First, new technology tends to follow the path of least re-sistance: it is less likely to go where innovation is most needed. because the very conditions that create the need also create a resistance to change. Microelectronics could be ap-

plied to improve Britain's dismal productivity record; we see applied in electronic games. Secondly, on the emotive subobs, world economic events are likely to have a far greater im-

pact on employment levels than is the new technology. Most concern involves the period of transition to the microelectronics era, that is the loss of existing jobs. Microelec- inevitable.

other new rechnologies have stimulated growth in the pastbut there is no guarantee that the growth will occur in the countries where there is a

decline. Early action to accelerate microelectronic development in Britain would, if successful, improve the country's economic position in the long run. The short-term cost will probably he high. If action is delayed, the short-term consequences may be less but the long-term cost may be crippling.
Among the questions of social

impact, raised in the SRI report is the crucial one of the growing importance of information as basic resource. Just as material key to wealth and power in the past, so information may be the key to wealth and power in the future.

Some people and organiza-tions will be information-rich; others will be information-poor. Eventually a new class structure may arise, based on the ability to gain access to and use information.

The SRI report is the latest

in a string of advisory studies which have been completed for government on aspects of microelectronics.

The spread of microelec-tronics will be a mixed blessing. Life will not necessarily be as for technology believe, nor as awful as the opponents argue. It will be different, however, and the longer Britain refuses to accept that change is on the way the worse the effects will

The area which must have overriding priority is that of education—no. just teaching microelectronics in schools, not just preaching microprocessors to companies, but explaining, educating, reeducating and helping people throughout their lives to understand and adapt to the change that is

why created GKN General dustries Division. His new pire is the only con-merate remaining in GKN ce the subgroups were then up and replaced by isions covering particular He told Business Diary: "It uld be quite wrong to des-General Industries

vision as a temporary hold; place for bits and pieces ich do not fir into other sisons. It is a collection of all to medium companies to a total head count of 00, a turnover of £100m, and good profit record. Destine own size GKN has always ieved that there is a place-the family for the small;

ll-run operation." lorlenghi agrees, however, it his career now stands at crossroads. "I am being own in at the deep endere executives stand or fall their balance sheets. But er so many years in the back im I am really looking forrd to the challenge." Je joined GKN from school 1962 as a research essistant ter a four year sandwich use at City University he ned Basil Woods, now a main and director in the sandwich was a sandwich with the sandwich was a sandwich with the sandwich was a sandwich with the sandwich was a sandwich was a sandwich was a sandwich with the sandwich was a and director, in the eco-mics department. In 1970 he red to GWN headquarters in trien, West Midlands, to rk on planning and invest-

ckroom boys, 36-year-old somach the formation of a ichael Borlengin, is about to new quants? This is the quesrewarded for the key role thin that hames over Sir Monty has played in planning the Finniston as he sits down today organization and diversificate to what with any luck is the no of Britain's biggest to make in of Britain's biggest on the lainentable status of the engineering industry. Later this month he takes engineering industry.

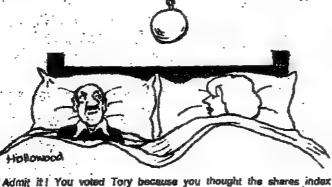
er as chief executive of the Low pay, tough un Low pay, much unions, in-effective managements, inabil-

ity to impress carear masters or attract bright school-leavers and graduates. Sir Monty has chewed over all these during His report, which has gone

through a number of drafts, is certain to raise all kinds of backles within the profession. Yet in recommending the establishment of a strong statumry body to register and to regulare the qualifications of all professional engineers, Sir Monty could also run up againer a brick wall of Tery dogma. But they say U-turns are on the way, don't they?

Carlo Azeglio Clampi faces probably the most difficult task of any new governor of the Bank of Iraly. He has to restore both staff morale and the bank's standing as one of the few independent, authoritetive and un-corruptible institutions in Italy. Dr. Clamp!'s predecessor, Dr. Padio Baffi, was eased our of office by what he described as an "obscure design" and what the papers see as a political management by the Christian Democrat Parry after Bank of the inspectors discovered irreg. Italy inspectors discovered irres-ularities in Christian Democrat-

linked banks.



Even executives struck for the migrants' belongings finally Even executives struck for the first time recently, although over management methods as much as pay.

Dr Ciampi, who is 59, joined the bank in 1946 and spent many years in its research office. With him so one can accuse the bank of being under a political

would rocket

bank of being under a political nominée from outside. Considering how long the British have been taking to decamping overseas, it seems rather surprising that until this week they were unable to do so with any degree of security. Victims of removal companies which go bankrupt or disappear are not as common now as they were during the years of the

some six years ago, but they still exist. Hence the introduction by the British Association of Removers Strikes are uncommon so in conjunction with the Credit longer at the contral bank as and Guarantee Insurance om-trade uniquists seek a say in pany of a scheme operated by appointments to the council of 280 firms here and 100 more abroad, to guarantee that in conjunction with the Credit sbroad, to guarantee that

emigration boom to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa

reach their destination. Neither BAR director Hugh Wilson nor any of his members could answer my question—how much has Graham Greene spent on footing it around the world since he left as a subeditor at The Times?

But one member did say Ninety per cent of the stuff these artist chaps shift is absolute rubbish, old man." Something restaurateurs

and latterly even airline chels have been dying to do for years was done for them yes-terday by a hapless Manuellike waiter. He up-ended an ice bucket and a bottle of Chareau Rayue Vigneau 1970 Sauternes the elegant trousers of Egon Ronay.

Ronay was presiding over a luncheon in London to launch his 1980 Lucas hotel and restaurant guide. The laconic Hungarian observed: "I think this lunch is being sponsored by Jeeves, the cleaners".

report on country of origin marking. The NCC undertook the report, and commissioned worth of outside research in its preparation, at the request of Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the Minister of State for Consumer Affairs. Now before the Minister married Henry Oppenheim she was a Miss Viner, and it was her family's firm, Viner's of

> onths ago. The programme showed that Viner's were importing cutlery from South Korea, dipping it Sheffield and marking the plated product, perfectly legally, as "Made in Shef-

> Sheffield, which attracted the

attention of 2 Granada celevi-

sion programme screened some

The NCC report singles out cutlery as a special case, and says their evidence "strongly suggests that consumers attach special importance to the information Made in Sheffield and believe that it indicates high quality".

They suggest the industry should agree minimum quality standards which would vide some objective justification for consumers' current belief that 'Made in Sheffield' an indication of high The NCC are confident that Mrs Oppenheim welcomes their report, though she has yet to comment, and that they have helped her prove her con-

sumerist independence of her family's business interests. Ross Davies ΕV

Fall of 19 pc

at Royal

Insurance

to £91.1m

surance Correspondent

Royal Insurance rounded off

results week for the big three US-oriented composite insur-

ance groups yesterday with news of a 19 per cent pre-tax profits fall to £91.1m in the

first nine months of the year.

Following Commercial Union and General Accident, Royal has managed to cast some doubt on the most bearish views of world underwriting conditions

world underwriting conditions by revesting an overall under-writing loss of only £200,000 in the third quarter. This has increased the half-time under-writing deficit to £11.3m.

In the United States a third-quarter deficit of £5.9m, which raises the cumulative deficit to

fil3.7m was almost totally accounted for by claims arising from hurricanes, David and Frederic, showing that underlying conditions have deteriorated only marginally so far.

Meanwhile United Kingdom

By Richard Allen

# New Howe package fails to convince

funding programme going again gilt edged tended to harden but only for the time being, and but there was a feeling that though we are near the bottom of the fall in gilt edged we are credited Corset may not be not there yet. For ordinary enough to confine money shares there is still a long way to fall. That was the general snap reaction, in so far as there was one, of a confused not to say bemused market to yester-

day's austerity package.

The jump in Minimum Lending Rate to 17 per cent did take some gilt edged people aback, and the confusion in gilt edged was not helped by the decision of the authorities to release the new MLR at 12.30 pm and then to suspend dealings for a quar-ter of an hour. This left everyone wondering what was to be said by Sir Geoffrey Howe in the Commons that afternoon.

Stores shares were friendless yesterday and there was nothing, apparently, in the Kemp-Gee seminar at the Europa Hotel in Grosvenor Square to change this. Store chiefs from British Home Stores, Linfood, Marks and Spencer and Tesca all talked of wonderful business in the past three meeks fed hy in the past three weeks, jed by tax rebates. Christmas, they think, should be good. The new year, however, is a chilling

Many dealers were heard to complain that the authorities would have done better to announce the new MLR alongside Sir Geoffrey's speech. Once the dust of frantic dealing had dated gilts had crashed by more than £4 and shorts by £1}.

Less than an hour after the rise the Government broker set the price of the medium Treasury 111 per cent 1989 tap by inst under £3 to £81. This is thought to have exhausted 5350m worth of stock. The broker also supplied some long tap Exchequer 12 per cent 1999/02 before it was with drawn. The broker also issued just after 5 pm a further \$1,000m of 132 per cent of Treasury "A" 2000-03 on the

**B & C Shipping** 

edged upwards

By Rosemary Unsworth

British and Commonwealth

Shipping managed a small in-

crease in profits in the first

half in spilte of a fall in the

air transport division's operat-

ing profit.

Pre-tax profits rose from £13.3m to £13.6m in the six months to June 30, 1979, and the board say that "present

indications suggest that pre-tax profit for the second half will

approximate that of the first , with the rider that it is impos-

knowns as the strength of sterling during the remainder of

Last year the group made 227.4m before tax and it is

expected to produce similar results this year.

**Euromarkets** 

World Bank and the Government of Australia plan to float yen denominated boods on the Japanese capital market next month, according to its Japanese securities sources. The size of both bonds is yet to be decided but each is expected to be about 30hn yen.

Sobn yen.

European Investment Bank has signed a contract in Tokyo for a 15bn yen bond issue on the Japanese domestic capital market with a life of 12 years and a coupon of 8.20 per cent payable half-yearly. The bonds are offered at an issue price of 99.35 per cent giving a yield of 8.28 per cent. Proceeds will be used for ordinary lending operations.

lending operations.

Nederlandse Gasunie's plans to float a DM100m seven-year Eurobond represent the company's first foreign currency borrowing

Earlier it was announced in

Ar interim dividend of 7.85p

gross has been declared, com- 4p to 308p at the close.

the year".

supply now that acceptance credits and borrowing abroad

are burgeoning.

An imminent solution to the Rhodesian situation saw renewed interest in Rhodesian Bouds shares with gains of £4 in Southern Rhodesian 2½ per cent 65-70 and Southern Rho-desia 6per cent 78-81 at £114

There was yesterday a distinct impression that world inflation and interest rates still had some way to go, trends that force the Government into yet another set of measures in coming mouths.

neglected. In so far as the new MLR does work, companies will MLR does work companies will be forced to cut stocks, investment in plant and jobs even more severely than before. The MLR decision also led to a stronger pound, further eroding profit margins.

MLR decision also led to a stronger pound, further eroding profit margins.

An attempted rally in the failure of a counter hid saw morning—the FT index was 3.9 some selling in EMI which up at noon but at the close it eased 3p to 134p while Thorn

Int or Fin
Anglo Scot Inv (F)
A B & C Trust (F)
Amber Indust (I)
Amos Hinton (I)

Levex (I)
Morland & Co (F)
J. N. Nichols (I)
Scottish Homes (I)

Amos Hinton (1)

Applied Comp (1)

Barrow Milling (F)

Boots (T)

John Beales Assoc (I)

Brit Inds & Gen (F)

British Sugar (I)

Brit & Com Sinje (I)

Capital Gesring (I)

Hampton Tret (I)

Leopold Joseph (I)

Levex (I)

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pared with 7.3p last year. The

pared with 7.3p last year. The directors hope to recommend a final of 10p gross.

Although the group made a marked improvement in the shipping division's operating profit moving from a £120,000 loss to £198,000 profit, poor weather and competition from these face of the programment of the programment in the shipping face of the programment of the progra

cheap fare operators hit air transport's fixed wing opera-tion. Profit was down from

The leisure division with its Canaries and South African

hotels boosted profits from £43,000 to £275,000 while the

aviation support services and office equipment operations showed small profit increases.

£1m, compared with last year's £75,000 on the sale of five gen-

eral cargo vessels.

The share price moved down

BICC is paying up to 19.5m to buy components manufacturer Vero Biectronics.

The initial payment will be 58.14m of which 15.42m will be settled in cash and the balance by way of an issue of 2.92m shares at the closing market price on Wednesday of 93p.

However if Very parks a pre-

However, if Vero make a pre-tax profit this year of at least £1.28m BICC will make a fur-ther payment of up to £1.33m—

the settlement will again be in cash and shares. This amount will be linked to the level of Vero's pre-tax profits and subject to a maximum of £1.62m.

In the year to December 31.

1978 Vero turn:2d in pre-tax profits of £670,000. The net book value of the assets amounted to £4.19m on that

Copper sales boost

The sale of a substantial part

Caledonia Inv

Ship sales profit amounted to

4,2(3,2)

Dividends in this table are shown net of mx on pence per stare, his shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend earnings are net. a = net loss for both years. b = net profits. c = loss.

was 3.7 down at 406.3, the lowest was 7p lighter at 313p. GEC since March 8, 1977.

After a quietly confident statt.

Averys shed another 1p to 240p. Norwest Holst continued artive rising a penny to 111p follow-ing its recent approach. leading industrials retreated to

leading industrials retreated to finish at the bottom. Glaro lead the way with a 9p fall fater reaching 400p earlier in the day and Rank Organisation dipped 4p to 180p. Falls of 3p were reported in ICI at 327p and Pilkington at 250p while BAT's ended the day 2p lower at 243p. After an initial 4p rise following Wednesday's figures Unilevet finished the day all square at 458p as did Beecham with figures due next week at 124p.

A bright start to the day was Britannic Assurance, Avery's largest shareholder with control almost 8 per cent, declared GEC'c increased offer worth 265p a share, which values the weighing machine group at £98m. Averys lost 1p to 240p on the day.

Latest resul

Collapse of firm

of brokers costs

The net cost to the Stock Exchange compensation fund of the collapse of brokers Chapman & Rows in 1974 has recently been established at £925,000; and this is the amount that the Stock Exchange is hallowed to be a first the stock Exchange in hallowed to the stock Exchange in hallowed to the stock Ex-

amount that the Stock Ex-change is believed to be claim-ing from Chapman & Rowe's auditors, the small Lutou-based accounting firm of Keens

Shey Keens, Under the Stock Exchange

rules, auditors to member-firms are obliged to deposit with the Firms Accounts

Committee signed statements saying that their clients have complied with SE rules on the separation of client funds and

BICC buying components group

turnover was £4.04m compared with £2.84m during the same period last year, and taxable

profits came out at 22.22m against £1.74m. The board anticipates a 20 per cent improvement in year-end profits,

attributable to the increased dividend declared by British and Commonwealth Shipping in which Caledonia has a 49 per

The board of Leopold Joseph Holding reports that net pre-tax profits for the half-year to September 30 are comparable

with the corresponding period in 1978. In spite of very diffi-

of the financial year remains uncertain. The interim dividend

Despite a poor summer, Abingdon-based brewers Mor-land and Co increased turnover

from £7.74m to £8.68m during

will be 26p gross (same).

Over £1m pre-tax

at Morland

Level pegging at

Leopold Joseph

BICC is paying up to £9.5m to tember 30, 1979. Half-time

SE £925,000

Profits 5m 1.7(1.4) 0.07(0.07) 0.16(0.18) 0.4(0.85) 0.3(0.16) 0.46(0.26) 50.5(51.0)

32.4(25.6)

0.02(0.01)a

0.09(0.09)

A bright start to the day was A bright start to the day was also witnessed in oils where there was keen interest in the imminent figures due from Shell and Ultramar. However, by late afternoon they had drifted the same way as the rest of the market with only Shell dry up at 22th out 18 feet. Shares in Gee Sandeman were suspended 2p up to 85p yesterday at the company's request, pending an amouncement. Speculation pointed to an approach for the group which has for a long time been which has for a long time been shell 4p up at 320p and Ultra-mar 8p up at 358p showing any gains. RP finished 4p lower at 354p while the new dipped 3p to 153p, and Tricentrol with Equity turnover on November 14, was £72.620m (12,848 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were, BAT, BP New, Beecham, Consolidated Gold Fields, EMI, GEC, ICI, Marks & Spencer, Shell, Turner & Newall, Uktramar and Wool-

			rated a Book ocul nerter must
results			rival CU in the Netherlands
T C2fiff2			market, thanks mainly to its
Earnings	Div	Pay Year's	greater exposure to outo busi-
per share	pence	date total	ness.
2.25(1.83)	1.3(-)	4/1 2.1(1.8)	However, a nine-months
1.4(1.2)	0.85(0.75)	7/1 0:85(0.75)	profit there of £4.7m has been
2.88(3.34)	<del>-(-)</del>	<del>- (8.63)</del>	partially offset by an overall
4.4(10.8)	1.8(1.6)	15/1 —(—)	loss elsewhere in Europe redoc.
6.7(3.6)	0.5()	14/2 —(0.7)	
14.05(4.31)	1.70()	<b>— 5.34(4.69)</b>	ing the surplus from the con-
<del>-</del> ()	2.875(2.5)	— <del>-</del> {}	tinent to £3.3m. Meanwhile,
—(—) 2.95(2.2)	1.4(—)	<del></del> , <del></del> }-;	conditions continue to deterior-
2.35(2.2) —()	0.9(0.7) 2.9(2.3)	2/1 -()	ate in Australia (loss £3.4m) and
30.7(40.0)	5.8(3.6)	21/12 4.4(3.8)	Canada (loss £6.2m).
17.4(16.2)	5.5(4.75)	- 7.5(5.3) 8/1 —(—)	Total premiums written by
7.91(5.98)	5.5(4.12)		the group have dropped from
—(—)	<del>-(-)</del>		£941m to £928m although allow-
0.29(0.13)	-(-)		ing for exchange movements
3.75(2.67)	2.3(1.5)	17/12 —(—)	and technical factors underly-
-(-)	1.87(1.87)	3/1 ———	ing growth has been around 7
—(i—j.	<del>-(-)</del>	<u> </u>	per cent. Meanwhile investment
6.7(5.5)	2.25(-)	17/1 3.0(1.8)	income has increased almost 15
20.95(17,25)	6.0(2.75)	10/1 —(—)	nacume mag increased annoat 15
—(—)	0.8(0.67)	4/1 —(1.87)	per cent to £94.1m despite a
5.9(4.73)	0.77(0.77)	— ————————————————————————————————————	£7.5m reduction caused by ex-
2.86(1.73c)	<del>-(-)</del>		change movements.
1.95(1.41)	1.5(1.2)	1/2	The overall effect of ex-
s man about 2 to	contrara de Buelo	N	change men has bee

# change rate movements has been to depress pre-tax profits by £4.8m. Good start but Land Securities cautious

Not even pre-tax profits well in excess of City forecasts could

save the share price of Britain's largest property company Land For, with the announcement of the six month figures coinciding with the MLR rise to 17 per cent, the equity price slipped 3p to 243p yesterday.

In the half year to September 30, 1979 pre-tax profits rose from £11.5 to £17.8m but chairman Lord Samuel of Wych Cross cautions that this increase will not continue through the

with its prudential require-ments on liquidity. The Stock Exchange compensation fund, which stands at £1.4m, and to Rental income, which improved from a previous £27.6m to £32.1m in the period, reflects new lettings and rent reviews from the previous year to March 31, 1979, as well as those during the first six months of which member firms subscribe by way of their contribution to general funds, is designed to compensate members of the

the 12 months to September 30, 1979. Taxable profits were also up from last year's £958,000 to £1.12m, while net profits rose

£1.12m, while net profits rose to £815,000 against £618,000 for

to E815,000 against 1018,000 for the full year.

The board say that the com-pany has been helped by the increasing swing to natural-condition beer and the directors report a 5.2 per cent increase on its beer sales. The directors are recommending a final divi-dend of 2.25p, taking the year's total to 30.

Clothing manufacturer John Beales Associated, have turned in pre-tax losses for the half-year to September 19, 1979, of 560,000 against a profit of

An artributable loss of 270,000 was struck after interest and depreciation of £299,000 tax credit (£249,000 charge).

John Beales turns

total to 3p.

in a loss

the growth rate for the year as a whole will be somewhat lower. Income from short term in-vestments more than inived to £2.6m, however, following the repayment of a dollar loan in February, interest payable on borrowings was down from £12m to £9.8m.

The interim dividend bas

been increased from a previous 2.24p to 3.57p to reduce the disparity between it and the finel payment, which last year amounted to 7.14p.

forecasts for the year-end Land target " and analysts are already predicting £37m for the 12 months, against a previous At 2430 the shares yield

March 31, 1979, as well as those bistoric 4 per cent and the p/e during the first six months of amounts to 31.6.

#### Iran fails to halt Lep's recovery

Despite the troubles in Iran and the transport strike at the beginning of this year the in-ternational freight hauliers, Lep Group still managed to recover lost ground in the first six mouths of 1979.

At the halfway stage, to June 30, 1979, the group managed to push up turnover to £29.38m, compared with £27.12m, and taxable profit rose to £2.43m, against £1.94m last time.

But these figures are seen against a backcloth of poor trad-ing conditions during the same period last year when profits were 24 per cent down at the halfway stage. The board states that trading in the second half has been generally satisfactory and the group are expanding existing markets to compensate for the virtual cessation of trade with Iran and Nigeria

EDWARD JONES
(CONTRACTORS)

Beneficial interests of directors are as follows. D. G. Jones 300,000 shares. P. Ellis Jones 15,242 shares. J. R. A. Nottingham 300,000 shares. Turnover during the six months fell from £9.081m to £7.816m. The Board states that it is acutely aware of the seriousness of the situation and has already taken a number of steps to put the group on a more profitable course, but it does not foresee a return to profitability during the second half of the year. WINTRUST

Board declaring a special nom-inal first loterim of 0.1p in order to maintain trustee status.

although volume was slightly higher. The total amount of contracts amounted to 565 comrared with 293 on Wednesday. EMI was about the only main point where selling was

from Thorn.

The group also proved to be a strong feature on the traditional options market where investors took advantage of it being Declaration day in order to exercise their options.

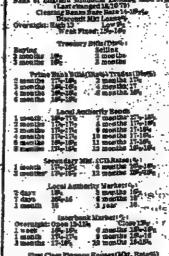
Trading will start tomorrow in Courtauds oution at 700. Courtaulds option at 70p.

#### Wall Street

New York, Now 15.—The stock market pushed alightly higher early in moderate trading this morning. The Dow Jones industrial

#### Silver down 7c

**Money Market** 



J. N. Nichols (Vimto) are third ahead

Pre-tax profits at J. N. Nichols (Vimto) rose by a third in the six months to September 30 1979 from £558,000 to £879,000 on turnover up £13m to £47m.

The directors of the squashes and cordials group anticipate a similar rise in the second half which would take final profits from £1.27m to £1.7m.

For shareholders there is a more than doubled dividend of 8.57p, against a previous 4.1p and the prospect of a similar rise at the year end.

#### Herman Smith bounces back

Reporting a turneround in-group profits from a loss of £27,195 to a £259,545 surplus inthe year to June 30, electrical tengineers and manufacturers, Herman Smith, warn share-builders not to expect such healthy profits in the current half-year which runs to january 12 1980. Traditionally, the first half is always poorer because of staff holidays and this year the spent has been being the profit of the spent has been being the staff holidays and this year the group has been hit by the engineers strike.

# rading. Advances led declines, 533 to 377, among the 1,447 issues crossing the tape.

ing the rape.

First-hour volume amounted to about 7m shares, compared with 7.33m, in the same period on Wednesday. Prices were higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Credit ran to surplus in the discount market yesterday and the seak of England mopped up on a moderate scale by selling Treasury bills directly to the houses.

moderate scale by selling Treasury bills directly to the houses.

Rusiness was rather sluggish throughout. In the morning, secured funds opened around 12; per cent and mainly traded within 12-112 per cent before lunch. Some volatility developed in the afternoon, but the surplus gradually asserted finelf, and most houses eventually closed towards the lower end of a 10 per cent to 12 per cent final range.

The one adverse factor was the redemption of 31 per cent finish Transport stock. The plus factors included balances from Wednesday a small amount above target, a large excess of Exchequer disbursements over Revenue receipts.



# Foreign exchange report

The 3 per cent lift in MLR versa expecting. Dealers reported yesterday was good for 3 cams a good demand for sterling from on the pound in foreign exhause life were Europe and from scroke the reserving climbed tom 2.1135 to 2.1435 against the dollar, with the rate reacting a high of the rate reacting a high of the rate reacting a high of the specific resembled as sterling, it ended alignly sterling; widespread gains with jump from 51.7 to 68.5.

Trailing was fairly slow during the morning, but there was a lamis of activity immediately after the foreign from 1.5485 to 1.5530. However, Friends frames firmed to 1.7820, and Swiss trancs of activity immediately after the firmer on balance. German marks eased in 1.7820, and Swiss trancs of activity immediately after the firmer on balance. Friends frames firmed to 1.7820, and the second to 1.5630. However, Friends frames firmed to 1.7820. The sepances yet dropped from above what woost instruct operators.

28.15 to 246.50 against the dollar.

Sterling Spot and Forward



#### Sterling: other markets

Dollar spot 8.1420- 8.1570 \$0.00 -80.80 10.7455-10.7605

# EMS: European currency unit rates

7.33754 2.48223 5.82270 2:76126 German D-merk French franc Dutch guilder Irish punt Italian fira

**Euro-5 Deposits** 

#### Briefly

LONDON & EUROPEAN
Guianess Mahon & Company
has announced that L & E has
received acceptances of its offer
tor the Issued share capital of
Taylor Pallister in respect of
463,312 new ordinary shares
and the same number of Deferred
shares from 106 ordinary shareholders. Taking into account
202,500 Ordinary shares in TP held
by L & E prior to offer period
(now 202,500 new Ordinary shares
and 202,500 Deferred shares),
L & E now owns or has received
acceptances in respect of 98.64 per
cent of the Issued share capital
of TP.

ADMITAGE SHANKS Ceramics Investments By of the

£0.46 (£0.22). EPS was 14.05p (4.13p). SSAP 15. Final dividend is 2.4p gross, making 7.62 gross

of Caledonia Investments' stock of copper has resulted in the company producing a 42 per cent uplift in turnover and a 27 per cent increase in taxable profits for the half-year to Sep-

ELEC INSTALLATIONS
Electronic Installations and
Equipment, a leading United
Kingdom maker of electronic precision weighing machines, has received £295,000 backing from
Dawnay, Day and ICFS.

MERGER CLEARED Proposed acquisition by Guest Keen and Nettiefolds of Unigep is not to be referred to the Mono-polies commission.

PMA HOLDINGS As predicted, the PMA Holdings furniture group earst more in the half-year to September 30 than for the whole of the previous year. Pre-tax profits soared from \$160,000 to £430,000 and this was form the previous year. after much heavier interest of £355,000, against £52,000.

Notherlands has acquired a further
465,000 ordinary shares bringing
its total holding to 6,132,500,
19.47 per cent of the issued
ordinary capital.

RARROW MILLING
Sales for year to September 1
was 122.7m (120.6m) pre-tax profit,

Sales for year to September 1

WIGHT BOLDINGS
Following the fall in profits in
1978-79, the figures of Wight Holdings are still declining. With turnover down from 14.39m to 14.25m for the half-year to July 31, pretax profits have slipped from
1255,000 to 1240,000.

CAPITAL GEARING TRUST Income (or half-year to October 5, £28,000 (£31,000). Net loss, £22,000 (loss, £19,000).

date.

BICC will be funding the markets, due to the rise in cash payment by way of a short-term loan.

BICC will be funding the markets, due to the rise in interest rates.

Outlook for the second half

MERGER CLEARED Proposed merger between Lou-rho and Harrison and Sons not be referred to Monopolies Commis-

Turnover for half-year to September 30, 52.3m (52.03m). Pretax profit, £260,000 (£235,000). Interim payment, 1.34p (1p)

CODEREY DAVIS With turnover for the half-year to September 30, up from £48.91m to £57.07m, pre-tax profits of the Godfrey Davis car hire first rose from £3.22m to £4.36m. Moreover, results to date indicate a record The interim payment is being doubled from 1.38p (adjusted) to

AMBER INDUSTRIAL Turnover for half-year to September 30, £2.16m (£1.7m). Pre-tax profit £150,000 (£1.85,000). Year's pre-tax profits should be about the same as last year's. WHARF MILL
Offer for outstanding issued shares in Wharf Mill Furnishers by Mr Stephen E. Boler has now closed. No further shares have been acquired by Mr Boler since his purchase of a 63.76 per cent stake from Arbuthant Latham in Scene which a state of the state of

A. B and C Trust
Atlanta, Baltimore and Chicago Adama, battemore and canage Regional Investment Trust's pre-tax revenue for year to Septem-ber 30, 579,000 (573,000). Total dividend, 1.21p (1:11p) gross. ERTISE INDUSTRIES

Pre-tax revenue of British Indus-tries & General Investment Trust rose from E03,000 to E342,000 in year to September 30. Total gross dividend, 6.28p (5.67p). WILSON PECK Turnover for pear to March 31, 1354,000 (£402,000). Profit, after all charges, £85,000, against loss of £17,000.

ELLIOTT-PENTOS Following purchases by Pentos subsidiartes between September 18 and November 2, their total hold-ing in Ellion Group of Peter-borough is now 2-4m shares (18.2 Morgan Grenfell, as an associate of London and Scordish Marine Oil, purchased on behalf of dis-cretionary clients 11,000 Oil Ex-ploration (Holdings) at £6.01.

#### **Options**

Another quiet day was reported by dealers on the traded option market yesterday, point where selling was reported in order to take advantage of the cash offer from Thorn.

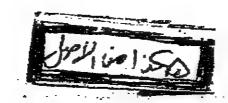
# **Commodities**



Eurosyndicat The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 131.97 on November 13 against 132.01 a week

Recent Issues





#### INANCIAL NEWS

# alor rubs s hands onset

Alison Mitchell ad weather and an early cooker and heater manu-

urer Valor,
irst half profits to Septem
28, 1979, are up by over acter, and chamman Mr
hael Montague is standing
his forecast of record
fits for the year. Despite the ineering strike be predicts.
Valor will beat a previous m. "Half an inch of snow we Christmas is worth three

after," he says, year pre-tax profits rose from £712,000 5,000 on turnover up from 5m to £23.8m thereby in-sing margins slightly to 3.8 ccording to the chairman

individuality of Valor liances enables the group to ntain a high marker share, or is the marker leader in fires with around 25 per t of the market and is the manufacturer in Britain of log fires, which are conly being put on sale through-the country. This side of business should start to con-

tree. Ithough Mr Montague would quantify the costs of the incering strike, which affect to out of the seven United adom factories including the n plant in Birmingham, it depress second helf oings.

sports are being maintained he 10 per cent level despite

# Sandeman quotation Ultramar doubles is suspended

Port and sherry importers, 20p since Monday bur analysis George Sandeman, were cloaked are already doing their sums to mystery yesterday following and expect a potential hidder a lunch-time suspension of the to pay around 130p a share, shares ar 84p. This values the group at shares at 84p.

This was the company has long been \$14.7m.

subject to bid speculation, but Although group chairman Mr up and d

pect of a take prefpect of a take prefmen and chief erecurive of Bess, port from Spain,
which has a realists arrange. In the year to

which has a reading arrange. In the year to December 31, ment with Sandeman denied 1978, Sandeman made a pre-that his group was about to tax profit of £1.8m, but in 1976, launch a bid. this figure was as low as The shares have risen almost £408,000.

values the group at

Timothy Sandeman was making some expect the suitor to be no comment at all on the pressore of a taken was necessary to be peer of a taken was necessary to be not necessary to be not necessary to be necessar groups, determined to guaran tee its supplies of sherry and

# Hinton margins slip

By Our Financial Staff

Amos Hinton the Cleveland the lorry drivers strike.

Supermarkets group has paid Hinton has attempted to dearly to hold on to its share counter the supermarket price of the market in the wake of war and hold on to its 164 per the High Street price war cent of the Tyne-Taes market price war and hold on to its 164 per the High Street price war and hold on to its 164 per the Tyne-Taes market price war and hold on to its 164 per the the tyne-Tyne-Taes market price war and hold on to its 164 per the tyne-Tyne-Taes market price war and hold on to its 164 per the tyne-Tyne-Taes market price war and hold on to its 164 per the tyne-Tyne-Taes market price war and hold on to its 164 per the

by severe weather at the now depends on the crucial beginning of the interim period Christmas period.

#### New unit trust launched

he high exchange rate, or shareholders there is a stuations has been launched by stuations has been launched by eagain dividend of 1.1p but capital increased by a one one scrip:

The shares gained a penny he shares gained a penny but successfully steered the old Slaver Walker unit trust are they yield a historic 5.8 manufacturation. Britannia unit trust group. Britannia unit trust group,

Tower Special Situations will be moving into the classic investment areas for this kind of fund—takeover targets, status change cituations, recovery sharts and new issues. However, in the prevailing market conditions channes has the Rrian Ranks believes that the Brian Banks believes that the

# in third quarter

the nine months up from £26.7m to £42.9m.

The was also struck after a sharply-higher amortization and depreciation charge, up from 9.6m to £22.6m for the nine months, chiefly arising from the company's decision to write off £11.8m of the costs of its abandoned franian exploration venture. This is three-quarters of the total and the final £4m will be teken in the fourth

quarter.
For the rest, the improve nent has been across the board of its operations. Eastern Canada in particularly improved markedly, having made losses last year, thanks to the firming of prices for petroleum products. Ultramar is still wortied by the shortage of crude

By Our Financial Staff oil supplies from Western Third-quarter profits at Ultramar were good enough to push the shares 3p higher to 358p in an otherwise dull oils market. More than doubled present profits of £19.1m in the third quarter took the total for the nine months up from the difficult first half has don the difficult first half has given way to a strong third quarter partly helped by the availability of crude supplies from the Thistle field.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian LNG operations continue to

thrive where the plans to double production over the next two and a half years are mov-ing ahead. The interest in the natural gas project in East Kali-maman has been reduced from 35 to 264 per cent under the terms of the original contract but this will not have a material effect on group profits. Ultramar is predicting an "excep-tional" fourth quarter, which should mean full year profits getting on for treble 1978's after-tax £15m.

### Kleinwort Benson's first half better

Our report on the interim statement from Hill Samuel yesterday mistakenly appeared under the headline "Kleinwort Benson lagging behind" Kleinwort Benson, was in fact show ing an improvement at the interim stage when it reported in September.

#### Chrysler stock plan

Banking Committee has approved an amendment to the Chrysler Corporation Loan Guarantee Bill which would require the car-maker to in crease an employee stock ownership plan. Under the plan Chrysler would be required to issue 10 million shares of stock and employees would have to agree to buy two thirds of over four years.—Reuter.

Big pulp mill costs hit ITT At the same time as ITT, the giant United States multi-national, revealed its first loss for many years, Mr Harold Geneen, its president for two decades, amounced his succes-

ITT's third-quarter loss was \$137m (£68.5m), caused by \$320m spent on closing a pulp mill in Canada, Bur excluding mill in Canada, sur excusus, that and foreign currency trans-lation effects, earnings per share in fact rose by 19 per come over the same period of cent over the same period of 1978 and by 10 per cent for the

ITT, a man who acquired some notoriety for his tough management style. The company has been at the centre of major

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

bribery scandals.
Sales and revenue for the company in the nine months to date were \$3.47bn, against \$3.05bn for the equivalent period of last year, Foreign cur-

#### International

33 cents a share in the third

Sime Darby approval Kuala Lumpur, Nov 15.— Sime Darby Holdings', share-bolders have overwhelmingly approved the scheme of

of the company's domicile to Malaysia from the United Kingdom and the name change to Sime Darby BHD. The scheme involves the exchange of 10p Sime Darby Holdings shares for 50 cents (Malaysian) Sime Darby BHD shares on a one forcome hasis areas.

#### Rockwell up 48 pc

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Rockwell International's net income for 1979 totalled \$261.1m (£124m), or \$7.33 per share, an increase of 48 per cent over 1978. Income from continuing operations for 1979 also totalled \$261.1m (\$7.33), an increase of 23 per cent. Sales from continuing operations were £6,200m, up 16

(Note 5)

£414,294

2000

#### **Business appointments**

# Changes at Pearl

W. Lewis are to become deputy chairmen of Pearl Assurance following the retirement of Mr T. J. Leech and Mr A. C. Edwards, Mr S. C. McIntyre has also announced that he will

has also announced that he will retire as president of the company on February 29, 1980.

Mr H. M. Grace will become group managing director of Pegler-Hattersley from January 1, 1980, in succession to Mr A. L. Louden, who reaches retirement age. Mr Louden stays on the board as non-executive vice-chairman. Mr K. Blair becomes director of United Kingdom operations. Mr Mr K. Blair becomes director of United Kingdom operations. Mr R. N. Imman becomes finance director in succession to Mr Grace. Dr Alan Rudge is to be chief executive and managing director of ERA Technology from December 1, 1979. Mr K. Sedgwick has been appointed deputy managing director.

director.
Mr D. N. Hookway has succeeded Mr S. F. Moore as chair-

The following are the figures released for the monthly amount

adjusted at the mid-month dates.

MONTHLY CHANGE IN

CREDIT EXPANSION

CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR

1978-79

Damestic Legelia 1232-len Friance - 997 - 132 - 825 - 6 + 439 - 13 - 1,052 - 359 + 923 - 512 + 1,565 - 400

1978

2000

(Note 5)

27.3 28.2

stock seasonally

is now vice-chairman. Mr Ian McIntosh has been made finance director and member of the executive committee of C. T. Bowring (Insurance) Holdings. Sir Max Bemrose will reure for health reasons as a non-executive director of the Benrose Corpora-tion with effect from November 30, 1979.

Mr Ian Wilson has been made chairman of Northern Goldsmiths replacing Mr Michael Royds who will become chief executive and chairman of the jewelry division.

Mr Derek Alun-Jones, chief executive of Perranti, is now a non-executive director of the

Mr Philip Chappell, a direc-tor of Morgan Grenfell, has succeeded Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, as chairman of the City Arts Trust.

# CONSUMER SPENDING expenditure seasonally adjusted at constant 1975 prices, released

		£m	Percentage change cver previous quarter at ennual rate
1978	Q1 Q2	16.432 16.522	+ 15.8 + 2.2
	Q2 Q3	16.879	+8.9
	Q4	16.895	+0.3
1979	Ö1	17.096	÷4.8
	Q2	17,786	+17.1
	Q3 p	17,087	<b>← 14.8</b>

#### Alitalia loss

Rome.—After two years of hard-won profits. Italy's flag airline, Alitalia, will suffer a loss in 1979 because of strikes its DC10 aircraft last May.-

#### **Uttramar Company Limited**

# Anoutstanding performance.

#### Review of Group financial results and operations

We reported at mid-year that our financial esults for the first half of 1979 were excellent and a record for the Group. We also said that we expected the Group to continue to show. good financial results in the second half of

The operating profit for the first nine nonths of 1979 before taxation amounted to 142,869,000, compared with £26,703,000 for he same period of 1978. The above operating profit is arrived at after charging 22,623,000 amortisation, depreciation; sepletion and amounts written off. This amount includes £11,750,000, being 75 per ent of the remaining unamornised. exploration costs in Iran, where we have seased operations, which would otherwise se written off over a long period of time on he basis of percentage of oil and gas produced each year from our total reserves. The remaining 25 per cent of the unamortised costs in Iran will be written off in the fourth.

diauarter.

After deducting current and deferred axation, the profit for the nine month period came to £25,310,000 compared to £8,725,000 or the same period of 1978. Non-cash toreign exchange gains for the first nine months of 1979 totalled £1,313,000 and after deducting the dividend on the Preferred Shares and Advance Corporation Tax written off, the net sarnings attributable to ordinary stiarcholders. were £25,625,000. Cash flow from operations or the first three quarters of 1979 amounted o £49,619,000.

All of the above figures are records for the Iltramar Group. They are due to excellent effect on Group profits. That situation will pperating results by all of our major divisions. occur during November 1979. The Indonesian oil and gas producing operations are showing considerably better esults than projected at the beginning of the rear largely because of increased prices and nore LNG shipments. Producing operations n the North Sea and Western Canada . renefitted from higher crude oil prices. The efining and marketing company in California ind the marketing operation in the U.K. howed excellent third quarter profits. In Eastern Canada, in spite of

reduction in sales volume, we vere able to achieve better esults due to a firming of market prices for petroleum products and thereby improve the return on our large refining and marketing investment. The Canadian Compansation Programme discourages the importation of foreign crude oil, and the sharing of Western Canadian crude oil currently allocated to refiners in Eastern Canada is inequitable. These factors have penalised our operations. We are using our limited crude oil supply to full advantage while supporting markets which provide the best long-term results. This policy includes buying limited volumes of refined products mostly home heating oil.

The 1978 and 1979 capital expenditures will aggregate about £90 million and the two-year total for 1980 and 1981 will climb to over £100 million. Most of our capital expenditures are for exploration and development in Indonesia, the North Sea, Western Canada and Egypt. We are also seeking exploration rights in Australia. Drilling for oil and gas is hazardous, despite all the advanced science and technology, but we have done relatively well in the past few years and believe we will continue to do so.

As has been previously stated to shareholders, under the terms of our original contract, our 35 per cent interest in the oil and natural gas venture in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, is subject to a one-time reduction to 26.25 per cent interest at such time as we recover all of our investment in that project; at which time the existing 2 per cent overriding royalty obligation will also expire, but it is not expected to have a material

Present indications are that profits for the last quarter of the year should be exceptionally good. An interim dividend of 5p per ordinary share was paid on 9th November, 1979.

Campbell Nelson Chairman 15th November 1979

#### Group Results for the Nine Months to 30th September 1979

Sales	•	2053,343		1,414,284		2390, 130	
Profit on trading		65,492		36,305		50,237	
Amortisation, depreciation, depletion and amounts written off		22,623		9,602		12,451	
Operating profit before taxation		42,869		26,703		37,785	
Taxation on operating profit: Current Deferred	9,075 8,481	17,559	10,689 7,289	17,978	13,226 9,513	22,739	
Operating profit after texation	٠.	25,310		8,725		15,047	
Foreign exchange fluctuations - Profit/(Loss)		1,313		(6,103)		(5,469)	
Profit after taxation and foreign exchange fluctuations		26,523		2,622		9,578	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Deduct: Convertible Redesmable Preferred Shares Dividend	675		786		1,050		1111
Advance Corporation Tax written off	323	988	387	1,173	808	1,858	133
Earnings attributable to Ordinary Shareholders		£25,625		£1,449		\$7,720	
Cash flow from operations		£49,519		£20,929		£31,632	THE WAY
Cost of 5p per share interim dividend including							4 4
Advance Corporation Tax written off 1996,00	0 .	£3,319	• .	_ 3		3	
Earnings per Ordinary Share (before foreign exchange fluctuations)							
Basic Fully diluted		52.3p 47.7p		17.0p 16.7p		29.5p	
Funy United			First min	ne months	Einet nie	ne months	
Consolidated Statement of Source and Ap	plication	of Funds	- FRSC IIA	1970	FHSUIII	1978	Notes
Source of Justin				0002		0002	1 Group operating profits are largely in U.S. and
From operations: Operating profit after texation	•			£25,310		£8,725	Canadian dollars.
Amortisation, depreciation, depletion and a	mounts wri	tten off		20,623		9,602	2 The gain on foreign exchange fluctuations of £1,313,000
Deferred taxation on trading profits				8,481		7,289	during the nine months to 30th September 1979 rotates almost entirely to long term towns of individual companies
Indonesian debt service equalisation (Note Loss on sale of fixed assets	4)			(6, <b>898</b> ) 103		(6,238) 1,551	repayable over the years to 1993.  3 Translation and conversion exchange rales used by
Cash flow from operations				49,619		20,929	the Group are: 30th 30th 31st September September Desember
From other sources: Shares issued during the period				991		81	1979 1978 1978
Long term loans raised				3,346		21,465	£1 equals U.S.\$     2.20     1.98     2.04       £1 equals Can.\$     2.55     2.34     2.42
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets				1,985		1,652	U.S.\$1 equals Can.\$ 1.18 1.19
Exchange adjustments due to currency reali	gnments			123 £56,064		(621) £43,506	4 The Group's entitlement to income from Indonesian
Application of funds	-						LNG sates is included in the profit and loss account after deducting transportation, liquefaction costs, and debt
Acquisition of subsidiary companies Additions to fixed assets				3,637 26,731	•	16,573	service on the loans raised by Periamina to linance the whole of the construction cost of the Badak LNG Plant, which is poerated on a break-even basis. In order to
				30,368		16,573	match income with these deductions, the Group's entitlement is adjusted to reflect an equal annual charge
Capital expenditures Portion of long term debt now due in one ye	ar			7,486		2,484	for debt service, rather than the uneven repayment schedule established for the loans, all of which are
Convertible Redeemable Preferred Shares of Advance Corporation Tax \$294,000 (1978 \$3)	lividend in 37.000)	cluding	£969		£1,173		repayable within a 12 year period starting in 1977.
1979 Interim Ordinary Shares Dividend (Pay-	able 9th No	wember,					Effectively, therefore, the cost of the plant will be fully amortised by the end of 1989.
1979) including Advance Corporation Tax S	196,000		3,319	4,288		1,173	5 The Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 15
Miscellaneous Items	٠.			121		(280)	Carrie with supported accounting her road commercial on
Increase in working capital				13,801		23,556	or after 1st January 1979 and has been adopted in the preparation of the results for the first nine months. The
				£56,064		£43,506	comparative tigures for the first nine months of 1978 and the year 1978 have been resident on the new basis by the
				THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.		200 DEC	elimination of deferred tax credits of \$2,616,000 and
Working capital at 30th September 1979				237,070		£32,856	51,164,000 respectively. Under the previous standard
Working capital at 30th September 1979  Long-term loans at 30th September 1979				£17,070 £78,255		274,411	£1,184,000 respectively. Under the previous Standard (SSAP 11) there would have been an additional deferred tax charge of £3,305,000 in the first nine months of 1979.
•	<del>,</del>		First nie	278,255	First nir	£74,411	£1,184,000 respectively. Under the previous standard (SSAP 11) there would have been an additional deferred tax charge of £3,305,000 in the first nine months of 1979.
•	<del></del>		First ni		First nir		E1,184,000 respectively. Under the previous standard (SSAP 11) there would have been an additional deferred
Long-term loans at 30th September 1979	<del></del>		First ni	£78,255	First nir	£74,411	£1,184,000 respectively. Under the previous standard (SSAP 11) there would have been an additional deferred tax charge of £3,305,000 in the first nine months of 1979.



Oil produced (barrels per day)

Gas produced (thousands of cubic feet per day)



175,799

t in the

Broad Street Place, London EC2M 7EP

202,800

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1'7 Zilgh	8 Tu	Company.		Ch ge	Grani Divi pi	Yld %	P.E
99	. 39	Airsprung Group	81	-2	· 6.7	8.3	*4.8
50	35	Armitage & Rhodes	43.	+1	3.8	. 8.8	*28
222	143	Bardon Hill	221	-1	13.8	6.2	*6.5
101	50	Deborah Ord	93	_	5.0	5.4	10.2
93	93	Deborah New Ord			-		
		Fully Paid Rights	93	_		_	
353	140	Deborah 171 CULS	353		17.5	5.0	
147	100	Frederick Parker	102	-1	17.8	12.5	*7.9
158	111	George Blair	111	-Ī	16.5	14.9	*
61	45	Jackson Group		-1	5.2	9.0	*3.4
153	97	James Burrough	120		7.2	6.0	10.5
342	250	Robert Jenkins	250	_	31.3	12.5	*4.9
232	150	Torday Limited	232	_	14.3	6.2	<b>*6.1</b>
34	14	Twinlock Ord	23	_	0.8	3.7	*4.4
82	69	Twinlock 12% ULS	75	+1	120	16.0	
55	23	Unilock Holdings	55	+î	2.6	4.7	11.7
84	42	Walter Alexander	82		4.4	5.3	5.5
190	136	W. S. Yeates	186	_	11.5	5.2	7.2
189	187	W. S. Yeates New	189				
*Acc	ounts	prepared under provis	ion of	SSAI	215		

#### Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank ...... Barclays Bank 14%
BCCI Bank 154%
Consolidated Crdts 14%
C. Hoare & Co 14%
Lloyds Bank 14% London Mercantile Midland Bank ... 14% Nat Westminster . 151%

to £25.000 12 £25.000, 13% %.

83% of Times readers have bank accounts.

Over 75% of Times readers have current accounts and over 32% have deposit or savings accounts.

1		Bid Offer Train 3 Bid Offer Tield	4 charge time billion and brand the street and	
	Authorized Unit Trusts Abby Dat Trust Samager. 12-30 Gatchours Ed. Ayles guist. 40.6 d.2 Abby Capital 52.3 34.7 5.92 60.6 45.6 Abby Capital 45.0 48.0 5.82 47.5 52.3 De Income 83.1 40.7 9.79 49.7 32.3 De Income 30.7 22.5 4.80	36.9 A. 7 Edge Victor 78.9 E 7818.5 128.7 C.A. Do Arcsin 1127 128.5 C.A. C.A. C.A. C.A. C.A. C.A. C.A. C.	110.5 St. Man Pon Acc. 1142 1143 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155	
	49.7 33.3 Do Invent 30.7 12.5 6.30 74.5 0.15 Equius Prog 54.2 67.5 p.0 Alber Trust Managers 124. Durrant Res. Chievell 81. E.C.1 veri 101-081 657. 94.5 Te.4 Albert Trust 15. 17.2 83.6 8.37 54.7 62.3 Do Inc. (3) 65.2 71.2 8.36	331.7 222.9 De Accuber 255.6 255.5 7.4 120.3 67.1 Righ Incomer 67.1 103.4 26.25 26.7 184.5 De Accum 275.1 184.4 16.25 164.1 118.3 Jaggrum Part 122.1 121.5 1.4 25.8 181 7 Sheprum Part 256.8 245.7 25. 25.8 254.5 De Accum 276.7 276.7 28.8	71 Logiture St. Logitus, Bull PERS 91-433 1281 150.5 163.6 BlackBury But	Halbert Birt, ELN THE. 11-20 PM. 11-
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	71.4 M.1 Oversile Exemps 72.0 75.0 6.5; 61.4 M.4 Din Pinanton 31.8 32.9 5.12 61.7 17.3 De Generel 12.8 21.0 5.34 61.4 62.3 De Grech Acc 45.5 61.7 6.50 61.2 84.1 De Grech 12.8 32.7 8.50 61.2 84.1 De Grech 12.8 32.7 8.5 0.50 71.8 14.4 De Bigh Ing 31.7 35.8 5.25 71.9 14.4 De Invest 71.2 13.4 5.25 72.4 14.6 De Oversen 72.2 32.3 3.12	10.1 C2.1 Lie Employ Prof. C2. 40.1 C. 70.50 10.1 C2.1 Lie Employ Prof. C2. 40.1 C. 70 10.4 C4.4 Extrace Crewin, 10.1 C2.1 C. 12.1 10.3 C4.1 Lipson Crowth 10.1 C2.1 C. 12.1 10.9 C4.1 Lipson Crowth 10.1 C2.1 C. 12.1 10.4 63.9 Cammodily 93.9 97.7 4.27 10.9 64.8 Energy 10.7 1.20 10.9 64.8 Energy 10.7 1.20	1222 1242 Money Units 1326 1325 1763 1763 1763 1763 1763 1763 1764 1765 1764 1765 1765 1765 1765 1765 1765 1765 1765	Vanderuck Life Assurance Lid.  4. Ch Matches R. Landon, v. 18514, 11, 484 4822 188.5 144.7 Man Saries 2 158.7 165.6 189.5 7189 Do Equity 90.7 233.4 187.7 168.7 De Pared Int. 188.2 168.7 188.7 168.7 De Pared Int. 188.2 168.7 188.1 121.8 Do Comp. 188.7 171.6 188.1 121.8 Do Comp. 188.7 171.6 188.3 Do Int. 188.2 171.6
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# Nine months results from Royal Insurance

#### Estimated Results

The estimated Group results for the nine months ended 30th September 1979 with comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1978 and for the full year 1978 are given below.

	30/9/79	30/9/78	1978
General Insurance	Em	£m	Em
Premiums written	928.3	941.4	1220.1
Underwriting Result	-11.3	19.2	25.4
Long Term Insurance Profit	3.3	3.3	4.4
Investment Income	94.1	38.6	120.7
Share of Associated Companies' profit	5.0	1.3	2.5
Total profit before taxation	91.1	112.4	153.0
Taxation	39.1	45.5	64.5
Minority Interests	0.6	0.2	0.3
Net profit attributable to the Company	51.4	66.7	38.2
(pence per unit)	(34.2p)	(44.4p)	(58.7p)
Exchange Rates			

In the above figures foreign currency has been converted according to our usual practice at approximately the average rates of exchange ruling during the period. The principal rates were :--

	30/9/79	30/9/78	Year 1978
USA	52.11	\$1,90	\$1.92
Canada	\$2.47	52.14	52.19
Australia Netherlands	\$1.88 Fls 4.27	\$1.66	\$1.68
Premiums written in 1979 have been depressed		Fis 4.18	FIS 4.15 Pariod fo

1978 mainly due to movements in exchange rates and to a lesser extent by accounting changes. If allowance is made for these factors, the underlying growth in premium income was 7% as against an apparent decrease. The effect of changes in exchange rates on the comparison of the nine months

results was to depress the profit before taxation by £4.8m; the investment income was adversely affected by £7.5m, whereas the underwriting result benefited by £2.7m.

#### Underwriting Results

	30/9/79	30/9/78	1978
USA	£m ~13.7	£m 2.5	£m 10.5
UK and Irish Republic	6.4	7.7	11.9
Canada .,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-6.2	8,6	2.4
Australia	-3.4	<b>~0.4</b>	-0.3
Europe (Ex UK and Irish Republic)	3.3	-2.0	0.1
Other Overseas	2.3	2.8	0.8
Total	-11.3	19.2	25.4
The operating ratios for the USA on the UK basi	s are :		
	9 maths to 30/9/79	9 mths to 30/9/78	Yezr 1978
Claims as % of earned premiums	71.5	68.0	65.9
Expenses as % of written premiums	31.3	30.0	30.9
Operating ratio	102.8	98.0	96.8
The same state was as			

#### Underwriting Result

Despite the severe impact of weather damage in the USA and Caribbean, the underwriting loss for the first nine mouths at £11.3m was only £0.2m higher than at the half

In the USA the third quarter underwriting loss of £5.9m was almost totally accounted for by claims arising from Hurricanes David and Frederic. For the year to date automobile insurance still produced the largest part of the loss. Extreme weather damage caused underwriting losses in all property lines other than commercial multi-peril. Workers compensation business remained unprofitable; better results were achieved in general liability.

In the United Kingdom the recovery apparent in the second quarter continued. For the first nine months there was a loss in personal lines at a higher level than last year largely due to the severe winter weather experienced in the first quarter. Commercial business continued to show a satisfactory profit. In Canada the general increase in claims frequency, particularly in personal lines, continued in the third quarter. At the nine months stage losses have been incurred

in all major lines other than commercial property.

In Australia there was a further deterioration in underwriting experience in the third quarter in most major lines with the exception of commercial property where

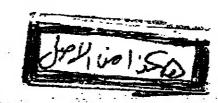
there was an absence of large losses. The main feature in Europe was the continuing improvement in the Netherlands, where there was an underwriting profit for the nine months of £4.7m. This was only

partially offset by an overall underwriting loss in the rest of Europe.

In "Other Overseas" there was a mixed experience in the third quarter, including losses due to hurricane damage in the Caribbean, but there was still an overall profit at the end of nine months.

A considerable part of the increase in the "Share of Associated Companies' profit" is due to the inclusion this year of Aachen and Munich as an associated company following the increase in our shareholdings to 20%.





# BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

Stock Exchange Prices

# Shares neglected



BIELLIS	ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, No	v 5. Dealings End. Today. S Contango Day, Nov 19. Settlement Day, Nov 26 rd bargains are per mitted on two previous days	BEDIATES
1979/19 Int. Error. 1979/19 July Bad. 1979/79 Company 1971-Low Stock Price Chips Vield Vield 1995 Low Company RITISH FUNDS COMMERCIAL AN	Gross 14 1978/79 Cross By Vid Price Chippens Price Chippens & P.E. Bigh Law Company Price Chippens & P.E. Ti INDINSTRIAL 94 62 Cross Gro 78 2 4.6 6B 4.4	1.65 Tod francis Litte 4: " 20 21 61 72 40 umbeiten 14 - 1 22 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	y & Law 172 11.6 67 674 Jrh Randfustern 5444 -1 202
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#### Mr Fowler is keen to assist the motorist

In the six months since he was eppointed Minister of Transport in the new Conservative Government Mr Norman Fowler has proceeded cautiously in matters concerning the motorist, in keeping with his basic approach of "persuasion rather than

legislation". From his room on the eighteenth floor of the Department of Trans-port building behind Westminster Abbey, Mr Fowler told me that while there might be a case for new regulations in some areas, he was anxious not to put an even greater burden on the police or to worsen relations between the police and public by introducing laws that were difficult to enforce. That was his main reason for opposing the compulsory wearing of seat helts.

He wanted to put less emphasis on trying to restrict the motorist and more on training and education. He mentioned the work of organiza-tions like the Institute of Advanced Motorists and the League of Safe Drivers, both of which he joined while transport spokesman for the

Opposition.

But what did he feel about the driving test, basically unchanged since its introduction more than 40 years ago and, according to its critics, inadequate for today's traffic conditions? Mr Fowler said his immediate task was to enable more people to take the test rather more quickly.
"We inherited a waiting list of

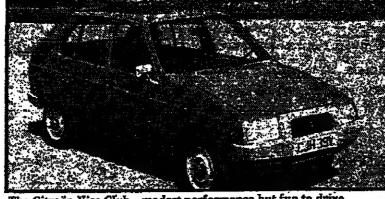
800,000 people and an average waiting time of six months. That is an inexcusable delay. We are trying to do something about it by, for instance, recruiting more examiners." The examiners were a well trained and dedicated group. He would rather put trust in their skill than introduce extra requirements into the test.

One of the first things Mr Fowler did was to put on ice the Labour government's proposal to abolish the vehicle excise duty, or car tax, and raise the money instead through an increase in duty on petrol. Mr Fowler said that since many organizations had come out against

the proposal, which had never been debated in the House of Commons or adequately discussed outside, it was right to have another look. But he emphasized that no decision had yet been taken.

yet been taken.

Mr Fowler has promised a new initiative on drinking and driving. A consultation paper "with a view to legislation" is to be published soon. It will give the Government's thoughts on possible changes in the law, including the controversial issue of whether the police should have the power to administer breath tests at random.



The Citroën Visa Club-modest performance but fun to drive.

Mr Fowler why, since the Blenner-

Mr Fowler why, since the Biennerhassett committee had already
explored the subject thoroughly
and issued a report three and a half
years ago, he needed to spend
further time consulting?

He said that because of the
pressure of business there was no
prospect of legislation in this
session of Parliament. He thought
it useful to take the opportunity to
test opinion, particularly on matters test opinion, particularly on matters like random testing, and how to deal with persistent offenders. On seat belts, Mr Fowler said

On sear belts, Mr Fowler said that despite his personal opposition to compuision he would abide by the decision of the House of Commons on the private member's Bill which will be going to committee after passing its second reading. Since the Bill seeks only to give power to make regulations he could, theoretically, do nothing. But if it reached the statute book,

I thought it appropriate to ask Mr Fowler said, he would imple-

ment it.

The minister has no pleas to change the 70 mph speed limit or to revive the proposal of one of his Labour predecessors Dr John Gilfor motorists to use headlights at night even on well lit roads. Meanwhile Mr Fowler has set up

an inquiry into the possibility of replacing the totting up system of replacing the totting up system of dealing with motoring offenders by a points system. The present position is that three endorsements on a driving licence within three years means disqualification. Under a points system such as that used in West Germany, offences are graded according to their seriousness and disqualification follows when a certain total has been reached.

The inquiry will also see whether

The inquiry will also see whether the range of fixed penalty offences can be extended to save the time of the courts. Motoring offences,

astonishingly, take up three quarters of the work of the courts and 40 per cent of their time.

Road test: Citroën Visa

The Visa is Cirroën's addition, erhaps a belated one to the long ist of European superminis list of European "superminis" which includes such well established which includes such well established names as the Fiat 127, Renault 5, Volkswagen Polo, Peugeot 104 and Ford Flesta. Confused already by the apparent similarity between these cars, the man in the street might well shrug his shoulders at the Visa and ask: "What's new?"

The Visa concept, one must concede, is hardly novel: a compact vehicle, just over 12 feet long, with engine driving the front wheels, a door at the back and a rear seat that folds down to increase luggage that folds down to increase luggage space. The Visa does have five doors, rather than three, thus facilitating entry to the back seat, but there are already five-door versions of the Peugeot 104 and Renault 5.

The singularity of the Visa lies rather in its being a Citroën, with all that implies for what admirers call flair and detractors eccentricity. The car simply could not be a Ford

call flair and detractors eccentricity. The car simply could not be a Ford or a VW, partly because of characteristic Citroën details like the single windscreen wiper blade, the one-spoke steering wheel and the CK-style drum which holds the minor controls; and partly because of the soft, all independent suspension which may produce prodigious roll on corners but gives one of the smoothest rides to be enjoyed on any car of this class.

The suspension is not, as in other Citroën models, based on hydropneumatics but on good old coil

springs, a lesson, certainly, for some other makers of small cars.

There is note pure Citroen in the smaller engined Club version of the Visa, which I have been driving. The power (if that is the word) comes from a flat is the word) comes from a flat is the word) to the dawn of time in the used since the dawn of time in the 2CV, though the Visa one, Cirroen says, is quite new it is fitted with electronic ignition and mated with the springy but not unpleasant GS

gearbox.

But with a cubic capacity of only
652 and power output of 36thp,
performance can be but modest.
The 0-to 60 mph acceleration time
of around 25 seconds is, in fact, the slowest of any car now on the British market apart from the First 126 and Citroën's own 2CV and

for quick overtaking and wan a full load the Visa will spruggle to climb a hill in third. Against, that climb a hill in third. Against that the engine is not, unless pushed hard, excessively noisy and once wound up ir will give smooth and acceptably quiet mearway cruising (even though the official maximum speed is only 77 mph). Final consumption may be affected by the temptation to work the car hard but in steady use I obtained 37 to 46 mpg. 46 mpg.

Like other Citroens, the Visa is great fun to drive. The engine feels unburstable and roll or not, the carhas superb roadholding. The rack-and-pinion steering is light and accu-rate and the brakes excellent. In bown, the Visa is the right size for tucking into right parking spaces and if the bonnet slopes too sharply

driving sear. Citroën has sensible firsted plastic bumpers to protective car from minor knocks.

the car from minor knocks.

Given its jack of performance to Vias Club as a shade expensive of 2950, performance to the state of the super model costs only another face. The Super uses the 1,124 of angine from Cktoen's parine Peugeot, and gives much bendarcelogation and a nigher top speed with hitse loss in fuel economy.

#### Per Kadett ad Astra

A new Opel Kadett frage-reaches Britain from Germany this week with a Vauxhall version amount for the spring of 1980. The late Kadett becomes Opel's (and Vauxhall's) first from wheel drive car the Leneral Motors parent continued of the Contract of the contract of the adopting been at last convented of the adopting of the content for the advantage of the concept for relea-ing space inside the vehicle. For GM's archrival, has been similarly converted; look our for the FWD Escort replacement about a year

from now.

The Kadett sports are enurely fresh bodyshell, looking like a hardback but in fact doubling as a hard white a rear door and as a saloud the rear door and as a saloud there is an essate derivative as well. The engine is a new overhead can shaft design of 1.3 litres, mountain the saloud the Varishall edition is called the Asm and will fir into the range between the Chevette and the Cavaller. Depite the introduction of the Asta-the rear-wheel drive Chevettes will Vauxhall says, continue "well into

Peter Waymark

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miles.

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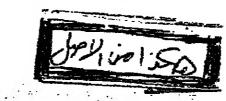
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#### PERSONAL CHOICE:



n Moore and Kevin Keegan (ITV, 930 pm)

ian Moore, the sports commentator, is a man not given to bole. When he says, thus, that in making his TV feature vin Keegan (ITV, 9.00) he has never known a sportsman is vin Keegan (II v. 5.00) he has never known a sportsman v. as frankly about his home life, the pressures on it and the ly he makes one must cock an attentive and believing what he says. Tonight's is the first of a series in which loove will be meeting leading sporting personalities, Why it him a year to persuade Mr Keegan to be interviewed at length, we shall doubtless learn fanight.

ngels Rippon continues to bestride two worlds—the aryside and the news studio—like a colessus. Not for her miting and slavish response to the camera autocue. Tonight 7.35) she is once again in the Country. There will be talk of birds, in North Wales and in the studio, and then go to Devon to learn about leather tunning.

d, in a way, that it has taken Japanese television to film ness classic that his been adapted for British television Scot. That, however, is the truth about the new serial try (BBC 2, 6.00). The Scot. Third Weir, has done this kinding before, of course. For British viewer, he rewrote tript of The Water Margin, also a classic book from China, limed by the Japanese.

e man's meat . . . accepting the basic truth of the saw I all to see how anyone can fall to find Dzorak's Symblom to be played in tonight's concert by the BBC Northern hony Orchestra, anything other than a bulging treasure of levely tunes. Tonight's drama bighlight on radio is Il-Fi Theatre production of An Alternative to Solicide ich Michael Jayston plays a computerized human meat inc. The action is set in the twenty-second century, which d help to explain Mr Jayston's transmogrification.

tek Ending, the weekly satisfical half-hour that disembowels teek's news rather than dissects it, continues to hold up well to 4, 10.35). It is what BBC Television's Not the Nine ck News was always threatening to be but never was—
that flirts with bad taste but stops about of attually
ring it. In case you miss it tonight—you can hear it
rrow (Radio 4, 5.25)

T THE SYMBOLS MEAN : 1 STEREO : \* BLACK AND WHITE ;

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# **Broadcasting Guide**

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

9.05 am For Schools, Colleges: 9.05. Encounter France, 9.25, Gymnast, 9.52, Look and Read (Skylumer). 10.15, Talkabout. 10.35, Going to Work (painting, decorating). 11.00, Hyn o Fyd (all remeats).

11,25 You and Me : for young TL40 For Schools, Colleges: 11.49, Exploring Science. 12.05 pm Terair Ltd (both repeats). Close-down at 12.36

12.45 News and weather. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: includes Peter Seabrook's gardening feature Big this! 1.45 Camberwick Green: animated tale for young viewers. Paddy Murphy (r). 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: 2.02;

2.02 For Schools, Colleges: 2.02.
Scene (changing roles for women).
2.35. A Good Job with Prospects
(both repeats). Close down at 3.00
3.20 Pobol Cwm: serial in Welsh.
3.55 Play School: the story is Mr.
Bear in the Air.
4.20 Maxidog: Czechoslovakian czetoon (r). toon (r).
4.25. Jackanory: Lindsay Brown continues reading The Treasure of Dubarry Castle.
4.40 Hong Kong Phocey: cartoon

(r): 4.55 Crackerjack: unindibited fun-for children, with Ed Stewart as presenter.
5.35 Paddington: Michael Hordern tells the story of A Visit to the 5.40 News: with Richard Whitmore.
5.55 Nationwide: including Desmond Lynam's Sportswide.
7.00 Are You Being Served: comedies about 2 department store.
Tonight: Captain Peacock
threatens to indulge in fisticulis.

Ava Gardner, David Niven and Stewart Granger in uneasy film version of Andre Roussin's stage play about a menage à trois, ship-wrocked on a desert island. Closedown at 10.85. 7.30 Sykes; domestic comedy Regions

7.30 Sykes: domestic comedy series with Eric Sykes and Haufe Jacques. Tonight: a BBC presentation ceremony that goes wong. Last of the present series.

8.05 Penmarric: part 6 of this serial backed from Susan Howatch's books about Cornish folk. Tonight: the unspeakable Mark deals a double blow.

9.00 News with Richard Baker.

9.25 Pearl: part 2 of this first-consin to From Here to Eternity, centering on the Pearl Harbour attack in 1941. Tonight, army politics threaten the officers' saves.

10.55 Points of View: Barry Took comments on viewers' letters about BBC programmes. RCGIOIS

BBG I VARIATIONS: CCOTLAND: 8.25

MA. Geography for according 1 and II.

1000, Aryung Section 2.40 mm.

1000, Aryung Section 2.40 mm.

1000, Maryung NR. 10.88, Marc mine tenning. 1148, News. 20.88, Pm. Regional mag-ENGLANO: S.ES pm. Regional mag-ziness 10.55, Essi: Home in England. 27 Mey. 11.00 Jack Benny Show. Midlands: Midlands Tonight. North-Midlands: Midlands Tonight. North-Close-Up North. North-Essi: Coast to Coast. North-West: Home Ground. South: It's Your Bid. South-West: Jazz. 21 the Sportenans, West: Razzle Duple. BBC programmes. 11.00 Jack Benny: repeat showing of one of this great American comedian's television shows.\* 11.30 Film: The Little Hut (1957).



John Inman in the comedy series Are You Being Served? (BBC 1; 7.90)

THAMES

11.00 Play School (same as BBC 1, 3.55) Closedown at 11.25.
1.25 Racing from Ascot: 1.35 Hurst Park Novices' Steeplechase 2.05 Charles Davis Handicap Steeple chase, 2.35 Kirk and Kirk Hurdle Race, 3.05 Kirk and Kirk Handicap Steeplechase.

3.20 International Tennis: quarterfinal day of the Benson and Redges Championships, from Wembley Arena Closedown at 5.00. 5.40 Flash Gordon's Trip to Mars:
hast episode in this extrangrestial
adventure series\*(r).
5.90 Monkey: first in a Japanese
series of 16 stories about a priest

9.30 am, For Schools: 9.30, English Programme (Barry Hines's TV documentary drams) The Pressures of Life. 9.57. Stop. Look, Listen. 10.10, Watch Your Labrunge. 11.10, Reading with Lenny. 11.22, Leaping. 11.39, Flashback. 12.00, The Learning Tree: Tony Brandon with stories for the very young.

12.10-pm, Stepping Stones: the theme is light, from candles to Blackpool's illuminations.

2.30. Emmerdale Farm: today's episode has more about Dolly Acasier's wedding.
1.00, News.
1.20, Thames News.

1.50, Simply Sewing: Leila Aitken shows how, with Felicity Murray

things Ammatton restival.

7.00 Step this Way: how to dance the fuxtrot and quickstep. The instructors, 'are'. Peggy Spencer and slichael and Vicky Barr.

7.25: News: with sub-titles for the bard of hearing.

7.35 in the Country: Angela Rip-pon with another of her series about the Great Outdoors (see Per-sonal Choice). 8.05 International Tennis: more play-in the Benson and Redges Championships from Wembley

Patrick Troughton.
4.45, Magple: children's magazine

5.15, The Brady Bunch: adventure serial for children. Today: a meet-

ing in the burial cave, 5:45, News. 6.08; Thames News. 6.30. Thames Sport: looking for-ward to the weekend.

7.00; The Mappel Shows the unfail-

London Weekend

searching for true bely scriptures
(see Personal Choice).

6.45 Animation at Cambridge: two
Canadian films from the Cambridge Animation Festival.

7.00 Step this Way: how to dance the foxtrot and quickstep. The instructors are Peggy Spencer and Michael and Victy Barr.

7.25: News: with sub-titles for the

van Fieet.

10.50 News and Weather.

11.05 Priday Night Saturday Morning: thems from this year's Cambridge Foolights revue of Peter Cook, who started his career in one of their earlier shows, also appears.

appears. 12.05 Closedown: Sir Davies's poem Affliction is read by John Rye. utives. Also; a studio discussion on utives. Also, a studio discussion ya leisure.

2.45, Film: Lannigan's Rabbi (Art Carney, Janis Paige, Virginia Mayo); murder thriller about an intruder who kills.

4.15, The Feathered Serpent: epi-sode 3; of costume drama series abdir. good and evil in ancient Medico. With Diane Keen and Patrick Trongition.

12.45 am. Closedown

PERSONAL

**ASSISTANT** 

SECRETARY

the bave seven offices in Europe, one in the U.S. I more opened, one in Singapore and another on the stocks in Brazil.

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7.30: 321: quiz and musical show, hosted by Ted Rogers. The sketches commin claes that can bring prizes to the contestants. Tyne Tees oring prizes to the contestants.

8.30, Cannon and Ball: last programme in the comedy series starring Tommy Cannon and Bobby Ball. Their guest is comedy writer and comediame irene Handl.

9.00, Brian Moore and Kevin Keegan: Brian Moore investigates the talent and lifestyle of the European Footballer of the Year (see Personal Choice). Channel

10.00, News at Ten. 10.30, Soap: another in this irre-verent comedy series from America. Possibly in very bad taste, according to your point of Scottish 11.90, The Do-Gooders: the prob-lem of the mentally handicapped and what is being done for them. 11.45, Vegas: more crime adven-

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Radio 3 6.55 am Weather.

RADIO

9.05 Desert Island Discs. 7.00 News. 7.05 Records : Bach, Messiaen, Sta-10.05 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30 Service. 10.45 Prester John (10). News. mitz, Verdi†. 8.00 News. Mendelssohn. 8.05 Records:

11.00 News. 11.05 You, the Jury. 11.50 Poerry Please I 12.00 News. 12.02 pm You and Yours. 12.27 My Word It Mozart, Williamson, Tchaikovsky†. 9.00 News. 9.05 Rameau (La Guiriande)†. 10.00 BBC Northern Ireland Or-chestra: Copland, Mocrant. 10.45 Songs: Wolft. 11.45 Shostakovich (Aphorisms, 1.00 World at One. oous 13)†.
12.05 pm BBC northern S0/
Downes: Weber, Dvorak (Sym 8)†.

2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.09 News.
3.02 Listen with Mother.
3.15 Play: An Alternative to Sui-Downes: Weber, Dvorak (Sym 8);. 1.90 News. 1.95 BBC NSO. Mozart (Clar Conc.), Kodalyi:
2.05 The Arts Worldwide.
2.25 The World's Greatest Jazz
Musicians 16): Roy Eldridget.
3.25 Piano: Pinto, Smetana, Clecide, by Steve Gallagher.;
4.45 Short Story: Humanae Vitae.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places. 3.25 Piano: Pinto, Smerana, Clementi;
4.25 Comparing Notest.
5.25 Homeward Bound;
5.45 News.
5.50 Homeward Bound;
6.15 At Home: Mozart, Sibelius (Sym 61.;
7.10 One Pair of Ears.
7.25 Play It Again preview.
7.30 Vermeer String Quartet (live from Broadcasting Centre, Birmingham): Mozart (K575), Debussy;
8.25 Changing Qualities of Chinese Life (2).

7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.;
8.10 Profile: George Martin.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.;
11.00 Book at Bedime: Mr
Recipsel Bearch's Dev 11.00 Book at Bedrime: A Reginald Pearock's Day. 11.15 Financial World Tonight.

Radio 4

9.00 News.

6.00 am News. 6.10 Farming.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

11.30 Today in Parliament. 11.45 Just Before Midnight.

5.25 Changing Qualities of Chinese Life (2), 8.45 Vermeer Quartet: Beethoven 100us 127).† 9.30 Story: Thermos Flasks, 10.00 Chicago SO/Slatkin. Shosta-kovich (Sym 10).† 10.50 Music in Our Time: Hungar-ian composers.† 50 am Regional news, weather. 7.50 Regional news, weather.
9.05-10.30 Schools: Contact; Look and Read; La Parole aux Jeunes;
Web of Language; Notice Board II; Radio 2 Music Workshop. 10.45-12.00 Schools: A Corner for Music: Exploring Society; Notice

16.03 Jimmy Young j 12.15 nm Waggoners' Walk, 12.30 Pete Murray j 2.15, David Hamilton j 4.15 Much More Music j 5.00 News. 5.05 Waggoners' Walk, 5.20 John Ounu, j 6.45 Sports Desk, 7.62 Helio Cheeky j 7.30 Piesta de Dorita j 8.02 John Fos conducts the BBC Radio Orchestra j 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night j 9.55, Sports Desk 10.02 Jim Matleod and his Band, 11.05 Brich Matthew, 2.02 am-5.00, You and the Night and the Music j Board II; Listening and Writing; Prospect. 2.00-3.00 pm Schools: Let's Join In ; Religious Education ; Adventure. 5.50 Regional news, weather. 11.00 Study on 4: Kein Problem

the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1 5.06 am As Radio 2. 6.06 Dave Lec Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31 Paul Burnert. 2.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 6.31 Roundtable. 8.00 Al Marthews, 9.50 Newsbeat. 19.00 The Friday Book Show to 17.00.5 00 am As Rock Show.† 12,00-5.00 am As Radio 2. VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 am, with Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12,00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium work 548KMz. 455m at the tostowing Umotime B.00 am Newadosk. 7.00 World News. 7.00 Twenty-four Hours 7.00 Median B.00 am Newadosk. 7.00 World News. 7.00 Twenty-four Hours 7.00 Median B.13 GP World News. 9.00 British Press Review. 9.15 World News. 9.00 Hour Adams. 9.40 Louk Ahead. 9.45 Music New. 10.15 Michant News. 10.15 Michant News. 10.15 Michant News. 10.30 The Hillchill, 174 Guide to Um. Galaxy. 181 Billiot News. 10.15 Michant News. 10.15 Michant News. 10.30 The Hillchill, 174 Guide to Um. Galaxy. 181 Billiot News. 161 Song and Dance Act. 12.45 Spars 18.00 World News. 1.05 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Radio News. 10.15 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Radio News. 10.15 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Radio News. 10.15 Twenty-four Hours. 8.30 Radio News. 10.15 Twenty-four Hours. 8.30 Nowers United Standards. 1.00 World News. 8.00 World News. 1.00 The Week in Wales. 8.00 World News. 1.00 World News. 10.40 Repleters 10.45 North Hours. 10.40 Repleters. 10.45 North Hours. 10.40 Repleters. 10.45 North Hours. 10.40 Repleters. 11.00 Commentary. 1.15 The Week in Wales. 10.40 Repleters. 11.20 Adaust British. 11.25 Bills Nowers. 11.20 Repleters. 11.20 North News. 10.45 North News. 10.20 Repleters. 11.20 North Ne

5.00 am News, weather, 5.03 Tony Brandon.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† WAVELENCTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VMF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF.-Capital 194m, 94.8 VHF. BBC World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m).

REGIONAL TV

Grampian As Thames except: 12.30 The Sullivans. 1.25 Grampian News. 2.45 Film: Blue Murder at 8t Trintans. 5.15 Mork son Mindy. 5.00 Grampian Today. 8.30 Sports Cait. 9.00 Hewait Five-O. 10,30 Points North 11.30 Streets of San Francisco. 12.25 km Reflections. 12.30

As Thames except: 1.20 Channel, News, whet's on Wiere, Weather, 2.46 Matimor film, Lucas Tanner, David Hariman, 5.15 Rocket Roben Hood, 6.00 Flora Walters, 10.28 Channel News, weather, 10.32 Immley Corner, 10.55 Film, The Amorous Prump, 12.25 am News, Weather, Close.

tures in the American gambling capital.

# Granada As London except: 1.20 pm, Grands Reports, 2.00, Maxinee film: The Land Hand of Ood : Hamphrey Bogart, Gene Tierney! 3.40, Carnoon, 3.48, The Amazing World of Kroskin, 5.15, Mr Stoley World of Kroskin, 5.15, Mr Stoley World of Capperboard North West, 11.00, Film The Stender Thread I Sidney Points Anne Sancholt, Tally Savains, 12.38, pm, 710-58 pm, 711

s London vicept: 1.25 pm, Angila lows, 2.45, Muttinee fum: The Girl who louds, 2.45, Muttinee fum: The Girl who louds, 1.45 px No. (Virna Lis.) Cecrae egal, 2.15 Balley's Etrd. 5.00, butt. Angila, 10.30, Probe. 11.00, tim: The Virsin Queen (Sette Davis, tim: The Virsin Queen (Sette Davis, cut Manke 2 Night, Close, our Manke 2 Night, Close, Border

Ulster

llieter headline, 6.00, Good Evening Uniter Headline, 6.00, Good Evening Uniter, 10.30, Friday Night, 10.35, Film: Future Cop (Ernest Borgnine, Michael Shasson), 11.50, Beddime, 12.80, Close.

HTV

As London extent, 10.31 About Wales, 30.48 Am Cymro, 1.20 Report Was Headlines, 1.25 Report Was Headlines, 1.45 Methee film Leis Switch Barbara Eden, Barbara Feldo, Stuart Margotim, Pat Harrington, 5tuart Margotim, Pat Harrington, 5t.15 Report Wales, 6.39 Barbar, Willer, 10.50 News, Report Vest Incatings, 10.35 Report Wales, 17.05 Film Frantent of Fear 1David Hermilads, Gayir Humpicul, Flora Robson, Willerd Hyde-White, Daniel Massay, 12.25 Weather, Close

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV general arrice except: 1.20, Penawiau from 1.15, Nodia Annisery, 5.00, V Dydd: 10.35, The Patitic Purse 11.25 Side Street. As HTV general structure HTV WEST: A HTV general structure 10.31 Experiment: 10.43 Interface 10.51 Experiment: 10.43 Interface 5.15, Report Wort.

Southern As London extept 1.20 Southern Newsylvesther. 2.45. Houseparty. 3.40 Circumon. 1.45. Houseparty. 3.40 Circumon. 1.45. Uthern Newsylvesther. 5.50 Years May. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.05 Secret. 5.30 Circumon. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.05 Secret. 10.30 Southern News Evira. 10.35 Fallon. 1.135 Fin. 6.40 Came Jorg von Lipberlois. 7.726. Wild Came Jorg von Lipberlois. 7.726. Westhor. Experiencing Estic. Close.

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BIRTHS

BOVAIRD.—On November 11th 1770, in Gynthia and Tony—a daughter (lasbel helen islert for Nicholas.

CARTER.—On 4th January, 1979, at Princess Elizabeth (lospital, Guernsey, to Report and Barbara —a daughter (Sarah Silzabeth) COBS.—On November 12th in Calpary in Jeannie and Stephen daughter, Sister for Ryan.

COPPARD.—On August 2nd, 24, Ruth and Philip—a daughter TYPO In Cambridge 16 Catherine
Theo Jones 1 and Anteres—3 son
FFRANCIS Thomas Andrews—3 son
FFRANCIS Thomas Andrews—3
FFRANCIS Thomas Andrews—3
Priors, Cherisery, to Janes (nec
Coff and Mithers—1 son / Mark
Christocher Martin , s brother
for Nichelle, June 50th, 1979
FFRANCIS SON—Out Thomas
Durrad, a brother for Josephine
SURNESS—On November 6th,
1979, to Henrietts (noo Mayne)
and Anthony—a son (Pascal),
brother for Josephine
GRAVITET-MUNN,—On November
13th, 1978, to Mary (noo
James) And November
15th, 1978, to Mary (noo
James) And November
15th, 1978, to Mary (noo
James) And November
16th, 1978, to James
16th, 1978,

BIRTHS os.—To Roy and Ants (nee 105): presently at 250 Ham-smith Grove, Wo, on Novem-10th—a daughter (Fizyla nersmith trost daughter
ber 10th—o daughter
land;
land;
HALEWOOD.—On November 574 4\*
95 Margaret's Enoing to Ruth
and Margaret's Enoing to Ruth
AAY.—On November 12, to Holcos
and Philip—a son | George St Margart's. Enoting, to Ruth and Mark—a son | Peter James, HAY—On November 12, to Hetens and Philips—a son | George Princips.

HAY—On November 12, to Hetens and Philips—a son | George Princips.

HOWARD DOBSON.—On November His to Catherine and Peter—a to Catherine and Peter—a law of the Catherwood Hospital, Ascot. to Voirrey | Rose Allison: and Geoffrey—a son (Christophar Andrew George James).

LEWIS.—On November 2th all Westminster Hospital. In Illiand Treence—a daughter Victoria.

Meccalland.—On November 12th at Westminster Hospital. In Illiand Treence—a daughter Victoria.

Meccalland.—On November 12th at Westminster Hospital. In Illiand Meccanic Decober 24 1270. In Princeton. New Jersey. 10 Eluaboth and Richard—a daughter | Julia Elizabeth | Rochampion. | Illiand Elizabeth | Rochampion. | Illiand | Illiand | Rochampion. | Illiand | Rochampion. | Illiand |

(er)

COTT.—To Ken. Nancy and David,
a danohier. Jersica Elizabeth.
born in Wimbledon on March
Odh. 1979

AUGHAN.—On November 7 in
Replaced to Signian-Lis ner
health of the Common Simon—win
health of Common Simon—win
health of Common Simon—win Magnusdotth and Shnos—twin Magnusdotth and Tuesday On And Tuesday On October 28 Beckenham Majernity Hospital In Paiss and Roser—a daughter (Kaharine Stobhan). MANSBROUGH-JONES.—Nov 10th, at the West London Hospital to Heather and David—twin daughters (Kair and Louise). WARING.—On 18th April 1979, to Exica and Bramwell—s 500 | Bramwell Marin James).

Ripole, Gipe, Donastons, if withered to British Hears FoundaMollison.—On 12th November, 1779, William Keith, of Diff Henre, Prigry Street Graphon, Witshire, Funeral at St. Barthalomew's Church. Corsham, 2,300 p.m. on Tuesday. November 20th Na frowers, olease, but if as desired donatored to the constant willishire. Hartnam, Corsham, Wilshire. Hartnam, Corsham, Wilshire Hartnam, Corsham, Wilshire Hartnam, Corsham, Wilshire Britiship Donion, of Dak House, Dennis Courageously borne. Eleanor Denion, of Dak House, Dennis Lane, Stammore, loved wife of David and mother at Markey and Eleanor of the Stammore, on Tuesday. Nicholson,—Al Dorchester, on Stammore, on Tuesday. NICHOLSON.—Al Dorchester, on Heaville, Mary Eleanor of West Coker. Nicholson, need Martin, wife of the late Reverend George A. Nicholson, Rector of West Coker. My Stammore of Christopher and Anthony, No Issuer and pearefully Beloved husband of Annie and dearly loved father of Christopher and Anthony, No Issuer please, but if decired, contributions to British Heart Foundation, 87 Gioucristo Plaze, London, W. J. Funeral private, Midney at here Woodemands. MARRIAGES MARRIAGES
RICHARDS : GRAY.—On January
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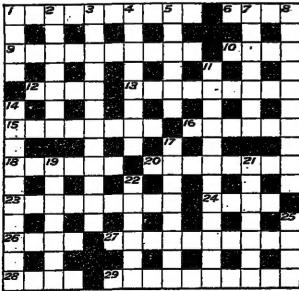
BATE.—On Nos. 15th. 1979, peace-nully. 31 his home in Bourne-mouth, Alexander Knox. Inspand of Jahe service. Bournemouth Crenaforium on Tuceday. Nov. 20th, at 2 p.n. No liewers, by his request, inquiries, Tel. COLL 2055. his recuest, inquiries, Tel, CCUL; ASSLT.
ACM.—On November 13, 1979,
ACM.—On November 13, 1979,
Carciuliy at bome, Joy, beinved wife of Alan, mother of Catherine. John and Marquert, and search of Catherine. John and Learner, a

flowers only please. Donalism's to the Royal National Liebost institution. West Quay Road, Dornel.

Beyley, JOHN H. H.—On 11th November, 1-479, peacefully, after illness, John Bayley, J.P., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.S., of Cheltenham. Private cromation. A public service of thatbagiving will be held in the Chapel of Dean Cheltenham. Private cromation. A public service of thatbagiving will be held in the Chapel of Dean Cheltenham. On Studies of Dean Cheltenham. On Studies of John's Interests to Mulberry Close. Blarksmiths Lane, Cheltenham.

BUTTERS, ALAN ALEXANDER HUMPRYS, on Chad September, 1979. at 21 Exicting Road, Reading. Aged September, 1979. at 21 Exicting Road, 1979. at 21 Ex

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,074



1 Refuses to handle utensils where accidents are likely (5, 5). 6 Bribes Nazi guard — idside work (4).

9 In which lawyers dispatch their suits? (5, 5). 10 Old king of football? (4). 12 A little drink is vital with fish (4). 13 Cool stand-in secretary takes

16 Pet for a sedentary type (6). 18 A lot of snow out of control

20 Light may grow but wane 22 Doctor to bag owl down under (6). 23 On the coast, negro has hols 25 Invites a king on board (4) 24 Deserve a hearing-it's to Solution of Puzzle No 15,973

the point (3).

26 Handle a piece of coal? (4).

27 Rulers bave powerful new Seat (10). 27: Rulers bave powerful new seat (10).

28 " 1 celebrate myself, and — myself " (Whitman) (4). 29 Makes productive—tries tiles for new scheme (10).

DOWN 1 Poker player's responsibility for an animal (4) 2 I'm on employer — that's funny! (7).

I SCHOOL MASTER
IS BAY O O A
GHTEOM ANNAHUST
O Y G R
O E
NEARS MARMOTS
I I 7/1 O R 3 Swimmer's water-holder may be pretty (6, 2, 4).

4 Setting out to produce cros 5 Heating units for the small 7 Casual labourer not of

8 Refuse collectors, namely the Furies (10). 11 Go mad in the Ministry! 14 Large water bodies having one superior (5, 5).

note at speed (9).

15 Reginald starts eighteen holes with renewed keepness (8).

17 One's right over your property (8).

19 Hurried to proceed to Burmese city (7). 21 Boasts about one of Mergan's crew (7).

we owe



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DEATHS
ANDER, DORIS WINTRED:
Charbin y, Oxon. Quiety at
Michael Sobell House. Oxford.
11 November, aged 78.
Valid private. Donations te

Crossing Press. Donatons in Oxford Scanner Appeal. Churchill FROST.—Un October 25th, 1979. Emest Julian 180b091. Of 3 Malyon Diew Road, Droer, after a long littles, borne with great seresity, dear only son of the late Reverent E. I. and Mrs Frost, dear brother of Margaret and most dearly loved husband of John. Funeral service not be made to the place at 9t. Mary's Church. Daver, on Wednesday. October 31st. and was followed by Cremation at Bartam. Garrier of the Committee of John State of The Pridence Sufcliffe and Dieby Chamberiam. No letters, picase, denallons if desired to vortable Pridence Research Campaign.

MARRISON.—On November 19th. pracefully. Lt. Col. Siewart Sandback Harrison, M.C., jate No. 12 Commanda. No funeral body donated for medical Research. Memoral Service to be announced for Medical Research. McDMAN.—On April 23rd, 1979.

donated for medicat Research.
Memorial Service to be announced
kider.

KIDMAN.—On April 23rd. 1979,
at her home in Quarmdon, Marjorie Isabel Asion, dasril joved
write of the late Dr. George Edwin
Kidman, and beloved mother of
Priscilla.—On November
187 wars, mourned by Eugone
Rythiese, Peter, Rome and Jan
Leviné and Joan Meger. Letters
to Eugene Leviné, 3 Heart Park
Road, Romford, Easest, Lottie,
12th, After a brief illness. Little,
and Ro, widow of the late leaac
most loyal friend, and an adored
sister, auni end grandmother.
McDermott, 1978, Geoffrey Lysier,
beloved husband of Elizabeth,
Nevember, 1978, Geoffrey Lysier,
beloved husband of Elizabeth,
Ripple, Gios. Bonations, if
wished, to British Heart Foundain London. Private funeral at home
in London. British least FoundaMCLISCOL.—On 1828, November.

must gateful thanks donations received or promised from Cortober 7th, 1977 to 2nd November, 1978, 1978 from the November, 1978, 1978 from the Prince of Wales 1979, 20,000 Sotheby am Wels Aucuons 21,6,000 Flower Festival (organised by the Flower Arrangament Association of South West England: Lord Grade Nath Corporation Ltd.: Raybeck Management Services Ltd. 28,300 Flower Fundament Association of County County Council: Lee Service County County Council: Lee Service County County Living County Council: Lee Service Trust. 26,800

Collection: Mr and Mrs K. Showering; Wolrson Foundation. 24.921.04.000
Decca Lid. May Bail. Wells: Mendip District Council (further donation). 10.000
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Gentre, Ordenty Morris TV. Mappeal; Yehudi Mendhin Concert: Minchead Appeal Committee. 31. Mary 8 Ralbwick: Rolls-Royce Raffic Conmittee. 31. Mary 8 Ralbwick: Rolls-Royce Raffic Committee. 31. Mary 8 Ralbwick: Rolls-Royce Raffic Committee. 31. Mary 8 Ralbwick: Rolls-Royce Raffic Conmittee. 31. Mary 8 Ralbwick: Rolls-Royce Raffic Conmittee. 31. Mary 8 Ralbwick: Rolls-Royce Raffic Company of Mary 8 Ralbwick: Rolls-Royce Raffic Company of Mary 8 Raffic Raffi

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also or page 23

ND we know that all things work therefor for good to them that love Good, to them who are the called according to his purpose.

Romans 8: 29.

Airica on October 19th, 1979.

CALLER.—On 14th November, Annie inee Shwam, widow of Hyman Harrs, of Newcaste upon Trne, posteriuly in St. Thomas Harrit, Lendon, 1988.

CAMERON.—At his home, 39 Avondale Drive, Palsioy, Lames Freer Camenn, or Malaya, Gold Cocks and Negrate, and deer father of John Margaret and Gillian.

CAMPSELL LILLIAN MURIA.—in hospital, no Nevenbor 13th, is her Soh year, Vinch loved mother of Ella and Peter, Cremalion private, no flowers, no least the professional of the second control of the second contr

MEMORIAL SERVICES

(ENYDN.—A Service of Thanksolving for the life of Leonard

Kenyon. CSE. former director

ing Industries Federation. While the hold in the Church of City

by hold in the Church of City

of Landon, on The day. Novem
AMPLUCH.—A memorial service

for Bishop Kenneth Lamplain will

be held in Winchester Calibedral

on Saturdar. December Sin, at

12.30.

\*\*ACHITICSH.—A Service of Thanks-

mental mediates of the secondary of the life of Colonal Sandy McIntosh, Craigainf, North Kessoch, Ross-shire, will be a Colonal Sandy McIntosh, Craigainf, North Kessoch, Ross-shire, will be held at the Parish Church of Capar Old & St. Michael of Tarvit, Capar, Fife, on Friday, Normalish of Church a Memorial Service of the Capar, Side of the Capar, Fife, on Friday, Normalish of Church a Memorial Service of the Capar, Side of the Capar, Amenorial Service of the Capar, Side of the Capar, Amenorial Service of the Capar, Memorial Service of the Capar, Memorial Service of the Capar, Memorial Service of the Capar, Side o

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